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David M. Hardy
Section Chief, Record/Information
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Information Management Division
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## SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

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# FASCISM VERSUS FREEDOM IN EDUCȦTION 

# SUFFER 

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# CHILDREN 

## by

JEROME EDEN

The Observations, Thoughts, and Conclusions of an American Educator

# SUFFER THE CHILDREN 

by

## JEROME EDEN

The Observations, Thoughts, and Conclusions of an American Educator

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DO NOT DESTRO:



## A COMPARATIVE STUDY

OF

## AMERICANISM vs. COMMUNISM



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

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

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

The use of communist materials, such as the communist manifesto, should not be excluded from the instructional program. However, when materials written by communists are used they should be carefully identified as such and students should be informed that the material is of communist origin. These materials should be used only to demonstrate the evils, fallacies
and contradictions of communism:
Teachers should be carefully selected and thoroughly informed if they are assigned to teach a course about communism. Teachers who do not feel that they are properly prepared to teach about communism should enroll in special courses and get the proper preparation. Some of the colleges and universities of New Mexico will offer short courses for such teachers beginning in the fall of 1962 , if enough teachers request the need for such help.

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

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

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

Tom Wiley
Superintendent of Public Instruction

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

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

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

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

[^0]On June 27, 1961 Tom Wiley, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, appointed a statewide advisory committee on citizenship to work closely with the Instructional Services Area of the Department of Education to assess current practices with respect to teaching good citizenship and to make recommendations for extension of citizenship programs.

The committee was directed to be concerned not only with evaluation of formal courses such as civics and government but also with classroom and other extra-curricular activities which lend themselves to the demonstration of good citizenship practices.
"Although the schools have always taken leadership in the development of good citizens", Mr. Wiley said, "in times like these we must insure that the schools are making maximum effort within their areas of responsibility."

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

The New Mexico Directors of Instruction chose the topic, "An Articulated Social Studies Program: Grades One Through Twelve", at their annual meeting which was held on the New Mexico State University Campus at Las Cruces, January 19 and 20,
1962. The impact of this two day program was very effective in arousing interest in planning curriculum materials for teaching about communism and in alerting this group of leaders concerning menaces to American democracy.

Ross Malone, Attorney from Roswe 11, addressed the banquet meeting of this group. His topic was, "Menaces to American Democracy". Copies of "Menaces to American Democracy" by Ross Malone are available by writing to Mrs. Ellen Hartnett Digneo, Director of Teacher Education and Social Studies, State Department of Education, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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

The Roswell Public Schools have published an excellent booklet:

TEACHING ABOUT COMMUNISM, Roswe11 City Schools, Roswe11 N. Mex.
The Administration of the Roswell City Schools is acutely aware of the responsibility it holds in the present war of ideas and the crucial struggle for the minds of men. What the graduates of the Roswell City Schools think and know about our country and our way of life, together with what they think and know
about our antagonist, communism, will directly bear upon the future of our great country.

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

Geography--Grade 7 (full year course)
U.S. History--Grade 8 (full year course)

Civics--Grade 9 (full year course)
World History--Grade 10 (full year course)
American History--Grade 11 (full year course)
American Government--Grade 12 (half year course)
The course of study for each of the above subjects is revised annually by the teachers themselves.

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

The extent to which the teachers take the teaching of our American heritage and the communist threat beyond the required
specifics of the course of study is well illustrated by noting that in one school year they use thirty-three school owned films, one-hundred-fifty school owned filmstrips, forty-three rental films, and approximately thirty films brought to us by private interests, all dealing with history and private enterprise.

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

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

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

1. There was a definite need for the instruction of this topic.
2. The World History classes, composed of seniors, were the logical ones to deal with this topic.
3. Under the present system there was no coordination among the teachers involved in the teaching of this topic on an individual basis. Some teachers were doing more in this area than others.
4. Some teachers felt they were not adequately prepared to teach about this topic.
5. It was generally agreed that the ideal situation would be one where every teacher would deal with this topic within the framework of his World History course. However, since some teachers were not able to do this for reasons of preparation, it was decided to experiment with an instructional approach that would involve the following:
a. A basic and uniform unit on Communism would be presented.
b. The World History classes in each of our six period daily schedule would be grouped together for the presentation of this unit.
c. The instruction would be handled by a modified version of the team-teaching method. This would enable teachers to teach those phases of the topic in which they felt better intormed. An important secondary aim in the use of this method was that it would provide an "in-service training" experience for those teachers who were weak in this area of subject matter.

Planning the Content Material
The staff was generally agreed that the content material that gave teachers the most trouble was the philosophy and theory of Communism. The historical events leading to, and including, the Russian Revolution as we11 as the development of the Soviet Union since the Revolution were considered as phases that could be easily covered by each individual teacher before the basic unit was presented.

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

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

The social and politicial schools of thought in socialism that were sympathet:ic to democracy, as well as those that took anti-democratic positions, were discussed. This, of course, was to be a prelude to the "scientific socialism" of Karl Marx.
2. The origin of the Marxist philosophy and how it became the core of the communist ideology. Here, the basic principles of the political and economic theories of Marx were covered, and presented to serve as a background to the phillosophy adopted by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
3. The adoption and modification of the Marxist philosophy by Lenin and Staliln. Also included in this presentation was a sumnary of the doctrinal modifications effected by the Soviets in more recent times.

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

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

Instructional Materials

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

Evaluation of the Unit

## Subject Matter

A uniform test was administered to the 405 students who were
involved in the unit. Test results generally followed the usual grade range pattern established by each individual class. In other words, we are safe in saying that we were able to put our material across with about the-same- degree of effectiveness as if we were engaged in individual classroom teaching.

## Student Reaction

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

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

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

1. Better coordination of the lecture material presented by each teacher to avoid omissions and repetitions.
2. Inclusion of more current Soviet objectives and tactics.
3. Inclusion of a comparat:ive analysis of the democratic system and the communist system.
4. Presentation, perhaps iln dramatic form, of how Americans must be prepared to meet and refute antidemocratic arguments.
5. Allow more time for question and answer sessions after the lectures.

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

1. To teach of the traditions, ideals and achievements of American democracy and of our economic and social institutions.
2. To develop an appreciation of the American heritage, democratic processes, freedom of opportunity, enterprise under law and the will to preserve that freedom.
3. To understand the world in which our young people live and the affairs about which they will be privileged to vote.
4. To understand Soviet Communism and the threats to the freedom of the people of our nation (ignorance is dangerous).
5. To understand that an informed thoughtful knowledge and discussion will strengthen Americans.
6. To understand the nature and implications of the policies we must combat.
7. Study and compare the political, social and economic life in the U.S.S.R. and the United States thus strengthening democratic loyalties and deepening understandings of democratic ideals.
8. To understand the appeal of Communism in Communist and Satellite countries.
9. To understand the varied and changing meaning of the term Communism through the past two thousand years.
10. To understand differing definitions of communism.
11. To realize that existing dictatorships have given new meanings to the term communism.

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

The worth of the state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals compassing it....A state which dwarfs its men in order that they may be docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes....will find that with small men no great things can be accomplished.

Thus wrote John Stuart Mill, the English Philosopher, in his famous essay on Liberty (1859).

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

The American way of life is reflected in the lives of great presidents; Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and many more. The inventors, the author:s and artists all made a special contribution which permitted the light from the past
to help us find the road to the future. Citizenship is strengthened by understanding our past: Knowledge alone will not make anyone a good citizen, but lack of knowledge will limit an individual ${ }^{1}$ s effectiveness.

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

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

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

Government in America is the creation of the people and its power rests with them. Provisions for changing the Constitution (by ballot and majority rule) was provided by the founders of our country. Jefferson also maintained that legal rights and
liberties of all individuals and minorities must be protected against the passion of the mob, the vigilance of the party, the power of the privileged, the tyranny of secret police, the caprice of officials and the ambition of mad men.

In 1960, the noted jurist, Learned Hand, wrote:
The spirit of liberty is a spirit which is not too sure that it is right...which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women...remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded...(it) is the spirit of Him who...taught mankind that lesson it has never learned but has not quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered....with the greatest. 1

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

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

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

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

[^1]they recognize what is honest and right and decide wisely which course to follow. The individual is given an opportunity through this method to direct his own destiny and to cooperate in the building of a strong nation. The cooperative efforts of individuals are important and fundamental in the American way of life. Jefferson impressed this upon us when he stated in the Declaration of Independence:

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

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

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

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

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

The American Government was established to guarantee the enjoyment of these fundamental rights. It therefore, follows that in Anerica the Government is the servant of the people. The rights of the people are protected through laws and their strict enforcement. For this reason, law and order are essential to the preservation of Americanism while
lawlessness and violence are distinctly un-American.
Americanism means the recognition of the God-given rights of man and the protection of those rights under the Constitution through the instrumentality of an independent Congress, an untramelled judiciary, and a fair and impartial Executive operating under the American system of checks and balances. Americanism likewise means the protection of an unorganized majority from an organized minority as well as the protection of a helpless minority from an inconsiderate and thoughtless majority.

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

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

[^3]WHY STUDY ABOUT COMMUNISM AND CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

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

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

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

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

We should teach the foundations of American democracy, citizenship and our American heritage in a manner which will develop patriotic Americans we11 rounded in an awareness of their privileges, opportunities and responsibilities.

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

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

The democratic process and American system is founded on free exchange of ideas. As we come to grips with problems, work out differences and make our decisions, the democratic process is at work. The schools play an important part in
developing attitudes and competencies needed by the citizen of a democratic state. We11 planned studies of controversial issues should help to prepare youths to resolve problems which they will meet in life.

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

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

Local and national teachers' organizations are making resolutions endorsing the treatment of controversial issues in the schools. When a local board clecides to give approval to the teaching about any controversial issue it is best to work
through an advisory committee. This committee should then issue a policy statement that guarantees freedom to learn. The advisory committee should be made up of laymen, teachers and administrators. Working within the policies of the committee, teachers are protected from pressure groups and pupils can study and discuss significant issues in an objective atmosphere.

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

Here are two sets of criteria which will help in the
decision concerning the study of controversial issues:
Set 非:

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

Set 非2:

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

## Three Purposes of the Study About Communism:

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

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

Silence on the subject of communism in the school curriculum is not golden. To exclude a study of Russia and it's ideology serves chiefly to leave the pupil uninformed about the most dangerous adversary our country has ever known. Any timidity educators and boards of education may feel about introducing the study of the U.S.S.R. should be promptly suspended in favor of a carefully prepared program of instruction, said Car1 F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C. ${ }^{3}$

## Assigned Readings

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

[^4]The new role of the United States in the Mid-20th Century is based on the recognition of the fact that the peoples of the world are interdependent. Point four and technical assistance programs; alliances and regional agreements, including military assistance to allies; re-examination of trade policies; loans for industrial development; participation in the United Nations and its agencies are all evidences of an increased awareness of American responsibilities outside American borders.

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

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

4
World Book Encyclopedia, p. 1435.

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

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

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

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

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

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

First, we must understand how the meaning of the term communism has changed through the past two thousand years. Commuistic life has appealed to idealists in many societies. Early Christians, the Settlers of Jamestown and Plymouth and followers of social reformers responded to idealistic theories that contemporary commists still exploit in the U.S.S.R. and other places. Marxian Communism promised the workers material gains and status; however, these ideals are still conspicuously absent in Soviet life. Americans need to know and understand the conflicting, differing definitions of communism. They must also recognize that existing dictatorships are giving
new meaning to the term.
Second, our democracy i\& btter understood when we study contrasting political, economic and social systems. Such a study brings out the privileges and responsibilities of our democratic in citizenship.

As an aid to study communism a lengthy bibliography of read able materials is listed herein. These materials have been reviewed to assure reading for the average as well as the superior student. Much of the material is in terms of human experience such as reports of the U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Sub-Comittee, Contradictions of Communism and J. Edgar Hoover's Masters of Deceit. These are just a few of the many listed references. The references have been chosen to encourage reading about history, ideology, party, the Soviet System, also about leaders, Aesopian language, fiction, non-fiction and philosophies. The materials are mostly in the form of narrative and descriptive history since this type of material is usually more effective with most high school students. Many of these references have succeeded in presenting the danger of the vital $1 s s u e s$ we face today.

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

There is no freedom of the individual; there is only freedom of people, nations and reces. The individual
is only the means to achieve the noble purpose of the state. I spit upon the coref of liberty.

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

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

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

1. Overall preliminary planning. Such planning provides for ordering books, periodicals, films, filmstrips and other needed materials well in advance of the time when they will be needed for classroom use. This privides opportunity for teachers to plan well ahead for the subjects they will be called upon to teach. It enables them to familiarize themselves with course content, suitable teaching materials and other instructional
resources. It facilitates lesson pianning.
2. The second phase of planning cannot be done adequately until the teacher knows the capabilities of students in the classes. Teaching plans must be appropriate to the level of the students understanding, their intellectual capacities, study habits and skills.

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

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

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

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

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

A resource unit is a reservoir of information about a topic or area that teachers may tap for subject matter guidance about a specific topic（annotated materials，textbooks，films，film－ strips，recordings，agencies to contact，suggested learning activities）。 3数
${ }^{3}$ Ibid．${ }^{\text {Pp．}} 7-8$ 。
I. Purposes of this study.

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

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

## Assigned Readings - Background material.

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

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

1. Further study of Marxism.
2. Leninism.
3. Stalinism。
4. Krushchevism.
5. Titoism.
6. Maoism.

## Introduction or Initiation Statements:

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

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

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

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

Communism can no longer be viewed passively. The people of the United States have come to realize that left alone communism has not faded away. It has continually grown in strength abroad until now it is a principal threat to the democratic way of 1ife.

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

The truth concerning communism is the greatest means at hand for meeting its challenge.
J. Edgar Hoover has stazed, "Ilruth is the surest weapon against the lowering thre th of communism. More than anything else communists fear truth for deceit is their strategy."

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

## American Bar Association

Whereas, we recognize the urgency of instructing all Americans in the full scope and aims of communism and the increasing threat it poses to the free world and to our democracy and freedom under law to the end that an informed citizenry may successfully defend and preserve our American heritage; and

Whereas, our educational institutions, both public and private, especially at the secondary, college and adult levels afford the best means of developing sound programs of instruction in this area; and

Whereas, these institutions and educators, in accepting this responsibility, must be given public understanding and support;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the American Bar Association:
(1) That through our members and the cooperation of state and local bar associations we encourage and support our schools and colleges in the presentation of adequate instruction in the history, doctrines, objectives and techniques of communism, thereby helping to instill a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom;
(2) That to insure the highest quality of instruction in this area, those responsible for our educational programs be urged to provide the appropriate training of instructors and to stimulate the production of scholarly textbooks and other teaching materials of professional excellence;
(3) That we seek to implement this resolution through a special committee of seven members to observe and encourage progress in this educational program and to render annual reports to the Association, the committee to
include the Chairman of our Committees on American Citizenship, the Bill of Rights, and Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, and one or more of our members who are educators.
---Resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, February 20, 1961.

## The American Legion

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

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

Be it resolved, that the National Executive Committee does hereby urge each Department, District and post of The American Legion to work with their education officials to the end that every public and private secondary school in the United States and its territories and possessions will institute as a part of their regular curriculum suitable courses designed to deepen understanding of and loyalty to American democratic ideals and institutions and expose the fallacies of Communism.
---Resolution adopted by the American Legion Convention, Register No. 23, September 10-14, 1961 (Consolidation of Resolution No. 216 and Resolution No. 355.)

## National Education Association

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

As a measure of defense againsit our most potent threat, our American schools should teach about communism and
all forms of totalitarianism, including the principles and practices of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party in the United States. Teaching about communism does not mean advocacy of communism. Such advocacy should not be permitted in American schools. At the same time the National Education Association condemns the careless, incorrect, and unjust use of such words as 'Red ${ }^{\text {B }}$ and 'Communist ${ }^{\text {B }}$ to attack teachers and other persons who in point of fact are not Communists, but who merely have views different from those of their accusers.

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

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

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

The Association again reminds the public of the repeated pronouncements of our military leaders and statesmen that education is the basis of our national security and that a well-planned, adequately-supported system of free public schools is fundamental to the perpetuation of the American way of life.
---Excerpts from platform and resolutions adopted at the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association, San Francisco, Calif., July 6, 1951.
...At the heart of a profession dedicated to the welfare of students lies respect for the human nersonality and forthe continuing pursuit of truth. Members of the Communisl party, therefore, bar themselves from the teaching 'profession.

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

The program of the National Education Association is
directed toward the following goals:
(1) Educational opportunity for every individual to develop his full potential for: responsible and useful citizenship and for intellectual and spiritual growth.
(2) Balanced educational progixams to provide for the varied needs and talents of individual students and for the strength and progress of the nation . . .
(f) Instructional programs which teach about-but do not advocate--comuunism and all forms of totalitarianism. . .
---Excerpts from platform and resolutions adopted at the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association, At:lantic City, N。J。, June 30, 1961.

## Other Suggestions for Introduction:

To stimulate interest and to introduce problems.

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

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

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

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

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

Specific Objectives (For the Teacher).

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

Student Objectives.

1. To study about the people who originated communism and to evaluate their motives.
2. To find out the major aims of the Communist Party.
3. To learn about the strategy of communists in getting control of governments.
4. To examine the theory of communism.
5. To do research in order to find out what life is like in communist countries.
6. To examine the threat of commism to the democratic way of life in the United States:
7. To learn to separate fact:s from propaganda.
8. To improve skill in the use of resource materials.
9. To learn to work with others in group activities.
10. To improve organization of understandings and ideas in order to communicate more effectively with others.


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

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

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

[^5]Communism means an ideal, a politi al movement, a method of analysis and a way of life. The maning of communism depends on time, place, circumstances and the point of view of the observer.

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

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

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

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

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

The schools of Russia are a weapon of the dictatorship. The Communist Party maintains and controls the schools. The schools
are made to serve the purposes of the Communist Party.
Comunism is a fanatical movement; it has the characteristics of repression and tyranny which are difficult to cope with. It has caused some of the gravest problems of our time. There is a definite drive on for world wide communism. The free people of the world must be ready to face this truth.

Study Topics - Committee Assignment.
Examine the ideals and principles of democracy and compare them with the communist.

Individual Assignment to Report On.
Examine democracy as a way of life. Why has freedom been basic in democratic society?

Class Assignment.

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

## THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party grew up as a tightly organized and selfconscious faction within the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party。

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

The party leader, Lenin, did everything within his power to make it into an organization whose every move was well under his own control, rejecting and casting out all persons and groups who
refused to submit to such control.
The party does not reflect the will of the people when the communists speak of the rule of the proletariat; "they actually mean the rule of the communist party". According to the view of the communists they are to lead and guide the workers in the revolution. By infiltration and stimulation of force they hope to establish communistic rule over the world.

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

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

There were many problems of party policy organization unsolved when Lenin became i11. The death of Lenin brought out serious unsolved problems of party government.

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

1. That all phases of American life, industry, education, religion, politics, the press, radio and films, even family life, are dominated primarily by an irreconcilable class struggle between the capitalists and the workers.
2. That our system of free capitalist enterprise (which has produced for the American people the highest living standards in the world) has actually outlived its usefulness and must be destroyed.
3. That the system of communism (with its slave labor camps, L®w living standards, and onewparty dictac torship over every phase of human life is superis or to and must take the place of our system of free enterprise, thus abolishing the class struggle for all time.
4. That American democracy is not a government of ${ }_{9}$ by, and for the American people but a capitalist dictatorship, which must be destroyed.
5. That this change to communism and a classless society can be brought about only by the violent overthrow of the capitalist system and our form of govermment.
6. That the Communist Party is destined to carry out this historic mission.
7. That Communists owe their highest and unreserved loyalty to the Soviet Union, where the Communist system has been finally established. 7

## Assignment for Students.

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

## Question:

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

## Reading Assignments:

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

[^6]Communism is history conscious. Communists see present day problems in terms of historical parallels and precedents. The historical memory of Commnism, true and distorted, has played an important major role in educating the younger genexation.

The history textbook is the political primer and catechism.

## ECONOMIC FACTS

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

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

[^7]In 1917 there was a decline in industrial production. This was followed by a decline in agricultural production. Despite the fact that the Russian people did not have a very high standard of living in the years before the First World War, production of both agricultural and industrial commodities was so much less in the
first years of the Soviet regime that the standard of living declined even to lower depths.

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party met in March 1921, Lenin made his followers face the bitter facts:

We are living-he said-in such conditions of improverishment and ruin, overstrain and exhaustion of the principal productive forces of the peasants and the workers, that for a time everything must be subordinated to this fundamental consideration-at all costs to increase the quantity of goods. * * * In our attempt to pass over to Communism, we had suffered by the spring of 1921, a more serious defeat that any previously inflicted on us by Kolchak, Denikin or Pilsudsky. Compulsory requisition in the villages and the direct Communist approach to the problems of reconstruction in towns-this was the policy which interferred with the growth of the productive capacity of the country and proved to be the main cause of a profound economic and political crisis which confronted us in the spring of 1921.

It was at this Congress that the first steps were taken toward the introduction of the New Economic Policy ( $N_{0} E_{0} P_{0}$ ). Lenin himself described this policy in one sentence in the same speech:

The New Economic Policy means the substitution of a food tax for requisitioning; it means a transition to the restoration of capitalism in no small degree.

The New Economic Policy restored market dealings up and down and through the various sectors of industry. Even though the NoE.P. was announced when industry was practically stagnant and agriculture was in the early stages of the famine of 1921-22, some revival occurred at once. Wherever there was still some industry and where famine had not struck, production picked up. Hope was revived.

Trade was stimulated. Small industries started up again。 9
Student Assignments.
Read - Communism in Action, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1946.

To learn:
What do the letters $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{P}$. stand for?
What did the NoE.P. do?
Did the Communist Party as a whole agree concerning the need for the N.E.P.?
How did Trotsky feel about the N.E.P.?
How did the outside world view the N.E.P.?

## Discussion Problems:

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

## HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

[^8]program organized as a world wide revolutionary movement.
Russian domestic history from 1856 to 1917 is a dreary story. During this period attempts were made to introduce Western-style economic, social and political reforms and harsh reaction against reforms. The Russian Tzars of the period (who since 1613 had been chosen from the Romanov family) varied a great deal in their attitudes toward reform. Most of them resisted reform. The eve of World War I saw some progress. In 1861 the agricultural workers who were virtual slaves had now been emancipated. Attempts to build up modern industry had been made in the $1880^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$.

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

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

The German military high command was instrumental in effecting Lenin's return to Russia. They had two objectives in mind in connection with the move; They felt it would destroy the pro-
allied Provincial Government and wcruld weaken the Russian military against Germany. They were right, it did.

Lenin intended for his party to be a "new type". He conceived it to be the vanguard of the working class. His idea was to overthrow capitalism and then to construct socialism. The Bolshevik Party was created as a revolutionary combat organization composed of professional revolutionists. These people devoted themselves to semi-military discipline and the revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalism. After Russia seized power in 1917, the function of the Bolshevik party was altered. It now aimed at the organization, direction and administration of the state, the implementation of government policy, and the maintenance of power. Lenin demanded far-reaching changes when he returned, such as: the control of industry by the workers' committees, immediate seizure of land by the peasants, an inmediate end to war and the recognition of the soviets as the governing organs in place of the Provisional Government. "Peace, Bread and Freedom" and "All Power t:o the Soviets", were popular rallying cries of the Bolshevik revolutionaires in their attempt to replace the Provisional Government.

There were other socialist groups in the Soviet, however, Lenin soon meneuvered his party into a position of leadership in the Soviet. Lenin's followers succeeded in overthrowing the Provisional Government by the fall of 1917. The "October Revolution" marked the beginning of Bolshevik rule in Russia. In the
following year the Bolsheviks became known as the Communist Party. The years following the revolution marked a period of great confusion and turmoil in Russia. There was humiliating peace with Germany, the removal of the capital from Petrograd to Moscow, the murder of Tzar Nichols II and his family, protracted civil war in almost all parts of the old Tzarist Empire, half-hearted antiBolshevik intervention of the British, French, Americans and Japanese, and war with Poland and Rumania.

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

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

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

To the surprise of Bolshevik leaders, N.E.P. proved a relative
success. Both agricultural and industrial production increased. Lenin did not live to see the final results of N.E.P.

AT A GLANCE
Important Rulers in Russian History
Early Rulers (980-1341)
Vladimir the Saint
Yaroslav the Wise
Ivan I
Russia Under the Czars (1462-1917)
Ivan III
Ivan the Terrible
The Romanov Line (1613-1917)
Michael
Peter the Great
Catherine the Great
Alexander I
Nicholas I
Alexander II
Alexander III
Nicholas II
Provisional Government (March-November, 1917)
Russia Under the Communists (November, 1917-Present)
Vladimir Lenin
Joseph Stalin
Georgi Malenkov
Nikolai Bulganin
Nikita Khrushchev ${ }^{10}$

## Student Problems.

Have a group of students outline the history of Communism (980-1341) (1462-1917) (1613-1917) (1917 to present). Contrast life in the Soviet Union and the United States in the early formative years. What are the marked differences?
${ }^{10}$ Book I, Story of Nations, by Rogers, Adams \& Brown, Henry Holt and Company, p. 532.

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

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

Films.
"Soviet Union and It's People". Emphasis upon geography, climate, economic life and history. Illustrates the development of industry, transportation and political organization. Film can be obtained from: United States Department of the Army, Pictorial Service, Washington 25, D. C.
"People of the Soviet Union". ( 22 min.) Produced in 1940, recently revised, and
"George Kennan Discusses Communism". Both films available from Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

## Questions and Topics for Study, Research and Discussion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Questions:

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

## Discussion Topics:

Why was the period of collectivization called a man-made famine?
The communist laborers are required to read labor books. Every wage earner in the Soviet is required to have and read these books.
How would you feel about such a situation?
Debate ${ }^{\text {Question: }}$
Resolved that the 5 -Year Plan was a success in every way.

## AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS

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

It seems that the people of America will, in some form or other, extend their domination and their power until they shall have brought within their mighty embrace
multitudes of the islands of the great Pacific.
And I think too that eastward and southward will her great rival in future aggrandizement stretch forth her power to the coasts of China and Siam; and thus the Saxon and the Cossacks (i.e., Russians) will meet once more, in strife or friendship on another field.

Will it be friendship? I fear not.
The antagonistic exponents of freedom and absolutism must then meet at last, and then will be fought that mighty battle on which the world will look with breathless interest.

On its issues will depend the freedom or the slavery of the world-despotism or fational liberty must be the fate of civilized man.

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

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

Assignment - Problems to Consider.
Trace the historical setting for American Soviet relations from the Mid-Ninteenth Century to World War I. How did the United States and the Soviet Union develop into such super-powers? Why are issues between the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. of world wide importance?
${ }^{11}$ Raymond E. Platig, The United States and the Soviet Challenge Foreign Relations Series, Laidlaw Brothers Publishers, River Forest, Illinois, p .2.

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

## Readings:

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

## PRINCIPLES OF LENINISM

By 1921, Lenin was in firm control of Russia, but the expected world wide revolution failed to materialize. In order to appease discontent among the peasantry, Lenin instituted the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.) which consisted of incentives to produce grain by way of restoring some free enterprise on the farms. Meantime, Lenin died in January, 1924, and a power struggle ensued between Stalin, Trotsky, Tinoviev, Kamenev and Bukharin. By virtue of his control over party apparatus, Stalin emerged victorious. By 1928 he was in firm control and in that year he ended the No. $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{o}}$. and instituted the first 5-Year Plan.

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

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

Lenin ${ }^{0}$ s "dictatorship of the proletariat" became a dictatorship over the proletariat. The classless society became one in which the elite class of communist party members controlled everything in the country.

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

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

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

In 1903 the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party or (Russian Marxist Party) met in Brussels. A dispute arose. Should the Party membership be restricted or open to anybody? Lenin fought for restricted membership and won. His group was called the Bolsheviks
(the majority). The losers were called the Mensheviks (minority). Lenin insisted that members should be trained revolutionaries. To allow anybody, curiosity seekers, weaklings and half-hearted joiners to belong would reduce the party's discipline, its power and fanaticism. He felt that the masses could not be trusted to make a revolution. He often said they needed men willing to die because the Party told them to die. The principles of Lenin are in full effect throughout the communist world today.

Lenin was an able propagandist. He thought in terms of battle plans, tactics and strategy, not in theories or philosophical abstractions. He maintained a man was either your friend or enemy. Lenin worked day and night for seventeen years to perfect his plans for the revolution. His opportunity came in March 1917. Revolution erupted in Russia. The cheka (secret police) instituted a reign of terror. A wide search for enemies racked the country. Pravda, the Party newspaper, urged drastic measures. Marx had prophesied that the revolution would take place in a highly industrialized nation. Russia was industrially backward.

During the revolution most industry was nationalized. Trade and commerce were officially abolished. The government tried to distribute manufactured articles to the people. Food supplies were confiscated. Poor peasants were assembled in committees to spy on their richer neighbors who might be hiding grain. Class was set against class. This was an established tactic of communism. The nation was shattered by 1921 when the last enemies
had been driven from Russia. Private incentive had been ruined, indistrial production was down and millions of people were starving and there was a great loss of life. This was Russia's introduction to Lenin's communism. The secret police compelled conformity; labor camps were increased and churches were closed. Anyone who opposed the Bolsheviks was executed.

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

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

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

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

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

Lenin's Ten Commandments of Revolution:

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

## Problems for Study About Lenin:

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

12Look Magazine, May 22, 1962, p. 35.
18. What was the origin of the Red Terror?
19. What was the New Economic Policy?
20. What conditions forced Lenin to put it into effect?
21. What humanitarian gesture did the United States make to the Russian people, and under whose administration?
22. What was Lenin's attitude toward labor unions?
23. What warnings did Lenin express in his political will and testament?
24. How were these borne out?
25. From his statements and actions would one call Lenin a Russian patriot or an international revolutionary? ${ }^{12}$

## Reading Assignments.

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

## Other Student Activities.

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

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

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

The plan for industrialization disregarded economic balance, rationality or demands of the consumer. It was a desparate crash program; it brought untold human misery. The Russian population again suffered lean years with a drastic lowering of living standards. Every ounce of available energy, human as well as material, was pressed into service and pumped into investment. This introduced a new civil war against the peasantry in agriculture. Every year's harvest was sent to the hungry city dwellers. This was the only way to keep up industrialization. Private enterprise in farming was abolished. The peasant:s were forced into cooperation and collective farms. Here they were subject to controls. Here they used tractors and implements cowned by the government. Peasants' resistance to the attempt to "collectivize" them was bitter and persistent. The regime overcame the peasants through a virtual civil war in which thousands of peasants lost their lives, millions were left destitute. The agricultural economy of the Soviet Union suffered damages that were not mended until more than twenty years later. Right at this time a disastrous famine caused millions of Soviet citizens to die.

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

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

Student Activities.
Prepare a time line and show how historical facts fit in from 1917 to 1952.
Draw a pyramid and show by illustration how orders travel from top to bottom--that is from Moscow to faraway villages and factory committees. What are some of the freedoms you enjoy that communists never know about?
Chart some of these and make contrast. This assignment may be in theme form, chart form or cartoon. "Communist Parties in the satellite countries follow the model of Soviet Russia'. Study Colegrove's chart. Pages 119, 142 and 151.13
What percent of Russia's population is in the top three classes?
How are the urban lower classes treated in Russia?
Why must the wives work in Russia? Is this reason the same for American housewives?
Plan a debate - Possible topics:
Resolved that the family is destroyed by working mothers.
Resolved that the Communist Party gains strength by separating children from their parents and homes.

Reading Assignment.
Education for Survival, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1962.
Communism, Alfred G. Meyer, Random House, pp. 78-86.
${ }^{13}$ Kenneth Colegrove, Democracy Versus Communism, Princeton, N. J., De Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1957, pp. 196-209

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

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

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

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

Members of the Supreme Soviet are elected every four years on a basis of what the constitution calls "universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot". Every citizen who has reached the age of 18 is eligible to vote, irrespective of race, nationality, sex, religion, education, property status or past activities. The voter is presented with a single slate of candidates, one for each office.
W. W. Kulski, in his book, The Soviet Regime describes the 1952 Party Congress:

The Congress delegates were not elected directly by the rank and file members of the Party at the general meetings of the primary organizations (soviets). They were picked by the Party bureaucracy at regional conferences. . . The mode of electing delegates was determined by the Central Committee, which established in advance the agenda (program of discussions) that was subsequently unanimously adopted by the Congress itself. Local Party organizations were not asked to make suggestions about the agenda. Thus everything was staged in advance by the Central Committee, whose members supplied almost all of the Congress speakers. . . . The servility of Congress delegates to the leaders on whose good graces their daily bread depended was manifested from the open meeting. 14
${ }^{14}$ W. W: Kulski, The Soviet Regime, Syracuse University Press, 1954.

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

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

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

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

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

## Map Studies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lenin in his hostility to the non-communist world said:
We are living not merely in a state, but in a system of states; and it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. Meanwhile a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the Bourgeois is inevitable. ${ }^{16}$

After Stalin had fully consolidated his dictatorial power in
1928, he declared:
The Soviet Union harbors no illusion as to the possibility of durable peace... Wars of proletarian dictatorship against world capitalism are inevitable and revolutionary. 16

Khrushchev also believes in the triumph of Communism. In
1958 he said:
It is now becoming more and more clear that the end of the sway of capitalism is drawing near in other countries, too, and that capitalism is a system that has
${ }^{15}$ Library of Congress, Khrushchev on a Shifting Balance of World Forces, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., pp. III-IV.
${ }^{6}$ Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, The Profile of Communism, Freedom Books, New York, N. Y., pp. 16-18.
outlived its age and is bound to perish. The future is ours! The future is for Marxism--Leninism! The future is for Communism! ${ }^{16}$

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

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

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

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

Khrushchev's Secret Speech of 1956:
In February of 1956, Khrushchev felt strong enough to destroy any of the existing Stalin philosophy. His whole speech was an effort to downgrade Stalin. He drew a picture of Stalin and presented him as a paranoid, megalomanic. He accused him of a series of criminal acts. The Communist world was shocked when it heard the violent attack. Stalin had been the godhead of the government for thirty years.
${ }^{16}$ Ibid. . pp. 16-18.

Khrushchev had a number of reasons for making this attack on Stalin. He wanted to destroy the power of the old Stalinists completely and he wanted to give the people and the new elite class of managers some assurance that the rule of terror was over. He also thought that he could shake up the whole structure of the party at home and abroad by this method.

Khrushchev wanted to create his own power regime. The downgrading of Stalin caused insecurity in the minds of party officials, but it raised the people's hopes and aspirations for a better life. ${ }^{16}$

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

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

The Khrushchev policy includes:

1. To build up a strong Soviet military based on ballistic missiles.
2. Proposes to build a strong industry.
3. Supporting extreme nationalism in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
4. Giving economic and technical aid to Asia, Africa and Latin America.
5. Put his world-wide subversive apparatus in high gear.
${ }^{16}$ Ibid., pp. 16-18.

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

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

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

From the time of Stalin to the present day the history of the Soviet Union has been the story of a gigantic war of internal conquest. On one side were the few who ruled, on the other were the people of Russia. From the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan the tragic history of Russia had begun. The people of Russia have suffered human degradation and complete contempt for the moral and physical well being.
${ }^{17}$ Allen W. Dulles, We Can't Lick Communism Without Understanding It, Address to V.F.W. in Detroit, Aug. 22, 1960, condensed version in Readers Digest Assn.; Inc., December, 1960.

## Student Activities:

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

## Discussion Topics:

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

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

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

## Debate Topics:

Resolved that every High School student should understand about Communism.

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

## Suggested Topics for Written Assignments.

Scapegoating.
I Am An American.
Frontiers in America.
Who Should go to College.
Films to view and follow with discussions.
A Desk for Billie, available from National Education Association, Washington, D. C. or N.M.E.A., Santa Fe, N. Mex.

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

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 Ibid., p. 34.
they were under Stalin. Soviet leaders are now asking how much freedom the dictatorship can allow without weakening the Soviet system. It would not be out of question for Khrushchev to reinstate the Stalinist terror if he feels a need of it.

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

Even the 1iterary people are curbed in Russia. In 1958, Boris Pasternak, a Russian writer, refused the Nobel Prize for Literature because of pressures and insults which he received from Soviet people. Boris Pasternak was an independent writer, poet, translator and novelist who wrote the novel Doctor Zhivago during the last Stalin years and the years following Stalin's death. The novel dealt with the Civil War era in Russia, the fighting, the horror and disorder. The author was objective in relating about the misery and want. He made a strong appeal for a return to Christian ethics. The Soviet publishers did not know whether they should publish the book and it was refused by various Soviet publishers. The novel was published in Italy in 1958 and translated into many languages. In October of 1958 the Swedish Academy awarded it the Nobel Prize for Literature. At first Pasternak was grateful, thankful, touched, proud, astonished and abashed. The Communist storm began. Pasternak was even asked to leave Russia. He was called a pig and a
traitor. The Soviet Union of writers petitioned the government to strip Pasternak of his citizenship and expel him from the country.

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

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

In October 1957 the world was stirred by the successful launching of the first Soviet earth satellite, the Sputnik. The success of the Soviet Sputnik made the achievements of the West look sma11. Russia felt it was catching up and overtaking America.

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

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

In 1932, William H. Chamberlin, an American journalist who represented the Christian Science Monitor in the U.S.S.R. counted seven different dining rooms in Magnitogorsk, the big iron and steel center in the Urals. The food served ranged in quality from plentiful, if heavy, food served to high plant officials and imported American engineers to subhuman diet allotted to the unfortunate Kulaks and political prisoners, of whom tens of thousands were employed on forced labor jobs. 18
W. L. White also reported this cost system in the dining rooms of a Soviet motor factory which he visited. Much is written about the rest homes for workers, but nothing is said about the selection. Walter Citrine in his book, I Search for Truth in Russia, says an estimated three percent of the industrial workers had the privileges of a rest home in 1932. 19

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

[^10]Dr. Stefan T. Possony, Professor of International Politics in the Graduate School of Georgetown University and also Associate of the Foreign Policy Research lnstitute, University of Pennsylvania, summarized Khrushchev's speech of January 6, 1961, for the U. S. Senate Sub-committee to iavestigate the administration of the Internal Security Act. The entire report of questions and answers is well worth reading. However here are the highlights.

## DR. POSSONY'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

I now want to summarize my interpretation of Khrushchev's speech:
(1) This speech, together with the declaration of the Communist Parties of November 1.960, has disclosed Communist strategy as it will be employed for the next 5 years or so. (2) The traditional goal of communism, the conquest of the entire world, is not only reaffirmed but is held far more strongly and hopefully than in the past. It is "unthinkable" that the Communists will abandon their goal of world domination regardless of the price they have to pay. They are willing to pay any price to attain their objective. (3) The Communists probably are honestly convinced that they are invincible (a) because of the alleged predetermination of history,
(b) because of their combined military-political strength,
(c) because of their anticipated military superiority, and (d) because of the anticipated demoralization of the free world.
(4) Communist strategy has become more sophisticated than it was under Stalin.
(5) The Communists believe that the final decision in the world struggle, and specifically the victory of world communism, will be attained in the present era of history. In their conception, this era seems to extend to 1975, approximately.
(6) Armed struggle is inevitable. Such specific forms of armed struggle, as liberation wars, uprisings, and "pressure from below" also are inevitable.
(7) A global thermonuclear war is not entirely inevitable. If the free world, and especially the strongest democratic countries like the United States capitulate, then such a
war may be avoided. However, while preferable, such a development is unlikely.
(8) The Communist Parties in the free world and their sympathizers must do everything in their power to facilitate nuclear blackmail by the Soviet Union and to prevent military resistance by the free world.
(9) The Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc must not leave any stone unturned to increase their military power in order to fight the probable (albeit not inevitable) world war and to win a global thermonuclear conflict. (10) For the time being, such conflict must be avoided. The turning point in history will come when the Soviet Union overtakes the United States, some time between 1965 and 1970. Khrushchev talks as though he conceives this competition in terms of an "economic" production race. It is more likely that he is thinking about a race in military technology. Consequently, the great turning point in history will come when the Soviet Union, irrespective of per capita production in industrial goods, achieves technologically superior armaments and attains a military force which qualitatively and quantitatively, will be superior to the military forces of the United States. If necessary, this force will be employed in the second phase of the current era.
(11) In the first phase, the armed struggle will mostly take the form of liberation wars and uprisings, plus deterrence by nuclear blackmail, on the part of the Soviets, of any military initiatives undertaken by the free world.
(12) Also, in this first phase the struggle must be intensified, on the "active fronts in the underdeveloped areas." In particular, it must be pushed in Latin America.
(13) In this phase, strong efforts will be made to improve the effectiveness of uprisings. Henceforth uprisings will be planned as major military undertakings. The insurrectionists will be properly trained and be armed with the most modern equipment. They will be provided with strategic support and power by Soviet nuclear long range forces, under a coordinated strategy. International crises, such as threats of war and war alerts, may be exploited to launch insurrections.
(14) The achievement of a military, political, and psychological paralysis of the free world is a paramount objective of Soviet strategy.
(15) This objective can be attained by such means as peace propaganda, Parlovian conditioning, infiltration, threats, and diplomatic negotiations.
(16) Propaganda on disarmament, specifically nuclear disarmament and disarmament negotiations are an integral part of the Soviet strategy aimed at paralyzing the free world and strengthening the power of communism. (17) Soviet strategy is based, on the one hand, on achieving optimal military power and building and strengthening Communist political armies throughout the free world. On the other hand, Soviet strategy utilizes massive deception to bring about, through (a) the unilateral military weakening of the free world, (b) the moral paralysis of free world governments, and (c) the demoralization of public opinion, the capitulation of the United States. (18) Failing in this strategy, the Soviet intends to destroy the United States by nuclear weapons. I would like to conclude by voicing my conviction that however sophisticated this current Soviet strategy may be, it is not sophisticated enough to accomplish Communist victory. The hybrid of Khrushchev is reminiscent of Hitler and foreshadows his failure. I am fortified in this belief by my realization that the course of thistory, contrary to Mr. Khrushchev's assumption, is not foreordained. The cause of freedom in history often was considered lost but usually good sense prevailed after democratic hesitations, and one after the other, the main threats to freedom were defeated.
Still, I am concerned that the Kremlin may have become overconfident, apparently is overrating Soviet power, and is inclined to underrate Western power and resolution. There is no question but that free world policies are partially responsible for this dangerous frame of mind. Cockiness and cocksureness have been more frequent causes of war than a rational evaluation of risks, chances, and purposes. The errors of free world policies will not culminate in the destruction of freedom and of the democratic system of government. But if we condition the Soviet leaders to expect final victory, even by "easy delivery," many millions of citizens all over the free world will pay with their limbs and lives. To convince the Kremlin that we are not about to commit suicide, nor are going to tolerate our destruction, superior strength, sustained firmness, greater willingness to assume risks, and at long last greater comprehension of the real nature of the Communist threat, are mandatory. True to its traditions, the United States will prove worthy of its responsibilities. 20
${ }^{20}$ Analysis of the Khrushchev Speech of January 6, 1961, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961, pp. 49-50.

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

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

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

## Student' Activities.

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

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

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

How did the Russian success with satellites affect the Americans?

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

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

Doctor Zhivago by Boris Pasternak.
Plan a bulletin board or a chart to show:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Party openly proclaimed its revolutionary goals and
${ }^{21}$ J. Edgar Hoover, One Nation's Response to Communism, Federal Bureau of Investigation, September 1960, p. 1.
pursued them with acfich. Social unrest, internal dissension and strikes found the Comansts in the center of action.

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

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

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

In our own country the Commnist Party, U.S.A. is an integral part of the entire communist conspiracy. Although they insist on
${ }^{22}$ The Communist Party U.S.A., Reprint and quotes by J. Edgar Hoover, "Social Order", September 1961, pf. 1-3.
calling it a "political party in American tradition," it is dedicated to this alien ideology which is diabolically opposed to our American system. Party members vehemently uphold the tenets of Marxism-Leninism. To them, the Communist philosophy is a "guide to action", 22 a doctrine which they believe will direct them toward the goal of communism in the United States.

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

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

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

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 21_{\text {Ibid. }}, \mathrm{pp} .1-3 . \\
& 22_{\text {Ibid. }}, \text { pp. } 1-3 .
\end{aligned}
$$

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

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

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

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

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

We must develop, train and draw in younger forces.
In the fall of 1961 a monthly publication called, New Horizons for Youth was launched. It is described as a "progressive" forum for discussing the issues confronting young people. Nowhere

[^11]is it stated that the editor, Daniel Ruben, is none other than the National Youth Director of the Communist Party, U.S.A. This publication viciously criticizes this nation's institutions and parrots the Communist line.

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

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

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

Communist life is hard and disciplined; neurotics of any kind dislike discipline. Communists are highly distrustful of such people and, in general, keep them out of the Party by encouraging them as fellow travelers, a role in which they are extremely
useful. ${ }^{23}$
They seldom become Communists, for they do not wish to share Communist discipline or hardships. But they run Party errands, give or raise money. They sometimes lend their houses for secret meeting places. They may receive secret mail for the Party. Often they prefer not to know the meaning of what they are doing. The thrill of doing it is its own reward. ${ }^{23}$

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

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

Hicks says, It was the switch in the Party line in 1935 that brought in many Communist sympathizers, including Mr. Hicks. In this fascinating story Mr. Hicks tells how he was tricked.
${ }^{23}$ Communism, Menace to Freedom, Articles Adapted from Readers Digest, 1962, Pleasantville, New York.
${ }^{24}$ Granville Hicks, Where We Carae Out, Viking Press, New York, 1954.

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

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

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

Compare geographical features of U. S. and U.S.S.R.
How do the two countries compare in population? In area?
Why doesn't the Communist Party attract neurotics?
How does Communism recruit intellegent people?
What price have the Communists paid for their achievements?
How do the Communists plan to gain control of non-Communist countries?
${ }^{24}$ Ibid.

## Activities.

On a world map chart the spot:s where Communism has moved in.

Make a graph showing how Communism has grown in numbers. Movie.
"Conmunism at Work", write to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., for information on film.

Every master of strateg $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{h}$ a competitive contest will testify that the best defense is a well-planned vigorous offensive based on thorough knowledge of one's opponent. 25

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

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

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

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

[^12]and sent to the farms. The state onf national nurseries take over the care of the thiee year old children to release mothers for work. In the nurseries the chlldren are taught the doctrines and accomplishments of communist leaders with pictures and stories. These people are truly slaves. Surely many of these people would escape if they could.

We must be strong, wise and firm in our leadership.
We must recognize the manner jin which Communists get others to do their dirty work.

We must assume the offensive against communism on every front.

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

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

Educators must go beyond the dictionary definition. We must explore the evil which flows from the philosophy of communism and
reveal the fate of our students;
Communism is fanatically opposed to re igion. Men and women in the field of religion must play a vital role to inform our youth about this.

Since the Party's greatest appeal everywhere is to young people we must give our youth the knowledge to develop wisdom and discernment essential if we are to deal effectively with the enemy.
J. Edgar Hoover says, We must fight communism sanely for the Communist Party today is waging an aggressive campaign against all sectors of American national life. 26

Always we must remember that Communists are atheists. They deny that God exists and disparage mortality based on religious principles. "Religion is the opium of the people", Karl Marx declared. "We remain the atheists that we have always been", echoed Nikita Khrushchev. The party takes every opportunity to criticize religion. The recent Soviet space flights are a good example.
"Yuri Gagarin (The Soviet Cosmonaut) really has given a headache to believers!" Izvestia, the Soviet newspaper commented in an article entitled, "What is God?"
"He flew right through the heavenly mansions and did not run

[^13]into anyone: neither the Almighty, nor Archangel Gabriel, nor the Angels of heaven. It seems, then, that the sky is empty." ${ }^{26}$

The overwhelming majority of clergy, says J. Edgar Hoover are setting a wonderful example. The communist realizes that these men of God are their opponents. But even one clergyman who in anyway gives aid to the Communist movement is one too many. We must all work together to protect the nation we love.
J. Edgar Hoover also says it is not enough to call communism evil, or a threat. It is important that we know what this threat constitutes - why we describe communism as something totally undesirable. We must know it's true nature, it's appeal and it's tactics. We must also know how to combat this danger in an effective manner.

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

We must be informed.
We must be aware of the strengt:hs of democracy.
We must be informed about American history, the heritage and traditions we believe in.

We must know the truth and our nations struggle for freedom.
Democratic heritage must come alive through example and our daily actions.

We must participate in community affairs.
We must exercise our right to vote.
${ }^{26}$ Ibid.

We must choose those who represent us with utmost care.
We must respect the rights of others to be individuals, for this is the essence of democracy.

We must allow truth, not prejudice, to sway our thinking.
We must be sure that our young people realize the advantages of freedom. The home, school and church should cooperate in this program.

We must teach each child to be a responsible citizen.
We must appreciate the privileges which come to us as a result of government in the home, school, community, state and nation.

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

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

We must understand our laws and obey them.
We must have knowledge and appreciation of our relations with our World Neighbors.

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

We must learn to distinguish between facts, opinions and propaganda.
and finally;
Our responsibility, it seems to me, is to counter emotional outbursts with quiet, truth, amateurish approaches with professional presentations; and nonsense with facts. 27

Dr. James B. Conont in his book, Germany and Freedom, warns us
${ }^{27}$ The Responsibility of Schools for Instruction on Communism in the Public Schools, Comment of Rodger Swearingen, Director, Soviet-Asian Studies Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, p. 4.
against impatience. Patience is a difficult quality for us Americans to acquire. It is, however, one of great importance in combating communism.

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

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

Student Activities.
List ten ways to beat Communisin.
Make a scrapbook of clippings. Comb newspaper articles for patriotic activities which you feel will help to strengthen democracy.

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

## Movies.

"Universal Declaration of Human Rights". Available from Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
${ }^{28}$ An Approach to Teaching About Communism in Public Secondary Schools, by Dr. Richard I. Miller, Phi Delta Kappan, February, 1962, p. 189 .

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

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

## Debate Topics.

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

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

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

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

Review the basic documents leading to the Declaration of Independence.

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

Examine democracy as a form of government.
Make lists of rights and privileges important to all people.
How many statements can you list which are indicative of the democratic way of life?

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

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

Group students in committees to report on: History of Communism. Write short biographies of Marx, Leain, Stalin and Khrushchev. Discussion Topics.

Methods Communists use to spread propaganda.
Communist doctrine and policy soday.
Communist Party rule of Soviet Russia.
Labor in the Soviet Union.
Agriculture in the Soviet Union.
Art \& Music in the Soviet Union.

## Learning Experiences and Activities

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

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

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

Have Students Read and Report on:
"A President's Address That was Never Delivered", by Dwight D. Eisenhower, he planned to deliver this speech in Leningrad in May, 1960.
"The Meaning of Communism to Americans", by Mr. Richard Nixon. Here Mr. Nixon tells how to combat communism.
"Masters of Deceit", by J. Edgar Hoover.
Individual Students may prepare papers on selected topics such as:
The Soviet Party since 1917.
How Communism affects Americans.
How to fight Communism.
Plan a round table discussion in which individuals contrast communism with democracy.

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

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

Teacher evaluates his teaching by asking:

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

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## RELIGION

In a Democracy

1. The individual may choose and support the religion of his choice.
2. Churches are tax exempt. Social encouragement is practiced as is tolerance for everyone's choice of worship.
3. There is complete separation of church and state.

Under Communism

1. The state says religion is the opiate for the people.
2. Religious worship is discouraged. Churches are penalized and churchmen persecuted to abolish religion.
3. The state uses the church as a propaganda tool.

## EDUCATION

## In a Democracy

1. Every individual has free choice of schools and studies.
2. The individual is educated to have a high regard for intellectual and moral truth.
3. Everyone may pursue education to his extreme ability.
4. The individual is taught to think and to be creative.
5. Each individual may follow his own talents.

Under Communism

1. The state directs education for its needs.
2. The Party dictates and trains mainly for technical skills and obedience to the state.
3. Only the ones who are politically reliable may graduate.
4. Trains mainly for technical skills and obedience to the state. Discourages critical thinking.
5. The state teaches what to think and what to create.

In A Democracy

1. Citizens have free choice of candidates.
2. Individual may choose his party or be independent.
3. Citizens are permitted secret ballot.
4. Write in candidates are permitted.
5. The constitution has real meaning.
6. Any citizen may be a candidate for office if he so desires.
7. The people live under a government of laws.
8. Citizens control government along with a majority of his fellow citizens by his vote.

## Under Communism

1. There is only one list of candidates.
2. The state permits only the Communist Party.
3. Outcome of elections predetermined.
4. Write in candidates are not permitted.
5. The constitution is a propaganda device.
6. Party selects nominees for office.
7. One man or a small group of men dominates.
8. Government is controlled by the Communist Party.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

In a Democracy

1. Each individual has freedom of speech, press, etc.
2. Everyone has free access to any outside sources of news and information.
3. Criticism of government by private citizens, press, creative artists or political opponents is permitted.
4. Women are treated with added 4. respect.

## Under Communism

1. The state controls and censures all newspapers, radio, etc.
2. All information is strictly controlled. Foreign radio broadcasts often jammed.
3. All writings are subject to censorship. Choices of reading materials restricted to state approved lists.

Women are assigned to tasks of heavy physical labor, degrading to the dignity of womanhood.

## LABOR

In a Democracy

1. Unions are independent self-governing organizations free of government influence.
2. An individual may join a union if he wishes.
3. A worker may bargain collectively with his employer.
4. The worker has a right to strike with his union:
5. The worker has a right to travel and work where he pleases.
6. The worker is a free man and may work when and where he pleases.
7. The laborer enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world.

## Under Communism

1. Unions are instruments of the state; dedicated to achieve Party goals in industry.
2. The state requires every worker to join a state dominated union.
3. The state prohibits bargaining.
4. The worker is penalized if he strikes.
5. The state requires the worker to have a permit to travel.
6. The state employs slave labor. People are told what, where and when to work.
7. The laborer is allowed only a basic minimum of consumer goods.

TRIAL BY JURY

In a Democracy

1. The citizen has the right of habeas corpus.
2. The citizen has a right to a speedy, fair and public trial.
3. Citizens found guilty given chance to reform.
4. The courts are independent of other branches of government.

## Under Communism

1. The right of habeas corpus does not exist.
2. Trials for citizens are indefinite and prolonged. Confessions are extracted by torture.
3. Citizens found in conflict with the Party are sent to labor camps.
4. The courts are instruments of the state.

## Under Communism

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

## ECONOMIC PR.OPERTY

In a Democracy

1. The citizen has a right to private ownership of property. This right is recognized and protected.
2. Private persons may own factories and machines for production.
3. Production of goods is intended for the competitive market.
4. Goods are produced in response to demand of consumers.

## Under Communism

1. The individual can own only personal property, small homes and household belongings.
2. The state owns or controls instruments of production.
3. The state controls markets.
4. Consumer preferences are ignored. The state decides what, how much and what quality.

## Bolshevism

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

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

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

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

## Capitalism

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

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

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

## Class Struggle

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

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

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

## Cominform

Nine Communist parties established a Communist Information Bureau or Cominform. The purposes of the Cominform were: (1) To consolidate Soviet power in eastern and central Europe (2) To
intensify Communist political warfare in Western Europe (3) Create the appearance of equality and democracy in relationships among Communist parties in the Soviet world. The Cominform was officially disbanded in April, 1956.

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

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

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

De-Stalinization
The downgrading of Stalin after his death in 1953. Dialectial Materialism

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

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

## Dictatorship of the Proletariat

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

Fifth Column
Traitors inside a country.

## Iron Curtain

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

Kremlin
Located in Moscow, the supreme seat of Soviet government.

## Purges

The expulsion of undesirable members to keep the party pure. Proletariat

Workers of working class.
Reds
Another name for Communists, derived from their Red flag. Soviets

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

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

## U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

(The following may be ordered by writing to the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)
*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Vo1. 1. Facts on Communism, Facts on the Communist Ideology, 1960. 135 pp .45 c .

This volume presents a survey of the entire body of ideas that make up communist ideology.
*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Analysis of the Khrushchev Speech of January 6, 1961. 101 pp .30 c .

Stefan T. Possony gives his interpretation of Khrushchev's speech of January 6, 1961. Possony deals with specific sections of the speech. This publication includes what Possony believes Khrushchev is saying about the communist objectives, peace, the role of war, colonialism, disarmament, and the use of parliaments to secure communist objectives.
*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Language As a Communist Weapon. 53 pp .20 c .

Stefan T. Possony maintains that the manipulation of Language constitutes one of the communists' most potent weapons in their drive for world domination. Possony identifies numerous terms used by the communists that have different meaning in our society.
*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Wordsmanship: Semantics as a Communist Weapon. 18 pp .10 c .

Stefan T. Possony presents another brief study of the terms used by the communists to confuse the Western World. Possony writes that ". . . language is not only a tool to communists. It also can be used, or abused, as a weapon, to mislead, to create wrong impressions, and to induce false thinking."
*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Vol. II. Facts on Communism, the Soviet Union from Lenin to Khrushchev. 367 pp. $\$ 1.25$.

This volume is devoted to the emergence and growth of bolshevism-communism in Tsarist Russia, its seizure of power there, the transformation of the old regime into the Soviet government, and the history of the Soviet Union during the past four decades. It deals, in the main, with Soviet domestic affairs.
*U. S. Congress, House Comittee on Un-American Activities. The Communist Conspiracy--Strategy and Tactics of World Communism, Part I, Cormmism Outside the United States, Section A: Marxist Classics, 1956, Section C: The World Congress of the Communist International, 1956. (Section A, 202 pp., 60c; Section C, 372 pp., \$1.00).

In Section A are found writings of Marx, Engels, Plekhanov, Lenin, and Stalin. These writings represent some of the most important pronouncements by the Communist leaders. Section C contains action taken by the communists during the first seven meetings of the World Congress of the Communist Party. These publications will give the teacher first-hand information on the objectives of the Communist Party.
*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Manual (Revised), 1961. 496 pp. $\$ 1.25$.

Provides a comprehensive, up-to-date reference of laws, orders and regulations relating to the internal security of
the United States.
*United States Supreme Court Reports, Preliminary, Vol. 367, No. 1. Opinions in Communist Party Cases, June 5, 1961. 302 pp. \$1.00.

This document presents the majority opinion as well as the dissenting opinions of the United States Supreme Court in which the authority of the Subversive Activities Control Board was upheld.
*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Organized Communism in the United States, 1959. 153 pp. 45c.

Contains the texts of many communist calls, conventions, constitutions, manifestors, directives, and statements pertaining to the American Communist Movement issued and adopted between the year 1919 and 1958.
*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Contradictions of Comunism, 1959. 54 pp. 20c.

This publication serves as a preliminary guide to the conflicting nature and inconsistencies of the dogma of Marx-ism-Leninism.
*U. S. Congress House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Ideological Fallacies of Communism; 1957. 25 pp. 15c.

A brief presentation of some of the ideological fallacies of communism.
*U. S. Congress, House Comittee on Un-American Activities. International Communism (The Communist Mind), 1957. 14 pp. 15c.

Facts designed to promote further insight into the motivating forces of international communism are presented.
*Hoover, J. Edgar. Expose of Soviet Espionage, May, 1960. 41 pp. 15c.

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

[^14]A report on the communist activities relating to youth with special reference to a communist front--the Fair Play for Cuba committee.
*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Communist Party Line. 6 pp . 10c.

An explanation of the meaning of the phrase Communist Party Line by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Communist Party of the United States of America. 101 pp . 30c.

This study points up some of the significant activities of the Communist Party of the United States.
*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Communist Target - Youth. 18 pp. 15c.

A report by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, illustrating communist strategy and tactics in the rioting which occurred during House Committee on Un-American hearing, San Francisco, May 12-14, 1960.
*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications. 248 pp. 70¢.

This publication defines a communist front, tells how fronts are established, and lists the organizations that have been listed as communists or communists fronts by Federal authorities.
*The Library of Congress. Khrushchev on the Shifting Balance of World Power. 13 pp .15 c .

A selection of statements by Khrushchev on the shifting balance of world forces, most of them made during the Sovietmanufactured Ber1in crisis of 1958-59.
*Department of State. Soviet World Outlook--A Handbook of Communist Statements. $247 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 1.25$.

A handbook of major statements by communist leaders from Marx to Khrushchev.
*U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws. The Technique of Soviet Propaganda. Report. Eighty-sixth Congress, second session. 38 pp. 15c.

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

## AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

(Teachers may be able to secure these materials from their local bar association.)
*Resolutions and Report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, August, 1960. 55 pp. Free.

This document relates to the tactics and strategy, objectives, the Soviet judicial system, and ways to meet the communist menace.
*A report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives. Peaceful Co-Existence--A BluePrint for Disruption, May, 1961. 58 pp. Free.

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

## FLORIDA BAR ASSOCIATION

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

The Meaning of Communism. 15 pp . Free.
An introduction to the ideology of communism.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
(Write to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.)
*Hoover, J. Edgar. An Analysis of the National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. 8 pp. No charge.

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

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

An investigation of Russian da:ly life, based on the data obtained through interviews and questionnaires administered to thousands of refugees from the Soviet Union in 195051, the social and psychological conditions in the Soviet system are described. The writers, sociologists and anthropologists, are affiliates of Harvard's Russian Research Center.

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

A series of essays which provide information about changes in Soviet educational theory and practice since 1958-59. A general review of education plus consideration of certain specialized aspects--technical education, party control, class tensions, anti-religious aspects, teacher training and extra-curricular activities.
*Bohlman, Edna McCaull. Democracy and Its Competitors. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1960. 32 pp. 40c.

This booklet gives a concise, clearly-written comparison between democracy and communism with substantial facts for defending the democratic system.
*Caldwe11, John C. Communism in Our World. New York: John Day, 1956. 126 pp. \$2.75.

The author speaks from an extensive experience with communism throughout the world and especially in the Far East and Korea. He says: "I have not attempted to go deeply into communist theory with its devious twists and turns..Rather, I have tried to answer in simple language questions: What is communism? How did it begin? What is it like in actual operation? Why is it bad? What are we doing to protect ourselves?"
*Colegrove, Kenneth. Democracy Versus Communism. Princeton, N. J.: D. Van Nostrand, 1957. 424 pp. Text ed. \$3.96.

A direct look at the realities of life under communism and under democracy and at the underlying principles of these
two ideologies that are competing for men's allegiance today.
*Cronyn, George W. A Primer on Communism: 200 Questions and Answers. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1960. 192 pp. \$2.95.

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

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

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

Fearey, Robert A. The U. S. Versus the U.S.S.R.: Ideologies in Conflict. Washington, D. Co: Public Affairs Press, 1959。 $48 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 1.00$.

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

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

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

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

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

Hoover, J. Edgar. Masters of Deceit. The Story of Communism in America and How to Fight it. New York: Henry Holt, 1958. $374 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 5.00$. Pocket Books 50c.
"My purpose has been to assemble, organize and present basic, everyday facts of Communism which will be of maximum help to the people of our country in recognizing and fighting the enemy in our midst."

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

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

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

Fifty basic terms used by the communists to express their ideology are defined in current Soviet usage.
*Kirchner, Walther. History of Russia. College Outline Series. New York: Barnes \& Noble, 1958. 329 pp. Paper \$1.75; cloth \$2.75.

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

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

A comprehensive treatment of events from the Russian Revolution to the end of the Second World War. Suitable for providing background information for teachers and advanced students. Based on lectures given at Harvard and Oxford.
*Lee, Baldwin, Capitalism and Other Economic Systems. C-A-S-E Economic Literacy Series No. 2. Washington, D.C.: Council for Advancement of Secondary Education, 1959. 122 pp. \$1.00.

This book traces the development of capitalism, communism, fascism and socialism, and appraises each from the point of
view of freedom and democracy. Helps the student to understand and appreciate more fully our own free enterprise economy.
*Lengyel, Emil. The Soviet Union: The Land and Its People. New York: Oxford Book, 1961. 92 pp. Retail 65¢; School 50c.

The scope of this pamphlet is limited to a description of the land and its people, their historical background, some of their folkways, their manner of making a living and their political system. In this revised edition the material has been brought up to date and new material on the Soviet economic system has been added.
*Mansfield, Harold. How Wide We Stray. New York: Ballantine Books, 1960. 208 pp. 50c.

A provocative, informative documentary novel based on an actual visit to the Soviet Union which took place in 1958. A fast-moving narrative with a love story and with suspense to hold the reader's interest while he rather unwittingly absorbs economic and ideological issues.
*Mares, Delia. Know Your Enemy: Communism's Challenge to This Generation. Houston, Texas: Gulf Publishing Company, 1961. $260 \mathrm{PP} . \$ 4.95$.
"An admirably lucid and terse description of the true nature of the enemy, the good along with the wicked." Considerable attention is given to an analysis and description of the life and teachings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Contains a glossary of communist terms and a bibliography.
*Meyer, Alfred G. Communism. New York: Random House. 217 pp. 95c.

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

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

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

Overstreet, Harry A., and Overstreet, Bonaro. What We Must $\$ 3.95$.

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

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

This book attempts to consolidate the information known about Khrushchev. It is not a biography in the usual sense of the word but a presentation of facts and circumstances which made it possible for Khrushchev to emerge as the strongest man in the Kremlin. Khrushchev's role in the Great Purge of the nineteen-thirties, in the glorification of Stalin and the collectivization of agriculture are revealed.
*platig, E. Raymond. The United States and the Soviet Challenge. Chicago: Foreign Relations Series, Laidlaw Brothers Publishers, 1961. 67 pp. 75c.

Presents the historical and geographical background of the Soviet Union. Examines some of the basic concepts of communist doctrine, relating them to Soviet domestic and foreign policy. Soviet-American relations are considered within the perspective of current issues.
*The Profile of Communism: A Fact-by-Fact Primer. New York: Anti-Defamation League of $\mathrm{B}^{\top}$ Nai $\mathrm{B}^{\top}$ rith, 1961. 119 pp. 95c.

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

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

The communist techniques in revolutions from 1848 to 1948 are depicted. The methods, tactics and strategy by which the author believes the communists hope to win a war with the United States are outlined. The author also suggests a strategy
which he believes would permit the West "to work toward a gradual modification, contraction and replacement of Soviet rule!'.
*Raab, Ear1. The Anatomy of Nazism. New York: Anti-Defamation League of $\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ Nai $\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ rith, 1961.40 pp .35 c .

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

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

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

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

An authoritative up-to-date interpretation of Soviet rule from its origins to the present day, prepared by W. W. Rostow and a group of outstanding political analysts from the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
*Scholastic Magazines. Freedom Answers Communism. New York: Scholastic Corporation, 1955. 64 pp .50 c .

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

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

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

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

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

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

The materials were selected as representative approaches to the problem of teaching about Communism by five public school systems: New Bedford, Massachusetts; Indianapolis, Indiana; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; and the State of Pennsylvania.
*Weingast, David E. This is Communism. New York: Oxford Book, 1961. 178 pp. Retail $\$ 1.00$, School 75c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## POSTAL BILLS REAN HIGHER TAXES

## (Newspaper clipping):

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

The paradox lies in postal rate increase bills pàssed by the

$O_{i}^{s}$Senate, and the House: The bills are now in conference. The proposed increase in first class mail rates, for 4 to 5 cents, in the Senate bilí, would cost the American peopie \$if million a year. It is estimated the total increases in the two bills would amount to a staggering $\$ 700$ million a year on users of the mails. sis. cession. This a strange way to relieve either the taxpayer or the reincreases, which go all the way down the line.

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

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

There is a practical way out of this:paradox. The bills are in
"The Fost Office Department is engaged in handing a public service-not a-business in the strict sense of the word. And on a national basis, where a Federal agency is supposed to act as a public servant for the benefit of all the people, it nould not be expected to make mơney. It was not estáblished"as a profit-making concern in théfist $Q$ place. One of the staunch supporters of the fivecent stamp proposain has been guoted in Washington as saying that the American people are no longer penny consocious " Maybe not, but oven with todays inflation, most of them are nickel. consciouts it-ilatertown (Ny Daily Times

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4 \Phi \text { POSTAGE }
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The Pöstmaster Géneral wâns that he is going to ask Congress to
 timidnembers of Congress admit this is sticking the pubije a dition too much, but are willing to increase it to $46^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$

Actually the $3 \phi$ rate i's an impition : Thisus the rate Norld War I brought to $2 \hat{4}$ postage and Congress promised to reflate it gfter, the war. They never did. Neither did they ever rescind the $50 \%$ war hike in first class passenger rail fares.
 his budjet; buth he doesn't have to take it out on the public. The Assn of wirsticiass nailers charges that wr Summerfiela is trying to unload $\$ 392,000,000$ of free and public wejiare services onto the backs of first class mail users:"

The AFCM points out thăt there wouid be littie ox no "défcitn
 for all other government agencies-ís straight weifare costs

CN can help this plan by suggesting that all self-adtertising activities of the various govt agencies by means of amateurishlywritten prés releásés done away with. Thése hávent the sijghtest value to the nátion or the taxpayers.

They provide jobs for over 3,000 drones who feiled es newspapermeñand think they would like to get onto "public relationst "Every
 these cmateurs on the Federal payrolis some of phom wouldnt know a news storỷf it hit them in the eye walking down the ovenué -

In addition to all of thé free postage involved in this the tax payers yould save the cost of"ôuntless tons of páper; envélopes and printing costts.

This alone could wipe out the poost office deficit

- The whole matter of deficits and confiscatory taxes could be wiped out in one session of congress, if too many of our solons hadit been $O$
brainwashed since they came to Washington.

There ist thé little matter of ${ }^{4} 28 \frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars Congres's votes (in hidden approprifations') to supporti a million payroln bums manning 731 illegail corposations within the Federal structure

Im Ironicalay enough, the only business the Constitution gives the US government any authority to engage in is that Postmaster General Sumerfieldis doing-carrying the mail-which "he is doing well. Neither Constitution nor statute permits anything else.

American Capsule News, Feb, 으, 1958
"Anne Smart, the young California housewife who discovered filthy and Communist böks right in her son's high school; was a featured speaker before the CATHOLEC WAR VETEFANS at their $1957^{\circ}$ convention in Milwakee. Her shocking speech so impressed the group that they have reprinted it ín full, together with documentation and: actual exoerpts from the book. (The postoffice arbitrarily bannéd her excerpts, but " did nothing, to stop the pro-Communist books' themselves.) Copies of her speech and documentation, $15 \%$ to the $C$. W. V. 1012 14th St.

--RIGHP Newsletter, P. 0, Box 180, San Francisco, Californila (\$3.00 per yeari)
The present (Postal) Fraud Law was written in 1874 and needs rewniting. Under the guise of the fraudulent use of the mails the Post Office Department has been suppressing health books (and others). The Post Office is a Constitutional Department. It is subject to the Free Prés Amendènt to the constitution. The powers of Fraud Orders should be noved to the Dept. of Justice and all cases should be handled exactily as other criminal cases are handled, and tried in Federal Courts with Juries.

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

Statement made by State Senator John J: Haluska at the Federal. Court, Pittsburgh, Penna. "The doctors of the GMA have not given up their fight. organized medicine has at this very móment succeded. in placing their personal emissaries in high places to advise and control Oveta Culp. Hobby, head of Health, Education and ielfare, of whith the Food and Drug Administration is an adjunct."
 Assistant Solicitorg at the Post of fice Department in Váshingtôn, D.C., regarding a complaint for fraudulent advertising: During thè conversation, Mrar Brien made the following státement, "there (fraud complaints) are usualiy started in the Department of Public Health, Ed:cuation and Welfare: (See our book, The Poisoned Needie - \$2.25)

One of our readers (who lost a million dollar "tax-free insti-

0tution through jhe íncome tax law; saida:
"Vhen, these (forces) are offended they retaliate by putting in motion the police forces, the $F$. $B$. I., the district attorney, etc.,

Who files claims or make arrests:on the grounds of violation of (l) the income tax law, (2) the interstate commerce laws, (3) the medical trust iavs, (4) the food and drug acts, ( 5 ) the fedorairtrade daws, (6) the postal codes, (7) the espionage aots, (8) the immigration laws; (9): the anti-Comunist laws and what have youreto.grotcof When they are fout to get anyone for any so-called offenso thoy are able to continue their harassment no end until they put thejx victim out : of the way by death, imprisonment or poverty The only thing they respect, and mu'st respect, is the enlightenment of the people." (See the book, The Drug Stoxy by Morris Bealle - \$3.25

Twonty-four years ago Dimetry Manuisky woaking at the Ienin School of Political Varfare", in Moscow, "said"
mar to the nilt betweon dommunismand capitalism ris inevitablo Today of courseg we are not strong enough to ettack our time will come in 20 or 30 years to yin we shall need the elementof surprise. The bourgeoisie will hage to be put to sleep, So we shall begin by"; launching the mostr spétacuijar peace movement on record. There will. be electrifying overtures ond theard of concessions The Capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, vill rejoice to cooperate in their won destruction; They will Ieap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guar dis down, we shail smash them vith our clenched fists," (Sprech made in 1931)

This is the same Manuizky who presided over the united Nations Securíty Council in 1949. -
$\because$ Khruscheve ive will bury you ; he shaj conquer capitaitsm mith a high ievel of work. "i

- CO-DEFENDANTS

20

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

* The following are the specific Acts contãined in the charge: No. 1) The "DESEGREGATION DECISION!! which oids and abets.the plans of the Communi st Conspiracy tó (A) create tension between Negroes and Whites; (B) to trensform the South into a BIAGK SOVIET REPUBITC; (c) ) to legalize and encourge intermarriage between- Negores and wites -nand thus mongrelize the American hitue Raoe !

Documentary proof that this mécision ditectiy conforms with Directives from Moscow is contained in the following excerpt from the book; "A RAGIAL PROGRAMEOR THE 20th CENTURY' Writteñ by Ono Israel Cohên á Comanist Party top functionary in England:
"We must peajze that oun party si most powerful wopon is racial tension - By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have ben oppressed by the whites we wan mould them to the progim of the Commist Party. In America; we will aim for subtle Victory . While inflaming the Negro Minorityragainst the Whites" we wili instili in the Wites a guilt complex for their exploio
tation of the Negroes: We will aid the Negroes to rise to prominence tation of the Negroes: We wil aid the Negroes to rise to prominence
in every, waik of life, int the professions and in the worid ofosports
and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able 'to intermarry with the Whites and begin a process which will deliver America to ourr Cause."

That book was witten in $1913 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. the ADL and NAACP wérè créa- : ted immediately after that s- to carry out that DIRECTIVE ?

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

Further documentary proof: in 1:935 the Communist Party' s Workers Library Publishers" issued a pamphlet entitled "THE NEGROES IN A SOVIET AMERIGA". It urged the Negores of the South to rise up, form a Soviet state, and apply for admission to the Soviet Union. . . it contained implicit assurance that the "revolt" would be supported by all American Reds:- $\because$ on page 38 it promilsed that a Soviet government vioud confer greater benefits on Negroes than upon Whitess and that :- "\#ny act of discrimination or prejudice against a negro will become a crime under the Revolutionary: law.

AND THAT "DESEEGREGATION DECISION" TRENSFORMED ALI THOSE CONMUNIST DIRECTIVES INTO RIGID LAW OF THE LAND:!!

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

$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{i} i}$
Can: there be any doubt that that "Decision" was framed to conform. with those Communist Directives? a. . There is one sure way to find out - through impreachment proceodingsit

No. 2) For 40 years the FBI has been the stone wall that stood betWeen the Communist Conspiracy and the survival of our Country. Through all those years it was the FBI that smashed all the Reds' plots and unmasked the plotters. . .it was the information in the FBI files that enabled, the Congressional Comittees to function chat enabied the Justice Department to convict the Rosenbergs and aill the other Reds $\cdot$.it was the FBI $A j l e s$ that kept the Red rats impotent and skulking in their holes:

Throughout those 40 years the Reds and their allies frenzieduy smeared and vilified and tried in every way to destroy the FBI - and to gain access to intsinles! But it (FBI) was invulnerable to all their attacks - jt was protected by congress, and dou $\dot{\text { bly protected by the }}$ high regard and esteem of the American peoplé And it continued to stand as the impregnable barrier between the Enemy and our internal Security.

Hence - if the Great Conspiracy wasto succeod the FBI had to be

0estroyed:
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So, on July 17 of this year, Earl. Varren and his Associate Justices handed down two "Deopisions" - the "Jencks" and the "Watkins" Decisions . . .Those two "Decisions" shatter. the FBI as". a barrier to the security of our nation . . . they freed convicted traitors. . - they muzzle our Congressional Committees . . they nullify all our protective laws against the Communist Conspiracy... .they open wide the FBI files to all the shysters who defend the Feds and rem negade American traitors!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Tract (SCJ, No. I) can be obtained at the rate of: 100 copies for \$2.00. - From: CINLMA EDUCATIONAL GUIID, INC., P. O. BOX 46205; Cole Branch, Hollywood 46, California
U. S. Governiment (TOP SECRET) Bulletins provide DOCUMENTARY PROOF Ehät UN IS Dlanned Death-Trap for U S:

RITA ("Thíeves Paradise") "All the Americañ Boys who were killed in Korea were really murdered by the UN. ${ }^{\text {if }}$

On Sunday oventing, May. 20,1956 , Myron ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Fegan's'play "Thieves Paradisé" opened at the Shubert Theatre "in Washington, $D{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

The play wäs written for just one purposé-to warn the American poople that the YALTA plotters oreated the UN-to destroy the U. S'. and transform our country into an" enslavee unit of a Communist one Worid Government. - was produced in Washington so as to put the UN on open trial before ali the Members of Both Houses of Congressfirom now on there can be nó Hídiñt knowit alibis!
"Thieves' Paradise" revealed all the different phases of the diabolical plot-how the UN was a "Trojen Horse" sneaked into the U. S. to serve as a Sanctury fơr Red Spies, Sabóteurs and American traitors. how lt was to destroy our Freedoms through "Treaties, ${ }^{4}$ such as "GENOCIDE". Ut bran nesh our Youth through UNESGO oto drain us of our weolth thróugh UnRRA" Marshail plan" and Fóreign Aid givéaway and to finaliy transform the U. S. into an enslaved unit of their communft one forld Government. But the vilest, foulest, most revoltimg of ail the phases tas the secret agreement between Alger Hiss and Nolotov, under which the post of Chief of the UN Military Staff Committoe vas PERWANENTLY to be held by a Moscow Communisto GINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC HOOLYWOOD*46, CALIFORNIA:

CAIL FOR 'SURVIVAL COMMISSION:

## Country in Desperate Peril'; 'Repubiicrat' Party of Treason Can't Save US

- 'RIGHTh hereby calīs for Congross to set upea noñpartisan isuRVIVĂL COAMISSION" to be "omposed of respécted patriots whose urgent job $1 t$ will be to fully investigaté the reasons why the United States is trailing Russiarin certan technological, núciear, aeronautical and missile fields.

For óver two years RIGHT, has bèen tirelessly pointing to evidence that Russia was ahead of the United States in many respećts. Few

-     - listened. Then came the two Spurniks and for the first time since the war of 1812 the American people began to fél a sense of physical insecurity and fear of an overseas Power.

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

Now, seif-seeking, unprincipled politioians of "bothir parties seek to blame the other party for the situation and to whitewash thér own filth-covered party.

Havent tho American pople hed enoughofthis subvesive immoral treachery? Is it not time for honest men"to"clean our the" scoundrels of "bothl parties who are responsible for the predicament? Do the American people wish to sưgvive?
In actual sober fact there ere not two parties in America. There
is only one :The trepubincrot pARTY OF TREASON Añ, any politician
who at present is in good standing with his party is a partnér to
treason.: Theseare harsh words... But the facts upon which they are
based are much harsher.

Ai reputabie evidence indicates that the state of do dito se curity pind the eftectivenes ot anti-communistisho netor bey as weak as it is nows und er "Godnan Eisenhower keadethts qutation from Robert Morris, chíध Counsel for the Senăters Internal Security Subcommittee:
" The fact of the materis thatall of those cour detifons and these Administrative decisions have chetod among evotedintelín gence officers, proseutors internal sésuty oficiais and congressional stafsme demoralizing senseof pustration and despir There is mór hopénssness today than Ithaye ever experience before in ail
 curityreached the low that provains tódey a
And dobert Ho relchon his factual magaine ond MANS OPNION (668j) says whe best jnformed authorities say that there are at ieast 30 huge communist espionage ningsonarating in this country to day, against the only two or three that have been partly exposed."

And Igor Gouzenkón, who expodit Communist spy ring in Canada, Wrote: a fruitless letter to Ei senhower the other day and saidi:

The fact that the United States, with its advanced scientific and metexial resources, was not, able to launch the first earthrsateli te shoud bertorsubjot of serious thought and investigation ot
 rings in the United states misile production system. These rings, on the one hand are pumping aut of the United States valuabie déceñ tific and other information and on the other hand are sabotaging and delaying the United States missile effort undern all kinds of seemingly logical excúses.



The oniy way that the American peopo can sate themselvas at this late date is to force their congressmeñan Senators to set up a nonpartisan "SURVIVAI COMMISSION" Fith enough power to fully investigate the entire. Executi ve and Judicap departments and ferret out all
rotten, perverted or treasonous personnel. The SURVIVAI COMASSION must be composed of men of the same stature as those lonely heroes who have fought a losing battle for the last 25 years against the
international socialistienemies of the American people . They cannot be pussy-footers and must not be beholden to either of the "two" parties.

When thinking of the patriots who are qualified to lead or staff the SURVIVAL CCMISSION, many names comes to mind. A few of them are Brytön Barron, adm. John G. Crommelin, Gen. P. A. delValle, Gen. Bonner Fellers', John T. FIynn; Naj' George Racey Jordan; Charles Iind bergh, Gen. Dởglas Machrthur, Dean Clarence Manion, Gen. George Vant Horn Moseley, John OIDonell, Westbrook Pegler., Dan Smoot, Gent. George E. Stratemeyer, Burton K. Wheeler and Gen. Robert E: Wood:

There are many others. Here are some who would be eminently quaified to staff the SURVIVAL COMMISSION j'f they would. break completely with their present political party or otherwise show that they are not beholden in any way to any government. infiuence': Richard Arens, Reṕ Martin Dies, Sen. Jomes O. Eastland, Col: William.F. Heimlich, J. Edgar Hoover, iSen. Villiam E. Jenner, Sen. George W. Malone; Judge Robert Morris':and Rep. Francis E. Nalter.

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

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

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

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

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

In the names of Joe McCarthy, Senators milCarran and Welker, James Forrestal, General. Patton and all the ohher great patriots who have laid , down theire lives for their country in its battle against the forces of evil and darkness, RIGHT prays that patriots all over America will berable to rouse the American people and once and for all
 'There sis little time ieft. '

SCIENCE \& SPUTMIK
Wa, A RIGHP Exclusive, the to claimed that he wion ponsible fort the dermian $J-2$, was only the assistent to one Professor Nebel and Nebel was in charge of Peenemunde.. there is; Nebell? .He seems to have - Hmysteriously" disappeared $\therefore$ Sinces he 's: note in America'noricisitain' and apparentiv; nowheie "tot be found in Germany it itmay" ber assumed that Eisenhower-fracting true to form--saw to it that the Russians, kidnaped him (along with somei 60,000 other techniciansy and that weigot only the No :2. man, vontBraun. This hardly jibe's' with EEisenhower propagandists who stridently claimed that America and Britain:got theincream of the crop" and that the Reds were given only the picked-over second-raters.

Another of the top-notch Germans, that Eiserihower geive Stalin was Dr: Helmuth Grottrupiswho was responsible for fall the electronio. equipment. on the $V$ - 2 rra'

Bringing Ike s subversion downto date jthel october 24 issue of AVIATION WEEK carried the exposure that for "more than two yearsi" Army Intelligence had been tracking Russian 1500 mile"and: even"5000mille missiles from a supersensitive radar base in Turkey: comments. the magazine editorially, "It is high time the American poople asked President Eisenhower why; in view of the, overwhelming evidence javailable to him during the past two years on Soviet technologicel progress, he is still purusing a poliocy that is slowing the: paoe of our milif: tary technology and tapping our iuture mititary strength.

## RIGHTISM \& RELIGION

The devotediy anti-Communist, funäementelirst INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHRISTAN CHUROHES (26) has grovn mightiny in the ten yeas of its existence. It has just announced that it will hold its Fourth Plenary Congressin iBraziln; August li2-21; ;19.58.:

The EVANGELICAL NETHODIST CHUCH, which believes in Wesleys 25 Articles of Religion ond in fundamentalist Biblo doctrines; met in Rector;, Ark ${ }^{\prime}$, last Novermer sand is sued a call to sincere Methodists to obey the Word of Godiand repudiate the proocommunist National council of Chruches. Information on the 1958 Conference, to be held next October, may be had from Dr. W. W. Breckbill, 2923 Oak Ave., Altoona, Pa.

- Charles Smith; editor of the TRUTH SEEKR (8t 4 ) itis a very courageous and outspoken patriót who is also a preethinker. Because of his anti-communism he has been viciously attacked by many liberalis and
-10-5
pro-communists and so repliest thusly in the December issue:
Where stand the Freethinkers in the fight for human quaitty? Nearly all of them other than readers of the TRUTH SEEKCR, it seems, worship, the; new falsongod of Equality and Marxist collectivismy, en hithemost Christians and Communists they march in unison to prö= strate themselves before their totem. How they rage. . . : their numerous letters are similar to those "of "orthodox Christians' and party line: Comminists.
+ JOB FOR ${ }^{\circ}$ TKE, PARPTROOPBRS=-Rape and robbery are against the law in New York t̄ate. Segregation is legal in Arkansas. Thirtèen-year old schoolgirls are being raped on school property in New York; other:students are being robbed of their lunch money by young hoodlums: with :switchblade knives.

The Police seem poverlèss to prevént rape and armed robbery: We can't wait for Ike to. send-his paratropers into the NY schools: to protect school children against real crime. He called them out in Wittiterock where no crime was being committed; except by a Federal judge who upheld the supreme court in its unconstitutional foray into power politics.

一-American Capsule News, Mashington, D. C., February 7,. 1958 (\$10.00 per year).
 to grant him power to close any public schools at thich the Federal govt attempts to force racial integration at the point of bayonets. And the legisilature will probably do it.

Virginiais negro children do not want to go to school with the whites. The exceptions are tho se whose parents have been agitated or paid by the Negro Ku Klux Klan (NAACP) as was the case in Little Rock. Forcible integration is not only unconstitutional, but illegal in all Southern states:
$-\frac{\text { American }}{\text { January }}, \frac{\text { Capsule }}{8,1957} \frac{\text { News, }}{19}$ Hashington, D. C., January $18,19.57$
 existed, apparently for the one purpose of Communizing American Schools\%. No more useless body of bureaucrats ever existed 'in-Wash-ington--or élsewhere.

Staffed by a crowd of long-haired over-educated professors, the "office" has been shoving out queer propaganda for years. Some
millions ofrdollars ofegoodi tax money has. bëen spentoñbrochures,y booklets, leaflets, pamphlets and so-called news releases. It has all assayed as somuch hogwash-except in moscow and Nyas Union Square.
 headuarterscin Washington, has done nothing to counteract the office of Education. propagandag So

They, or Moscow, or someone hes sold our gullibile. Pressident ad bill of goods on education. Ike now wants to Communize our schools (no kidaing). This is regardiess of howour 5,f000-odde city and county school boards feel about it. These individuals have been hendling school problems over 150 years--and doing an excellent job of it.

Now, Mr. Eisenhower, in his two talks on the Spurnik, said (or sô he seemed to say) we need schools-like the Rüsisian shools to turn out scientísts. . Andcto do this the nätional governmén múst bëns. charge:-

In this connection, the office of Eacation has just"falsifiëd a report on Russian schools, apparentiy to keep the American people (or"such as readiany office of wactiontrailoney) from knowing how the Russian scholsfractually are wun and what they do':
$\because$ oThe young lädy, oho edited the originai manuscript, and who ob-aI "riously isnetion the payroll now, blew the whistle the conspira". tors this week. She said that not only were errors-not corrected in the "work", (Education in the USSR) but it was so crudely cut that her original work had ween hopele sly distötedean garbleed

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

- American $\frac{\text { Capsule }}{\text { Nows, }}$, Mashington, $\frac{D}{23}$. $\frac{\text { N. }}{195}$ and November 23,1957 der

In an article reprinted in VOICE OF THE NAZARENE, J. Edger
 muṣt take steps to stop: the insidious circulation of porno graphy" biy

 like PEYTON PLACE and rags like TIME magazine, which find wnothing repugnant in the circulation of pornography among children, the business is flourishing.

二
The Supreme Court has ruled that ONE, a magazine published by and for homosexuals, is not obscene. Yell, for once it is easy to understand a Supreme Court decision. Obviously, no bunch of perverts "would find perversion obscene! Yony normal people find it so'.

CRINE DOESS PBY-- Wi th the help of the US Supreme Court, that is. Yashington police are trying to halt what is practically a reign of terror in the nation sapital. Iittle school giris are being raped

0in New York and lunch money is stolen from lz-year old et knife point.

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

A DC jüdge saj.d the Supreme Court had tied his hands. Detectives had taken!a suspectito headquarters, instead of to a committing magistrate, obtained a confession and then charged him. The Supreme. Court scofflaws said they don to want police to do this to ás prisoner.. Mallory has already committed another assult since he was turned loose.:

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

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

- All of their misinterpreting and maintexpreting of laws and the Constitution is dona in the same way a burglat takes. your money or your life at the point of a gun. Congress isn't blameless because no one has moved to impeach thése scofflaws, something óngress j"s not only legally impovered, but morally oblj.gated, to do.
$-\frac{\text { American }}{\text { February }} \frac{\text { Capule News, Washington, }}{15}$ D. 1958


NOTHING MYSTERIOUSS
Votining uncertain
Juvenile delinquents just don't happen。 The production of the annual crop of youthful criminals is carefully planned and cleverly explained in the lectures of Psychopolitics as taught in the Lenin Instj, tute in hoscow. The lecturers tell the students who aspire to graduating as Freuaiian Psychiatrists that "Under the saccharine guise of assistimg youth, rigorus child labour laws prevent children from earning money and Foree them to depend on, grudging parents

0who are olvays in economic stress: Thus the child can be driven in its teens into fevolt. Delinquency will then ensue il:

# *"Beria* in än édaress tola medićal students intoun mast dominate as respected" menthe fields of psychiatry end psychology. You must domináte the hóspitals and universities. you must make mass treatments common and ácceptẽd. Yóu must labour until every doctor and psychiatrist is either a psycho-politician or an unwitting assistant to our aims. You must labour until we have domination over the minds and bodiés of every important person in your nation " 

ihe lecturer al so informs his class that bÿ using such methods the nationat pride and religious affilations of juveniles can be destroyed so that loyalty to God and their flag no longer exist. He assures his pupils: "If we can éffectively kill national pride and patriotism in ONE generation ve, will have won the country".

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

The psychopoliticel student is then told how they are to in filtrate into police forces, the departments of district attorneys, and even become judges, in order that they may obtain absolute control of thé criminal population ithout vho se help a revolutión cán never be accomplished"'

Psychopolitical students are also told thater my making readily available drugs of various kinds, supplying them yith liquor, by praising their wildness and stimulating them vith sex-literature, and introdicing the to to proctices as taught at the Sexpol, the psychopolitical operator can create the necessary attitude of chas idyeness, and vorthlessness into which atmosphere he can then introduce the ide"a the Commünism provides complete freedom.

The lectures emphesize that strong ethical leaders of youthful groups must be inveigled careíuliy into criminal channels änd then controlled by blackmail or other means. In the case of a youthful leader who cannot be led from the straight and narrow path, he is to be "framed" in order to bring him into the hands of the juvenile authorities in the hope that he can be brought under the care of a psychopolitical operator employed as a child advisor, then, in the security of the jail, and protected by the process of law, the psychopolitical operator can ástroy the sanity of the juvenile.'Particularly brilliant scholars, athletes, and group youth leaders must. be handed in éther one of thése two ways the Psychopolitical student is told ${ }^{7}$.

The aspiring psyohopolical operator is informed that guiding the activities op juvenile courts one of his easior tasko In juvenile courts he istold, there are alvays persons with strange habits, if such habits do not exist they can be created. By making young boys snd"gixls avallable to these perverts in the security of the detention $O$ homes, cameras and recording tapes oan be obtained which will make the

$$
-1 \ddot{H}_{4}
$$

perverts obedient to the psychopolitical operators under any and all circumstances. This explains why such an extraordinary number of homosexuals obtain employment in the Civil Serivce of Canada, the U.S'A. and Great Britain.

## SOUTH HAYMARD NEWS, \$1.00 per Year.

 Sydney H. Foster, EditorP. O. Box 386, Hayward, California

$\qquad$
PREDTCTS ANERICA IS DOON UNIESS PEOPLE TTAKE UP
Msgr. McGrath Sees Fulfillment of Lenin's Prophocy That U. S. Wili Be Sovietized Without War

By Rt. Rev. William C. MCGrath, S.FiM., P. A. (Reprinted from "Scarboro Missions," 2685 Kingston Rd., Toroṇto 13, Ont.)

Ten years more, that's about ally Fifteen, maybe, at the outside: By then the Reds will have taken over America:

No war. No hyárogeñ bombs. No mass slaughter--till afterr the victory has been won.

The coup detat, in course of accomplishment even while you are reading these lines, will be engineered' to final success by the entreñod and untouchable traitoris in high places, aided and abetted

0by their strategically placed cohorts in the nerve centers of the Nation.

The men who solid $500,000,000$ Chinese into communist slavery will finally betray America. "The' saboteurs who orderéd ignominious de feat in Korea will at last achieve the utter destruction of the nátion that has too long stood between Russia's Communnist leaders and a bloody Communist world.

It will be the fulfillment of the prophecy made by Lenin in 1923: "First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States, which wili be the last bastion of Capitalism: لo will not have to attack. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."
-Cites Fate of Anti-Reds-
Who are these traitorsi? In whet key spots are they iocated right now?

Apparentiy we are not to know until it is too late. Its worse than useless, it is military or political suicide for any individual to sttempt to track them down. For the end is ever the same; characier assassination disgrace or déath.

$\mathrm{O}_{\text {to }}$"3:
O. From Patton to" Forrestal to Vedemeyer from fiacthur to Iawton to McGarthy our shores aire littered vith broken men, among them some
of the greatest Americans of our genertion $x$ a
nccarthy came nearest to success. He was ingencusy ciose to. pay dirt in his attempt to unearth the mysterious forces avowed to encompass our destruction:

That was why his disgrace had become absolute necessity and would serve as a deterrent to the dicClellans and Jenners and J. Edgar Hoovers who might be stupid enough to continue this expose of treason.

That was why a petition ragainst his oensureg signed by $10,000,000$ Americans was brazeniy ignoređ".

Pubinc opinion must not be pernit ted to ount any more, aswitness the treatment accorded Generai hacArthur who was given the greatest public.acclaim.ever tendered to anybody in the history of the Country and is now the forgot ten man

This grim prospect for America was given ito us in strictest confidence by two outstanding experts, con unjist tactics of subversion and whose nemes I may not reveai. They are firmly convinced that the Nation is doomedi; that nothing, really effective is being done or can be done to arrest the progress of the great betrayal:

Ten to 15 years they say before the massacres in the streets" and convents ad churches and seminaries; before the breinwashing and diabolfel torture and the do tioads of prome human he ding northwards. toward Siberta and death.

In China, since its "liberation" by the Communists, 15,000,000 innocent people have been done to death But jn China, na Red, aficer recently told adorting missionaxy they were not or uei enougho cive will be fop tines as cruel when ye, take over Americaric
ivót only will this verdict of the experts not be generaliy accepted but it is virtually impossible today to convince people as a whole. that Americe is evven in danger.
so long have we ben thoculated and anasthetised with subtio, soporific party-tine slogans about peace and securty and "co-oxistence that "the soul wiinth us hás died"; the mere thought of resistance, even to the menace of Communist ensiavement, has come to be regarded as a sort of treason to a peace-loving. vorld.

North America today comprises in its population a truly alarming
 would be tempted to say at times--to be lead to the Communist slaughterhouse

Het anybod adocates atrong stand aganst Comunist agression and immediately there is hue and, cry of warmonger." We must be "realistic" about the present last stand of freedom in Asia. Pay any price, for, another "cease fire", anywhere on oanth, eyen the price of handing. the whóle of Asin over to Rọa domination.

See to it that there never will be any further attempt to liberate the Chinese mainleñ. Eliminate the trouble some Chiang Kai-shek. Bottle him up forever on Formósa for that-matter, in exile and make

0use of the mighty U.S. Seventh Fleet to ensure the surrender of :Some of his vital off-shore islands.

Invite the murderers of priests and Sisters and American uniformed men to the conference table and welcome them as "respected" members of the United Nätions.

Condone. Appease. Preteñà. But äbove all forever surrendeŕ.
Peace in our time, wherevér wéve heärd that before. Bury your head in the sand while Russia enslaves the rest of the world and hope - - oh, just somehow-ithat ít cannot happen here.



Thank Heáven not all people have given up. A few brave souls in America are trying to arouse the Country from its sleep of death. Magazines like the "American Mercury" and the "U. S: News and. Vorld Report." Columnists like Sokolsky, Lawrence and Budenz. Radio commentators, such as Wincheli, Fulton Lewis, Jr o and John T. Flynn.

I have before me an interesting letter firom one such lecturer not perhaps so well-known, a lady who has consistently spoken against the Communist menace, who has been hounded and persécuted and finally forced to sell her home and move out of her home State.

Hear what she has to say on this subject: "I believe the same diabolical plans will be duplicated in America, for the men who are dedicated to the worship of lucifer are bound to crucify the followers of Christ They are a bunch of sanctimonious, holier-than-thou hypocrites. "Watch them crucify McGarthy'.
"Yes, we do need many prayers'.' 'Büt let me ask you this' Do you think the general run of Catholics thave any inkling of the dangers. all around them? Is it not a fact that people do not pray for help unless they believe they need it?
"Despite all of Bishop Sheen "s telecasts; the Fatima Crusade, the Rosary Crusade, etc.; I do not find Catholics in general recognizing that there are serious dangers to their souls, their homes' their families, their way of life. When I try to draw their attention to what I know, they look at me with a blank, dubious stare. Human being do not come to their senses untim they suffer themselves\% So I suppose we are going to have to suffer before there is an awakening."

I have heard Bishop Cuthbert O'Gara discuss this subject at length. He is distressed and deeply disturbed over the failure of paople in this country to recognize the danger of the Communist threat. Añ́d Bishóp 0'Gára "knóws álil about Communism from first-hand expérience. For he spent 24 months in solitary confinement in China in an old hut loca'tad between a plgsty and a latrine.

A recent interview he grented the Catholic press in Pittsburgh should do much to awaken those who stijli favor appeasement of Red Chine.
"The people of the United States" he stated, "do not appreciate the magnitude of the defeat the West has suffered since 1945.
"It is incredible that such a smali group of pro..Communist pseudointellectuals should have effected in so short a time one of the greatest turn-overs in the hisṭory of mankind."
-Quotes Bis shop. $0^{\prime}$ Gara-
Bishop $0^{\prime}$ Gara said that this defeat ound not be blamed on stupidity but had been deliberately and cold'-bloodedy engineered.
"No group of Americans," he said, "could be that stupid. The deliberate throwing away of victory after forld lar II is confirmed by the. whole list of 'stupiditiẹs' since "YJ day. And these stupidịties are still going on. Someone is still directing the sell-ợty."

Apropos of what would happen in America should the Reds take over, I have before me at the moment a document that affords fruit for meditation: It is a list of 192 priests, some of phom I knew personally, who have been murdered in Chine and the list is admittedly incomplete. Read for yourself the nature of the treatment meted out to those martyred servants of God and then ask yourself if our fight today is not against Principalities and the Powers of Darkness.

Father Charles Osnagui; buried alive, February, 1942; Father Humbert Verdini, burned with some 30 christians, July, 1942; Sister Anne Chang; dragged to death, Harch 1948; Father Joseph Chang, dragged, beaten, shot, October, 1947; Archbishop Cyril Jarỵe, 0. F. M., died in jail, March, 1952; Father Francis Hsieo, died after tortures, Good Friday, 1950; Father Seraphin Shih (and many of his fellow Trappists), head: crushed between stones.

And so, the story goes for all of the 192 who were done to death.
All this at the hands of the Red Chinese murderers who still hold some 900 Americans in their filithy dungeions and who, if our nitwit liberals have the final sayso;: will be permitted to shoot their bloody way into the. Unịted Nations.

Ṭruly--whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mád.
-Apathy the Obstacle-
An important objective of communist propaganda has been to keep the American people uninformed about and apathetio to the extent and progress of Comminist infilitration into. American government and life. When those who have studied the strategy and tactics of Communism and who recognize it for the menace that it is attempt to combat it the biggest obstacle they face is an uninformeà and apathetic people. How do they react? Read the article on'page five by Misgri., Niliaiam C. McGrath, who is known to most of our readers as the priest who accom-
panied the "Pilgrim Virgin" throughout the United States, including the Diocese of Brooklyñ Thé reading will be beneficial though not conducive to compleconcy. (From the Managing Editoris Dosk) Rèprint from THE TABİT, weekly Catholic newspaper, I Hanson PI., Bklyn. 17, N. Y., July 30,1955
(Cost of reprint of on per 100 - mail order and remittance to ábove address)


## Christiän scientists Organize for Defense

Lansing, Mich, Jaṇ 15--To "defend The Christian Science Monitor" is the purpose announcéd in a new charter just issued to the committee of 1,000 Christian Sốntists, by the nichigan corporation and Securfties Commision The Comittee is a national group, with headquaters at plymouth, withigan, and"is in ópposition to the present management of The Ghristion Science wonitor in Boston.

According to R. Rōy Pursefly, one of the incorporators and its executive secretary who has been a Christian scientist for 50 years, "The Christian Science Monitor is in trouble. Just as Alger Hiṣs got into the State "Department so have many questionable writers gotten into the Monitor. For instance, there was the well-known leftist witer william Henry chamberiin who has publiciy confésed he was la devout soviet sympathizer' when he was hired by the Monitor in 1922 to report to the nation from Moscow. After 12 years watching communism bring misery to the Russians hé cómpletély changed his position and now stands four square for jimited government.
iour group of dedicated Christign Scientistas, i explained Mr. Pursell, "is demanding that a housemioaning be made and the paper restored to the high level its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, dedicated it.g!

COLMITTEE OF 1,000 CHRISTTAN SCIENTISTS
A"Michigan Non-Profit Corporation R. Roy Pursell, Executive Secretary Box 160 . Plymouth, Michigan (January 15, 1958)

The recent Gaither Committee report to the President, portrays a United states in the gravest dangen in its history . It finds America's long-term prospect one of cataciysmic peril and of a power-

0ful, growing Sovjet economy and technology which will bring new political, propaganda and psychological assaults on freedom all around the globê."

Everywhere people are asking the question yHow come the med men of Moscow have succeede in gaining such scientific and technological advantage over the Unitëd States?" Thére is a reason. But the real reason is given very little notice in a liberalistcontrolled press.

A United Press report carrying date line of Décember $20^{\circ}$ " is a sample. "Professor Bruino M. Pontecorvo, the former British physicist who fled to Russia in 1950, has been named research director of the nuclear probiems laboratory of the joint institution for nuclear research," the Moscow Evening News reported.

## SAMPLE OF SOVIET HYPOCRISY

It was this same portecorvo, who, in explaining why he left the Capitalist Nations, said, "I fled to Russia because of preparations in the Capitalist Nations to build up atomic arsenals
"The recoras show, thé U. Joint Congressionai atomic Energy Comint tee extimated in 1951 that Pontecorvo, with the British Scien tist Klaus Fuchs, adyand thé Soviet Atomic energy profamet least l's monthis beyn where it otherwise would have be en " Howeve our liberalist-controlied press that could find unlimited frôt page space for the political crucifixions of Senator Joseph Mćcarthy and Senator Herman Viliker is.strangely silent on this real cause for our world dilemá Without exception, (every outstanding American who has éféctively chalienged the Red menace, haś been sưjocted to political smear, political crucifixion, ana political assassination.
 about through a "iberglismi that hos made the way for Russian gents and their fellow-travelers to inflitrate our government, our churches and our schools. Thís has beon the red source the Kromlin's amazing progress. This is the one thing that hes put into the hands or mad men, a powe of worla ástruction, It is largeiy through. politivealmitrickery on the part of religious and political apostates that the end time developments foretold in Bible Prophecy, are fitting this generation into the Prophetic picture for the closing of this g

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE - February, 1958
Box 977., Tulsa 1, Oklahoma
Subscription Rate: \$1.00 annually

## CLERGYIEN EROMOTC COMMUNISM VIA "FRONYS"

The communist conspiracy has been highly successful in using clergymen in their front groups. "Herbert Philbrick said, "The front is an effective dual=purpose device-mit, pushes communist influence outward, andit draws mébership in " Pushing communst influence outward is far more important than the fow members pulled into the . .o party through fronts.

The front technique, as invented by Lenin and the consprators,
has had 50, years experience to perfectit. The front organizations: are just as essential a part of the communist conspiracy as the communist press, their training schools, end espionage ceils: Ali ar.e. directed by a central high command and are coordinate to achieve the overthrow of our government by force and violence. It is a deliberate tactic of the conspiracy to conceal the complete integration of the communist-front apparatus with the whole communist conspiracy. Deceitfulness is the essence of, the front organization. ANYONE who supports a communist-front organization 1 S supporting the communi st conspiracy and helping to destroy the American republic.

Testinying before the House committee on Apropriations on December 9 ;' 1953 , J. Edgar Hoover said, One of the principal mediums for the attanment of the goal of the communst Party is through Comunist-front organizations.. .o. The fronts are. being utijizea. in an ever increasing degree... they are excelient sourcés of revenue for raising funds. for the party":

Before the creation of front orgenizations, the number of minis(ters who carried out the instructions of the communist Party or coliaborated with it vere smail. The first important communist front organization in the United States was the American League Against Var and Fascism orgenized in 1933 and headed by Prof. Harry. F. Ward of Union Theological Sominary. Earl Browder was vice chaisman and there were: several ministers and rabbis on the National Executive Comittoe.

The House Un-American Activities Comintee said of thistront organization, "An examination of the program of the American League will show that the organization was nothing more or less than a bold advocate of treasonti: the League had branches in most large communities andicities ali over the country and most branch leaders were members of the clergy. As a result the program was widely circulated throughout church orgänizátion.

Since this first important communist front success, American clergyen have continued to collaborate with the communist conspiracy in their diabolical front organizations. Many large and influential fronts have been headed by clergymen.

A recent communist front in which Protestant clergymen make up by far the largest single group of supporters is the "National Committee to Wim Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims." orgenized in 1953. Its chairman is Edwárd. K. Barsky and the treasurer is Carl Marzanio. Both have served prisón terms-one for contempt of Congress and the other for perjury Purpose of the organization is to win amine ty for communist leadeŕs convictéd of conpiring to overthrow our Eovernment by force and violence The Daily ظorker :of July 5; 1953, boast'ed that "religious leaders have been more receptive to the emnesty, appeal than leaders of any other single. groupy. The printed mater of the: orgonization show the nafifes of 191 . Protestant clergymen from 42 states and the next largest group are educators of whom there are 83 listed.

On Janüary $30-31,1953{ }^{\circ}$, the Emergency Civil tibertiés committe held meotings in the First Presbyterian Church in New York City. A: group of liberals, headed by Prof. George Counts, branded the comijttee
as a communist front well in advance of the affair. of the 41 sponsors of this pro-communist conference, 17 were Protestant clergymen who made up; by far, the largest singlè group of supporters. Three of the sponsoris resigned over the communist issue but Dr: John A. Mackay; moderator of the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church, stubbornly stuck on.

To Dr. Mackay these communist froñts are good causes and he has announced his intention to continue joining such groups. This is not guilt by association but guilt by willful collaboration with a treasonable underground apparatus. Dr. Mackay has also publịshed his support of American recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations. Dr. Mackay continues to get away with these infamous activitiès merely bécaúse most Presbyterians do not realize what is happening end do not understand our, ensmies.

Eight of the translators of the new Revised Standard Version of the Bible have communist front affiliations and they have been active in some of the most dangerous of the fronts. One of the translators, Dr. Walter Russell Bowie of Union Theological Seminary, has been named on 25 communist or communist front organizations.

These samples hardly scratch the surface of communist front activities among clergymen. Generally you will find the same clergymen who collaborate wi.th the communist front organizations leading the drives against congressional committees exposing communists, for an appeasing foreign policy, and for a collectivist type government which they now. call "the responsible society". You will not hear any noise from these same ministers protesting vicious falsehoods about Congressional investigators or demanding release of American boys. from Communist dungeons.

# CHRISTIGN CRUSADE - November, 195' <br> Box 977, Tulisa 1, Oklahoma Subscription Rate: $\$ 1.00$ 

 Annually
## INPEACH MARREN

Myron Co. Fagan, a great American patriot, is satisfied that there are men serving on the United States Supreme. Court playing prominent parts in shaping the destiny of our nation, who ought not be there. He writes convincingly in a little book just published under the title, IMFEACH SUPREWE COURT JUSTICES.

Chief Justice Farl Vlarren is portraved as one of the most dengerous men in public life today. Mr. Fagan wishes to see him retired to private life.

Nr. Fagan feels that the common man should be aroused to what he believes to be "a clear and present danger." Thoughts like the following ceme to the mind of this reviewer while reading his dynamic discussion of the high court
---The penalty, good men pay for indifference to government is tio be ruled by evil men. All that good poople have to do for the triumph of evil is nothing. Bad men are elected to public office by good.

0men who fail to vote. Christians have a. responsibility for keeping God in government, ad infinitum.

Vir Fagan agrees with Attorney General Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire who faddressing the 1957 convention of the National Association of Attorney Generals at Sun Valley, Idaho, charged that, "decisions by the Supreme Court have set the United States back 25 years in its effort to controlu Communism." He showed exactly how the tribunal had aided and abetted the Communist cause under Warren's management. .

- Hereenare a'few sentencesifrom Fagen's fact-finding reservoir:
"Even in his college days Earlw Warren was known as a 'Liberal'-in today's accepted meaning of that vord. Then, when he married a Swedish girl with strong Socialistic convictions, he veered so far to the Left that some of his friends of those days referred to him .as "Comrade:?:

When he entered upon his political career he was smart enough to keep his ideological convictions under cover. Even so, his record while Governor of Callifornia establishes that the was as proCommunisti as any man in such a high officet would dare be He was: pal-Sy-walsy mith the notoriously pro-Communst anti Defamation Le ague: Senator Byrd, in a speech on the Senate floor, openay charged him with being in collusion th the pro Communist, NAACP.. He continu:ously pendered to Harry Bridges and other notorious Reds.
"He repeatedly tried to forceithe communist F E P C plot through the California Legislature - also tried to prevent the'recision of the UWF Resolution to transform the U S. into a unit of a UN One forld Government He appointed notor $\rightarrow$ ious Reds, among nthem the ADL chieftain, Isaac Pacht, to judgeships and other high offices. And that only scratches the surface: of his Maxxist activities and associations;":

Charles Evans Hughes! wise counsel to Marren Go Harding in 921 is recapled The late President was then faced with the responsibility, making appointments to the Supreme Gourt. : Chief Justice Hughes admonished him as follows:
"We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the Judges say.it is a As George Washington would have said'; place none but Amexicans on the Supreme Court bench - the kind'of' Americans "who will interpret the constitution for the,"safety and welfare of the United states and the American people."

After listing some of the "crimes against the American people," of which the present court is, guilty, Mr. Fagan askis. "Can we get them impeached?". of and answers "Yes Then the proceeds to explain how!
3."The Iegaluprocesse's for memoving "Supxeme Court Justices'tare ex-
 battileground:
"Now let's alert thousands of people to still theix Representative in Washington, in no uncertain language, that Earl Farren and all the Justices who ejoinadinithe tbetrayalr ofi our. country and the riape of



> MHE DEFENDER AAdress all communfcations to: The Dófonder Magazine, Wiohita, Kansas $1, \ldots$

NEW YORK--FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover appeals to Americansitoday to keep up their guard against a conspiratorial Communist movement which "has been land: engaged in "an aliout war against American freedom."
-Despite :convul sions ailipflops, defections and setbacks, the Com-- munist Party ts hard core in the United istates still is a wastireservoir of ispy imaterial-iposing ar tremendous sand"present danger "tomári canisecuristy, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation warns in : new bökitwasters' of Deceit, y publi"shed'today., by Henry Holt \& Co.
... When the party wa's found ed in i919 by a rag-tap group of grotesquerevolutionaries on the Bolshevikcmodel, "it planted an infection" which', though limitedf to a realitivelly few, could spread dangeróuslyt, Hoover: says:
"Something utterly new has taken root in America during tho past generation; a Communist mentality representing a systematic, purposivégandi conscioưs áttempt to déstroy Western civilization anderoll historycback to the age of barbaric cruelty and déspotism allan the

 as patriotism."
 Mbut we cannotiaford the Iuxury of waiting for it to run its course, " because "its weápons abecome more formidable as guards are lowered.

## Is Close Survey <br> T



Moscow normally tries: so separate the party from spy activities Hoover says, the the "party st thousands"of members'-still playan important role in Soviet espionage.

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& -\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{Newspaper} \text { clipping }-1958 \\
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\end{aligned}
$$

WORID GOVERNMENT: The American people have become accustomed to having their money taken away from them and theiry rights and liberties cónfiscated, one by one, on demand of social planners who now exercise complete custody over human welfare: If thése tiax-xidden citizens: figure, however, that every evil thing possible has already been done to them and that they will be called on to make no further contribution to the perfection of a one-world Utopian státe, ve have a surprise for them. Two thousand political psychiatrists and social psychơlogists, in solemn conclave ássembled; have formulatéd a macabe program of such gruesome and ghastly proportions ás to cúri the heir of a Mohawk Indian. It is a plan for mass thought control which reveals that. their next grim objective is to take over our minds, clean, * se them of all preconceived ideas of right and wrong, debunk them of outmoded moral conceptions and - having mentally castrated us - to turn us back to society with completely remodeled and over-hauled cronial equipment-guarenteed to ensure our acoptance, vithout protest, of the oneworld government being prepared for us by the experts. If this sounds like a bad joke or a horror story from a lurid comic cook, the réader had best not laugh ór shrug itt of until, he hás checked with the same source from which we got our material on the subject - the reverend and highly esteemed United Nations World Health Organization located: in. the City of New York and supported largely by American dollars which the producers and worker's of this country sweated to earn, but which they were never permitted to hold in thoir little hot hand s.

> LUTHERAN CUNSERVATIVE- The Kingdog Digest, November 1956.

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION -
Planned Events III = November 1956
In recent issues we have been reviewing those individual tickings of the clock of history that so many of us tend to forgot in the clatter "óf. here-and-now. Some readers have asked if we aré tirying to prove something." The answer is emphatically "No:" Oniy history will prove whether our nation ignored the warning signals. so vital to its survival. We can mérely supply the incontestable evidence. And that is all we häve been doing: presenting seemingly unrelated events in many fields rhich confirm the enormity ond complexity of the insidious pattern of the years gone by--events yhich, al though famitiar to a few of us, often were lost in memory.

Last month's review brought us through some of the events prieceding World War $I$, Now, to test yoru memory of some other facts.: .

DO YÖU REMENBER WHEN. . .
Bolshevist revolutionaries in Russia murdered adults and children of the royal family and many others, thus launching their regime in blood? It was in 1918.

Bernard Baruch, testifying at a Congre ssional inquiry, said: in have more power than any other man in the war?"It was'in'ly18.

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The Versailes peace Conference imposed on Germany the harsh con-i ditions that sent the nation reeling toward communism, depression finály dèspotitam? It was in 1919.
The Comunist International, was created? It wäs in 1919. In America? It, was in 1919.

Baruch was invited to become the soviet Union peacetime adviser on industryand resources? It was in 1919 .

* Nicola sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested for ay holup. killing that mushromed into "the politícal cause celebre of the era? It wạ́s in 1920.

The inf amous Wall street bomb explosion killed 30 persons and injured 100 ? It was in 1920'

Henry Ford, Sr:, warned his countrymen in the poarborn Independent" of an international banking "conspiracy"? It, Was in 1920.

> Planned Events IV - For December ing

As the Mercury has been reminding its readers over the past few months memory is one of our most follible faculties Events that shaped history a handful of years ago are lost in a fuzziness of time: for many of us. Yet, for each event in history, time is an essential dimension: Without such a dimension, things can seem a tangle of threads. With such a dimension, history again becomes a full-bodied fabric, a tapestry of design, sweep and color. To test whether it is a tangle or a tapestry.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN.
Presidentr Rooseveltissued his famous inloar it with Sidney" instruction, referring the Sidney, Hillman, then an, American labor ieader, but earier leader of the abortive. 1905 Russian Revolution? It was in 1932

International bankig circies began taking gold from the country, thus procipitating the run on banks that eventualiy closed 24,000 instiqutions? Only Íd, 000 ropened The badance were avajiable as bargain-basement purchases for the financial group who procipitated the rû̃s. It was in 1932.

Fresident Roosevelt.ordered,his fiamous, "benk, holiday? ! It. was in 1933.

President Roosevelt following the 1912 blueprint tof Woodrow Wilson's sinister adviser, Colonel Edward Mandel House, broadcast his first "Fireside Chat"? It was in I93.

The ohances for Russian liberty were domed by Åmericals recognition of the Soviet Union and the godess tyranny that had created it? Russian Ambassador Maxim Litvinov came over to the U. S. to engineer the double orosso It was in $19333^{\circ}$

When Hitler was Chancellor of Germany, the N. Y. Times reported on Aug. 7, 1933: "Mir. Samuel Untermeyer presided over Int. Jewish Boycott Conference, held in Amsterdem last month, and was elected president of the Vorld Jewish Economic Federation : "? This sudenly focused the attention of the world on Germany. It was in 19.33.

Unaided by the rest of the world, more than 6,000,000 Greek Orthodox Christians died of starvation during the enforced 'Soviet famine of the Ukraine? It was in 1933.

Father Charles Coughlin becme the center of a national controversy by warning his extensive audiences of "the schemers within"? He was driven off the air. It was in I933:

Roosevelt made an attempt to pack the Supreme Court? It was in 1936.

AND DO YOU REMEMBER VHEN. . .
Communist Russia and Germany signed their non-aggression pact? It was in 1939.

- Lauchlin Currie, who had been naturalized only four years earicier, was appointed administrative assistant to President Roosev́elt? Later, when an investigation was sterted, he left the country, lost his citizenship and is now a citizen of Colombia, South America. Many


General George. C. Warshall who had been relieved of his commänd Yy General MacArthur was named Chief of Staff in preference to vast humbers of senior officers? It was in 1939.

Felix Frankfurter, nephew of the late Louis Dembitz Brandeis, was named to the Supreme Court? The mantle of Frankfurtër's reputation was extended to cover the careers of such proteges as Alger Hiss and Dean Acheson? It was in 1939.

Harry Dexter White, as Director to our Monetary Research, was on his way along the path of sensationel promotions that took him to the top echelons of the Treasury Dept.? This look place in spite of warnings from the F. B'. I. It vas in 1939.

THE AMERICAN MIGRCURY - 1956
250 Nest 57th St. New York 19, N. Y.

## WHAT IS THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEM

The Hon. John Francis Neylan in an analysis of the Bretton Woods soheme printed in full in the Congressional Record of April 4, 1945, painted cut:
( "The document embodies so many basic contradictions, and is so
loaded with ambigutties it déies understanding as anything but an elaborate contrivance to give away American money ond fetter the United S'tates in the post-wan eray almost $1 i k e$ a conquered nation.

* "The real author of the Bretton Voods Agreement, with what he has termed its iepoch-making innovationsfior international plans?, i's Lord John Maynard Keynes, a director of thenBank of England, adviser to the British Exchequer, and the most prililant exponent of the project of substituting economic imperialism for political imperialism with London and other European capitals as the seatts of empire: "
"Lorid Keynès frankily stated" thaṭ his proposal might become tho pivot of the future economic government of the world.'

The day of imperialism is dead and gone, and the attempt to perpetuate in under a new guise is doomed to failure.
"The Bretton Woods Agreement does not contemplate a new world order based upon freedom and expanding development of all the human race. It is a document which seeks to create an economic strait jacket for the benefit of a continent which for centuries has drained the treasure of the rest of the world to finance its warsuand to support it in intervalis of peace .
"The United States seems to contain the only considerable body of persons who consider devotion to Country rather absurd; while Europe and the rest of the world seem orowded with fanatical nationalists who are experts in matters of international exchange and currencÿ.
"Already it is certain that the $12,000,000$ in the armed services $\overbrace{0}^{\infty}$ of the United States, fighting all over the world, are coming home to the grim reality of a martgage of more: than $\$ 300,000,000,000$. They will experiencedifficulty in understanding some of the adition al burdens being piled upon them while they will be facing the grim and heart-breaking dificulties of readjustment to the all-important. responaibility of supporting themselves and their children.

It wound seem equitable that these men should heve some voice in determining whether the resources vhich belong to them and their children are to be squandered to enable old political imperialisms to transmute themselves into economic empires and perpetuate their dominion over hundreds of milijons of human beings and vast territories they could neither protect nor liberate.
"The implications and"possibilities of the scheme areso tremendous as affecting the future welfare of the United States, it yould. seem no public servant with a respect for his trust would fail to scrutinize it with "anxious, concern;"

IET A CONGRESSMAN TELL YOU THE TRUTH:
WASHINGYON; Märch 9,--Representative Hatton W. Summers, Democrat of Texas, a veteran of thirty-four years in Congress; today called the Tederal Government an "instrumentality of favoritism; tyranny, oppression and corruption à he announced he would not seek re-election.

Sumners 70 years old rand longetime chairman of the House Judiciary Comiditee; said in a statement:r

O"I have, watched what my own generation, under administration of Sth parties, hes been doling "to: "the greatest lsystem of democratic governiment ever evolved through the xprocesses of the ages.at
"By ignoring principles and the lessons of history, ,and accepting/. the theories of men and political expedience for our guidance, ve have mader'vassails "of tour istates and tependentes of our people.t iv
vBy concentration of governmental povier and drafts upon therFederal Treasury, we: have novi a minancially flbustedt, great pilled-up mass of governmental confusion beyond human comprehension, impossible of democratic controly extravagant, wastefuly inefificient, wand tby its nature the: finstrumentelity of tavcritism, tyranny;oppressiongandi= corruption, and the déstroyer of the self-reiliance and selferespect: and governmenterfapacity of the people gualries without which no:2



$-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{i}}$
WHAT IS BBEHIND THE BRIIISH LOAN?
Iondon, Deco. 77 th ; 1945.
The Duke of Bedford, speaking before the English House of Lords re the proposeá American Ioan to Brititin, icastigatedithe proposalm. , the soliowing -terms:
"I find that opposition to the Bretton Hoods scheme, whichris: one of the conditions of the loan, is almost universal among people of widely difierent politicalundreconomic outlook. . . II ifind that the réally fine andi enlighteréd Lpeople sin Amerioa are mas much against Bretton Woods and Jalli-that it stands for ras Iom.
"Then there is s., the very gravio objection indeed that we are proposing to hand over theicontrol ofi our economic life, in a very large measure, to a gangeotrepresentatives of Wall Street finance who are responsible 'to now onet and are above every Government.
"The addiction of the Bretton !loods Fund to gold gives the lie to the claim to be world philantropists.
"It has been suggested that if the House (of 亡ords) should do so (reject this loan) . . the Laboúr Goviernmént might feel tempted to punish us by political extermination, but even in that dire event I would say that we at any rate will have gone down fighting for the deliverance of our Countiry; from"economice servitudé, and indeed for the protection of the whole trorla from thermost impudent attempt history has ever known to establish an economic and financial dictatorship."

- 4.. . . . . .... From:American Mexcury, July 1957

For 125 years--from 1789 to $1914 \div 28$ presidents of the Unitedi States spent less than 23 billion dollars altogether.

In i912; Bernard Baruch ushered Woodrow miluson into the white $O$ House. William H: Taft, Wilsonis predecessori, :spent less than 3 bil-i lion dollars during his entire administration. Wilson advised by Baruch, spent 47 , binlifion dollars

The citizens of these United States struggled to regain their sovereign authority during the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and-Hooveri. These three presidents spent only a fraction of Woodrow billson!'s rieckless, irrésponsiblég international spending.

President ${ }^{\prime}$ !Pearl Harborn Roosevelt spent aimost $400{ }^{\prime \prime}$ bilitions of dollars. Harry Truman, the "Red Herring pet of the International, bankers, spent 191 biliion dollars from 1946 to 1949: What, "High Tax" Harry alone spent would haver provided a $\$ 5,000$ house; free añ clear of any mortgage, for you and 38,200,000 families in the: United States:
.President Eisénhower promilsed to reduce spending? His West Point education was nullified by his "training" at Columbia University: As, a result he currently prepared a budget of over 86 billions of dollars per year, the largest peace-time buaget in the history of our conntry. The international bankers continue to "advise" him. Lenin predicted that "Yie will spend the United States into bankruptcy." " Lenin's "plan" is being directed and followed.

How Iong will Americans play the role of "sucker" while their "invisible government" continues to tax their earnings-and to scattex what doesn't stick to their fingers to economic vultures throughout the worlid?

The annual interest alone on our national debt now equals $7 \frac{1}{2}$ itimes, . the to'tal debt: before our presidents had "international advisors:" Unborn generations.will stagger under our astronomical debts.


DR. NATHAN M. PUSEY, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

## ON THE MATMER OF

STANDARDS ORP RESEARCH UNDER DR: FREDERICK JO STAAREOHED OF

Re: National Food Deficiency, Synthetics, the 'Unholy Alliance ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Dr. Pusey, in this ourcith letteris we intend to prove our contention that Dr. Stare's Nutrition Department is.doing more to destroy this country than will ever be done by Communism. Our people have FREEDOM OF' SPEECH and 'PRESSiswith'which ito fight the latter but they ;have no such freédom on the sübjēcts of Health; Food, Drugs or Disease.
Dr. Stare si public utterànces, writings and court testimony are ail designed to uphold the business status quo be belittling the devestating effec̈ts sof our deñatured acountérfeit? and poisoné food and. by ignoring the increase of degenerative diseases. We oan understand this attitude when we read thet he received in the past six years $\$ 378,000$ in giets lärgely marked for his: personal direction, from, $\therefore$ the very comieercial interests who stand to profit most by keoping out people fin ignorance as tórthe truth about those.foods and. our national health.
Dr. Stare writes, "The sucoessful cooperation of agriculture, industry añ thë' medical proféssion has prọaced a nation of healthy people blessed with thébést food supply in thé world!. (See letter \#1) As against this statement we read from Harper rs: Magazine;, September 4951, In án aṛticle by Jemes A. Rorty:

## 0

"IHE" HUMBIEST INDIANS: AND RESTIZOS ('in Mexioo:) OFTEN SUFFER LESS FROM WALNUTRITION THAN DOES THE AVERAGE MIDDLE-CLASS TAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES" is the story in brief of a LONG-TERMI STUDY PAR-- TICIPATED' IN'BYI THE RIASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE 'OF TECHNOLOGY'S DR":


"The studes vere made totatermine food values in terms of pro--teing vittamin and mineraluenergy content
 had in the waysian plant food re"sources . $\therefore$. Next, what the people were actually èating and health status? : . . UNITED FRUITI STUDIES showed that the humblest Indians andrMest zos of ten suffer less from malnutrition than: does the reverager middle-class family in the United Statess : io ..:
" The" superion nutritive value of the foodst, writes Harris; ? and the unspoiled dietary: habits and customs of the people 'are two fimportant reasons. for their superior, status.!" "
"A year later, ithe same group of techincians;", asianpreliminary to: the estahlishment. of a Mexican school lunch program, conducted.
a clinical study of 1,000 school children in one of the poorest districts of Mexico City 7 persons; and they sûbsisted onisa, total family income of :about 64 cents a day.
"To the surprise of the investigators, these poverty-stricken
Mexicans showed less evidence of malnutrition deficiencies than did Michigan school children. $"$.
|"Analysis of all their foods by Dr. Harris' group showeạ that the Otomis (Indians dyeliing in the arid Mesquital Valley, north of Mexico City) like the slum dwellers of Mexico City, were obtaining neearly adéquate quantities of all nutrients except riboflavin, "in fact, their nutrition was definitely superior to that of the average person living in the Boston and New York areas of the, Uñizted States."
From thê Book 'Diseases of Metabolism! containing articles by 20 of the most famous medical. men in America we quote from an article by Dr: Tom'D. ${ }^{\text {Sp }}{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime}$ '; M. D.., chairman of Department of Nutrition and Metabolism, Northwestern-University Medical School; Professor of Nutrition and Metabolism, Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama:
"Investigation of the diets of large groupsion peopie correl̃ated with laboratory studies end direct examjnation has led to the startling observation that the margin of safety against deficiency diseases is narrow rather than broad, that the presence of nutritional inadequacy is widespread. and not limited to the lower economic group. As information is increasing, it is found that rëlatively few people in the United States: consistently eat diets that are adequate in all respects.:" (page 555)---
"A notevoorthy paper by Baker, Wright and Drummond traces the increasing: use, of white flour to the introduction of silk bolting cloth in 1840 and of roller milis in 1870 to satisfy greater demand. They estimate the the best fed members of the population
-today are getting twice as much vitamin Bl as people on a low income level, yet, consume less vitamin Bly than the parish poor: of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, "Ve are realizing mone:'and more that: decortification of grain is dangerous, that
. there must be some change in milling methods: Greater care in guarding 'against loss"of vitamins and minerals' through processing, marketing and storing of foods would undoubtediy improve the quality of many diets." (page 557)(underlining by this editor)
Yet Dr: Stare writesi for public consumption: "Actually we reet as much food value from refined foodis, which have been lenriched as from natural foods and sometimes more."

Enri"chedi with what-with synthetic: man-made vitamins a prolific and most profitable product of the chemical concerns who so richly donate to Dr. Stare's Department: Dr. Stare thus continues to recommend the addition to our breads of individual components of the vitamin ' $B$ ' complex in synthetic form :such as. Thiamin: ( $B_{1}$ ), Riboflavin ( $B_{2}$ ), and Niacin.

What do "scientists who' are NoT controlled bysor donated to by: the
 to say on "tenrichmenty with synthet to titamins?
 titled, "IMBALANGE OF VITAMIN BACTORS"MMarion B. Riothard's' M.D.

Recent experiments on rats in this instítút heve prodưod, clear
cut evidencér of the advance éf féct that mè be cásed by a dis-
turbance. of the balance of the vitamin B factors in the diet, and
have shown that overloading with one component $B_{1}$ can produce :a.
definite deficiency of another component, B6. It is becoming
increasingly recognized that in the treatment of pellagrins yith
B complex and to pescribe aliberad and we balanéd detto our
experiments yould sưgest the necestotyor adopting similar.
procedur for otherf factors, and in articular when ind therapy
is indicated, forispying the who Bromplex instead of the
single vitamin. . The present results emphasize the need for
caution tin any attempt to improve the diet of these populations
by indiscriminate adition of large supplements of single Synthe-
tic B vitamins: " Underined by this editór)",

These experiments have boén beked up in this country by Dro Ton Sies and associates "(see above) ), by Agnes Fay Morgan of Southern Calif
 te Professor of Pedautrics and Nutrition at Rochéster Unitersity. Dr. Hawley carried out a seriésof experiments in which so-adiod renrichCoup fed on bread mate wate fed to one group of rats and anotier mula. Ther bread made according to Dr. Clive McCay's Cornepl forspring and dats the Mccay-Cornell bread thrived, as did their offspring and descendat's thru the fourth generation: The rats on the
 stunted offspring. All died off the the strain became extinct bétore the fourth generation.

> Incidentelay, the Nocay Cornean breed was mad of unbleachod flour
 gern, soy bean flour and dried milk). But the ${ }^{\text {TBig Boys }}$ did not lilke this type of competition so they got their 'Gestapo', the food and Prug, Administration áf ter this Cornein bread and in 19 52 the Food and Drug : Admini;stration ruled that bread made acoording to the cornell formulairas to good to, come under its ceiling regulations for quality hencel it was not to be sola in interstate comerce as white bread. Thus, the F" Do A. Hotany tojorate the sele nutritionaily inferior broda which oritain poisonoús ohemicals and synthetic vitamins, büt protects the reriners, the bakers and the chomical companies from goodi bread competition
Thus, Dr. Pusey, we find Drs Stareds Nutrition Department rabundantiy" Dacked by the Chemicait and Drug Interests and the National Food Processors who donated from 19.50 to $1956.0^{\circ} \%$

[^15](b.) The Sugar Foundation composed of the large sugar interests (the 2nd largest contributor)
(c) The Nutrition Foundation (the largest contributor) Dr. Stare's article in McCall's Magazine, \$113,000 January 1956, (see letter \#3), in bold type called attention to the statement, "Approved by Committee on Nutritional Education of the NUTRITION FOUNDATION".
(d) Other contributions largely from food processors. $\$ 147,000$
$$
\text { Total - . . . - - } \$ 378,000
$$

Just what is this NUIRITION FOUNDATION whose so-called Educational Department "approves" Dr. Stare's writings. It consists of about 45 of the leading FOOD PROCESSORS, CHENICAL, and DRUG COMPANIES represented officially by the Chrirman of the Board or other leading Executive of each. Some members of this NUTRITION FOUNDATION are:
Armour \& Co.
Abbott, Inc
American Sugar Refining Co.
Baker Laboratories
Campbell Soup Co.
Gelatine Co.
Coca-Cola Co.
Continental Baking Co:
Corn Products Refining
Curtis Candy Co.
General Foods Corp.
General Mills Co.
Gerber Products Co.
H. J. Heinz Co.
Kellogg Co.

Libby, MoNeil \& Libby Knox Gelatine Merck \& Co. National Biscuit Co. National Dairy Prod. Nesties Co., Inc.
Pepsi-Cola Co.
Pet Milk Co.
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.
Quaker Oats, Inc.
Standard Brands
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.
Swift \& Company
Welch's Grape Juice

Dr. Pusey, we doubt if you realize that your University through Dr. Stare and his 'so-called' "Nutrition Department" has been used as a base of operations for the destruction of our two most cherished possessions, nemely:
(a) Our basic Freedoms of Speech and Press, and
(b) Our National Health.

As proof of (a) we refer you to a speech by Arthur I. Connell, then the American Legion National Commander, January 28, 1954 before the Veterans Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives in which he deplored the existance of a code of cooperation' which provides that newspapers, radio and television stations shall olear 'all matters of health or medical news through established medical channels before proceeding to publication or broadcast?
The Code reads: "A list of current spokesmen of the State Medical Society shall be supplied to representatives of the press and radio (also television stations) and shall be kept up to date."

Commander Connell said, "This code is in reality a vontract which has hád the practical elfect.of suppressing presentetions to the publichot many facts in the controversyover medical care for Amer:ica's 21 million ex-service men and women." (OBVIOUSEY THIS ?GAG CULE : APPLIES EQUALEY TO: OUR ENMIRE PORUSATIONO):
Thus we have the Food Procossors and Refiners, the chemical and Diug Industrỳ and '01al Guard Fithbein-Type Teadership? of the American an Medical Assócjation and the Controlied Pressig Radio', and T. WVE, with the Food endidrug Administration acting as their tool and sgestapoit, all joined in one giant conspiracy to "brain wash our poople and keep them in ilgnorance by destroying thelr. Constitutionay weodoms. And, ift s. alill done for a profit motive and at the expense of our: National Health.

Dr. Pusey, it woulan't require much thinking on the part of the average layman, j"f to knew whósvas supporting your Nutrition Department, to see whythe members oi this unholy alitancer would togicalif wórk tógéther. One grouṕ, the Food Prociessoris adestroy our foods thüs caúsing malnutrition andrdiseaso. The Chemical and Drug Interests and the membens of the American Nedicallassociation all stand"to"protit móst vhen diseaso is gheate'st. The Priess is controlled through voluminous advertising rand by thé A. M. A. GGG RULE vgirali have the blessing of the onoodand Drug Administration which thás played along with BIG BUSINESS in complete ditsregard: of the:
 originator of the Pure Food and Drug Act.
By the destruction of our FRDEDOM OF SPEECE and YRRESS the public can

$\mathrm{O}^{\circ}$
 fURE. Dr. Stare, as the tmouth-piecer for the combine, is keeping our peonle sati sfied withend in lignorance von the effects of these


 ested in keeping our people in ignorance as to the rijsing tide of: if ohronic degenerative diseases and théir underlying CATSEE.
Drispusề your publicutterances have sincérely pointed out this danger EBut areayouf ulifyognizant of the fact that this sisituation can completely destrof this nation and iswat ar greater menace than a. hydrôgen bombs, guided, míssilés, or Communism?

 Boston 17 , Mâsis. (Back Bay Annex) by ivohíno. Pearmain; Harvardir 1:3. Boston 17, Mâss. $\because$ (Permission grantedranyone to re$\therefore \ldots, \ldots$ print"without fúrthér meguest provided crédit iśgiveñ:B.N:S.)

West Germany is the most advanced nation in the world where the ubilic and individual healthrist concerned. oritr 5
"Briefly=ifr"
(i) It has banned white bread, with all of the vitamins processed out of it and ar deadyy poison mixed in the dough to make the loaf whiter and "prettier";
(2) It has banned forced innoculations of humans with diseased animal pus; which American states forco on innocent victims under the superstition that it will "prevent" this thing and that thing---theories always disproven where mass innoculations have been perpetratèd.
(33) Its great University at Heideliberg includes up-to-date courses in chiropractic: and naturopathy along with its medical course.".

-     - American Capsule News, Washington, D. C., Apri. 12, 1958.. (Subscription - \$10, no per year - air mail - \$14.00 per year)

Monday; July : 8 , $19.57=$ Congressional Record - Appendix (Obtainabie in most public libraries): Hon: Usher it Burdick of North Dakota in the House of Representatives brought up the hearings of James J. Delaney, of New. York, to determine the poisonous or deleterious effects of the: use of chemical additives in the Nation food This commititee reported in 1952 that 276 of the 704 chemical fod additives then being used had not. been satisfactorily tested. This oommittee recommended that the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 needed strengthening: to require all food processors, to prove by scientific pretesting, beyond a reasonable doubti, that any chemical food aditive was safe for use.
"Why were these recommendations never put into effect? Who is blocking them, and why? Why should the captive American consumer be treated like an ageregation of guinea pigs?"
iwhen the American housewife wheels her cart arouñ the supermarket, she is wholly unaware that the safety of the Nation's food supply" todaý is being seriously questioned by leading doctors, duè to. the tremendous increase in the use of chemical food additives over the past 10 yearis: 1
"I have served in Congress several years with the Representative from New: York; the Honorable James. J. Delaney, and as an earnest. and conscientious, faithfui worker for the people he has no superior. After years of setbacks hissmessage on poisoned foods is finally: reaching the people. I am aiding him all $I$ can, and am sorry $I$ can not do more, for the eating of poisoned foods is doing more to destroy the United States than any'. power on earth. We can stand economic pressure', we can repel milittary forces, but the battle against poisoned foods is right here among ourselves. Either it is the idea. of profits, to food precessors:or it is a calculated plan to weaken. the people of the United States through drug additives to food.
" "Is, this" whole field of poisoned foods a Communist plan to defeat the United States? The people of this country must remain on guard. As Washington said in the days of the revolution, 'Let none but Americans be on guard tonight. 't
The entire article is two pages in fine print: we believe that this, is important enough to reproduce to mail out by the mililions - so the the American public will take action through their representatives in Washington, D. C. Write your United." States Senators and Congressmen,
requesting favorable action on Hon. Usher I. Burdick's H. R. 212 of Mar's. 25, 1957. (Note: Send . 25 for 10 copies - \$il. 25 for 100 copies; $\$ 4.00$ for 500 copies of this entire bill - actual photograph of A5399 (1957) Congressional Record"-Appendix.

HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

## THE PEOPLE ARE NOT ATLOWED TO KNOW THE TRUTH

We do NOW agree with the statement in MoCall!s July 1955 article; "Are You Being Fooled by; the Food Quacks". which says "Refined and processed foods are a favorite target of the 'food specialist' who would have us believe these foods are not nutritious. Actually we get as much food value from refined foods which have been enriched as from naturel foods, and sometimes more."

We DO agree with the statement made by Dr. William Coda Martin of New York before the recent convention of the American Academy of Nutrition in which he said the "Americans are poorly nourished because the quality of food is depleted by refinement and processing which removes minerals and vitamins. The humblest Indians in South America suffer less from malnutrition than the average middle class family in the United" States." (Why are there so many hospitals, so many unfits rejected from the Army, so much Polió, Arthritis and Heart Disease?)

A 'nutritionist' from the American Baking Institute toldone group of teachers that if they had in their school libraries any of Adelle Oavis? books, they should lose no time in removing and destroying Lhem! The Special Interest Groups continue to run our country causing so much ill health. Adelle Davis, B. A., M. S. holds her degrees from the beṣt Universities in the country and proves by actual practice what her methods of diet will do for the human body. We highly recommend her books (used copies as listed below):

Vitality Through Planned Nutrition - cloth, 524 ind. pgs. \$2. 50 You Can Stay Well-cloth, 317 ind. pages 2.50 Optium Health - cloth, 247 ind. pages 2.00 (Read the above and you'll be amazed at what will happen to your family in 60 days time - we may have to make mild substitutions if one title has sold out).
Harvey W. Wiley, M. Di, former director of the Pure Food Bureau, U.S. Department of Agriouiture; said: "I have made no effort to determine the number of diseases which are directly dependent up diet, but I believe I would not be far out of the way if I should say, every disease to which man is heir." Yet to-day (1958) Adolphus Hohensee is in prison for selling whole grain wheat (violation of the Food and Drug Act) and the owner of a very well known organization which sells vitamins on the house-to-house plan and claimed that practically all illness and diseases of mankind are due to improper nutrition was sentenced to a year in prison for violating the 'Food and Drug Act'. Be. sure and read the--

MEDIC SPEAKS - Dr. Malcolm M. Hargraves, blpod expert at Mayo Clinic, id that the use of poisonous insecticides, including DDT, helped
cau'se certain serious diseases. He named three: leukemia, Hodgkin"s dísease;, aplastice anemia. Dr. Hargraves said that most other bloodexperts in the U. S. concurred in his opinion:--Feb. 2I, U. S. News: \& World Report.

SENATE MAY LOOK INTO PURE FCOD \& DRUG - Washington--The Senate AntiMonopoly Committee, headed by Senator Estes Kefauver, is seriously .. considering launching an investigation of the Pure Food \& Drug Administration, NHF hás been advised. The annual convention of NHF went on record asking for such an investigation on grounds FDA hás helped protéct monopoly and hás hindered small research orgenizatiöns; small manufacturers; vi tamin manufacturers, eto.--

THE WILEY FOOD AND DRUG BILL-.-Congressman Williams of Mississippi has introduced HR 10404 deesigned to force the Food \& Drug Hoodiums to observe the Wiley Food \& Drug Act of 1906. When the bill was first passed, thé Vioe President of the US and a powerful Senâtor were in the food business. They effectively stopped its enforoement.

And its enförcement ever since has been stopped as to large food and drug producers', nowadays those owned or contriolled by the House of Rockefeller. CAPSULE NEWS has been the only newspaper tio expose this crime against the public, where the food and drug trusts are allowed by the US Food \& Drug Admn to adulterate food with preservatives, colorants and prettyfiers that have never been tested for to-xicity---and some of which áre known canceṛ producers.

A Prediction: The Food \& Drug Hoodlums will spearhead a drive by the Food Trust to prevent the bill ever getting to the floor of the House.

A'merican Capsule News
February 8, 1958
Nashington, D. C.

EMBALMED CELERY---Celery eaters who have been wondering why their supermarket celery tests "sweetish" and has no "life" any more have good cause to wonder. It seems that in order to make larger sales (by making celery keap longer), the Food trust has taken to dipping it in an embalming fluid, the trade name of which is formaldehyde.

Good green celery should have a slightly bitter taste bëcause of the organic iron in it., a mineral absolutely necessary for health and strength. Since this emblaming fluid kills the iron content, it makes celery about as uséful as ân embalmed body.

CAPSULE NEWS has systematically exposed the worst, of the 500 chemicals and poisons the Food Trust is putting in the food we buy at the supermarket and the restaurent. This is put in to preserve, prettyfy and other wise make it attractive to the buyer. These poisons are all put in foods in violation of the Food \& Díug laws.

But the US Food \& Drug Admn always looks the other way when the
violators are what Teddy Rnosevelt used to call "malefactors of great wealth." The FraDA is quick to jump on the lititle violator. And if no law violation is committed at all, but a natural vitamin distributor whonaser own ge enogh to hurt the profits de the food and
 Uhey are aptly called in informed circles) and a Federal judge is always found to put a pecuilar constriction on the rules of evidenoe and assist the iframex
 they are ${ }^{+}$going to wink:at turter fiolations of the law to proteot

 of-chemicals that may find thein way intóour food supply.
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The CAPSULE NETiS exposures were based on a list of 500 such which

 sald that Larrick; ladmitted 150 of the ser poisons had never been tested to determine theiritoxict, or even lethá, effect on the human system:

We quote from the Scripps-Howarda article\% which sppeared in no other newspapers:
"Fifty years ago al few chemicals went into oertain food s, mostly to preserve them. Today there is no limit to this expanding list of chemicals that may find the'ir way into cour food supply say seorge P. Larick; chieft "of the Food \& Drugedministration Forexemplenthere are chemicals that -..
(1) Keep foods from changing color when the air hits them;

0
(2) Makes certain productitilok more appetizing than they would haturaziy;
 bottom offthe bottle;; c:
(4) Prevents foodse fromeaming over the top of the pan while being cooked.

- in what the Soripps-Howard people didnt say was thät-ail on'these substances kill the vitemins and minerals in the foôd incadation ${ }^{\circ}$ tó putting this poison in the human system to accumulate until a serious or lethal disordercresults. The eriticlei also couild haver edad that

 the supermarket. sit $: \quad$ a

And that the most powerfuly preservative is the embaiming fíuida
 Chicago in 1898 put in the spoiled meat it sold "to the stupid Commis sary General of the US army. And that this embalmed beef killed more soldiers 1 n 1898"than were "felled" by" Spanish builetes.

Mr. Iarrick is quoted as saytinguthere oughta be a law. "There is a law, a good law, but under Goviernment of Ble Büsiness, for Bie Business and by: Bigs Busines's, It isi honored In the breach more then

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i^{6}=A^{2}
$$ WHY ARE WBE ALL SICK?:

Exträct from an adress made at the 68th Anual © © nvention, Texas
 MoD:
mie inve in a country where we have more good doctores, more .a. great medical schools and more hospitals, more education, end more great scientists; and more money than any other placeson earth. wBut despite ail this, everybody in the country is sick. The first great fundan nutrition, js beause the land is worn out: Poor land grows food. that is poor in vitaming, por in minerals, poor in enzymes and proteins of poor quality.
uThe end resült of chemicai farming" fertilizerse and poison sprays) ís alway diseasere first in the land itself, then in the plant then in the enimal, and finaly in us. There is only one way to make land rich; and that is exactly like the good Lordedoes on the floor of the forest. He puts back into the land three parts of dead plant matter and one part of dead animalemattere That is what leaf mold contains. The end result of the decaying process is amino acids and. carbohic acids. How can a plant produce proteins of high quality when It had no ramino acids present in the beginning?

* fiertion soil is fully of both Iffe and death. Death and decay of organio matter and life in the form of bacteria molds end earthworms.
"The next reason we are ali sickis because we no longer eat natural food. that still has in it the natural vitamins, enzymes and minerals that nature put ther, 0 . $80 \%$ of the food consumed by the average American has them all taken out. Why is ally the good. part removed? It is a selfish commeroiel reason. It is done so the the suger (flour, rice or cereal) will keep. . . stored in looft oloth sacks for years in dirty warehouses and still be sold for a profit. It fistrue that the love of moneyis the root of all evil. It is also theroot of most of our diseaser $y$
"The fernel or wheat germ and the outside layers:of the grain are removed in the miling of white flour. This meanis that crackers, spaghetti, macaroni; noode soup, cake mixes, etc. ; ar, no good be-. cause the essential nutritents have been removed. The germ is al'so the richest source of natural vitamin E. . .essential to normal reproduction. One of the reasons why we have so much sterilitity in our young women is no doubt because; $80 \%$ tof the food they eat hàs had all the Ine taken from t.
"If a sack of meail is not good enough for a weevil; I doubt if it is good enough for a man. I tell all patients that they should never buy any food that has been ienriched or has hadila vitamin added. If the food is so sorry, to startinith, that synthetice chemioal vitamins have to be added, then it is not worth the money."
$\therefore$ rthe introduction of the powerful drug, diethylstilibestrol, into the "nation food supply promptis consideration of the actions of this

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compound... IT IS KNOWN TO INDUCE CANCER. It has also been found to stimulate welght gain, and for this reason there has developed a practice of administering this drug to poultry and beef. cattle.

O

- "It has been estimated that môre than $30 ; 000 ; 000$ chickens per year, and half the beef cattle in the country, are innocualted with peliets of diethyistilbestrol, or given feeds to which this drug has been àddè.
"Toxicological data shows that administration of estrogens (of which diethylstilbestrol is one of the most'potent) has led a wide . range of pathological changes in human beings and animals. In mioe, rats and guinéa pigs, estrogens cause polyps, fibroids and cancers of the uterus, cancers of the cervix and breast."

Americañ Capsule News - Wash. D. C.

For more details on Nutrition \& Malnutrition, we suggest that you read the following:

The National Malnutrition - Hidden Hunger Is Starving Millions. D. T. Quigley, M. D. , - oloth, - ussed condition only \$l. 50 American Natural Hygiene Society, Inc., Proclamation to Public Officials - slick, coated paper .35
Health Via Food - used, cloth,: by William Howard Hay, M. D. 2.50

A New Hiealth Era - William Howard Hay, M: D.- used - oloth 2.50 Some Human Ailments - William Howard Hay, M. D. - used-
Feel Like A Million - By Catharyn Elwood, - cloth Jackerts. (1957) 332 pages
3.50
 (7956)
3.95

The Drug Story - Morris Eealle,- paper covers - $\quad 3.25$
Cloth with gold stamping
5.00

The Wheel of Health - Go I. Wrench, M. D. - cloth - 2.25 .
You Can Stay Well - Adelle Daviś, A. 'Bo o Mo S. -cloth-used 2.50
Optimum HeaIth - Adelle Davis, A, B., M. S. - cloth-used 2,50
The Master Key to health - Rasmus Alsaker, M. D.-cloth-used3.00
Child Health Via Food - Ràsmus Alsaker, M. D.-cloth-used. 2.75
The Hay Sistem of Child Deveiopment - William Howard Hay,
$\frac{M_{0}}{D_{0}, \text { and }}$ Easter L Smith - cloth - unsed . 3.50
Natural Foods - The Safe Way to Health - Otto Carque Cloth-used - 359 indexed pages.
Dietetic Disappointments - George Weger, M. D. (4 for $\$ 1.00$ - Many institutions Order this by the $100^{\prime \prime} s^{\prime}$ to give to their patients; as it shows the correct food combinations to insure good digestion'and good health!)
The Revolt Against Chemicals-By-Dr. Be rnard \&o Morris Bealle, Mimeographed - printed Covers. Shows how over 500 poisons are being added to your foods: The Growing Opposition to Chemicalization of Bread and the Pasteurization of Milk, eto., One doctor, Otto Ochkoelziger, N. D., 227 W. N. ${ }^{-}$ Temple, Salt Lake City 16, Utah, Says:

 Plainly shows how your government is poisoning you thru"s. 1t's 'health agenoles?
 4 : r\$3.95r-This newiorevisear edion presentsthe uncensored 3 an insidestory of how oommercial inoneydrinterestsareado grading and devitalizing our food. If yout wish, tofifollowe a sensible food program, enjoy balanoed diets, or try new
in : . menus for reduoing woightor maintaining proper weight - \& EANDHEATHH thisgs dofinitely a bookyou Will appreciate
 2. wes in MoCallos LadiosiHome Journal Or thercontmoled Newser a paper, Radio, or Television.
Diet For Health - by Natural methoàs - By Dr. Phiifp M. Lovell. Cloth 428 pages of Wital Information - Health Information Jogether With Health Menus and Recipes - The author gives his concepts for taking care of the sick without the use of arugs. Most of these are the fifth edition
 reading copies $\$ 1.75$

We 1 ist the ohapter headingias given in the book and are the authors cleims and conoepts given in a general way:
s, functs to Homs Treatment; Detintiono food. Food ciasses; Vitamines and Mineral Salts;yold Food Theories;Relation of Food - to Heal $\mathrm{th}^{n}$ and Disease; Anemia; Acute Appendicitis; Chronlo Appen-- dicitis; Asthma; Biliousness; High Blood Pressure; jLow Blood Pressure; Brights in sease; Concom; Catarrh; Colds Colitis; Consti-
$\therefore$ pation; Diabetes; Dropsy; Dysentery; Epilepsy; the Acute Fevers; Gall-Stones;idoiter; Hay Fever, Heartburn; Hemorrhoids; Insomia; * Intestinal Gases; Leucorrhea; Pyorrhea; Rheumetism; Chronio Skin Eruptions: Stomach Gases; Intestinal Worms Tuberoulosis; nuloers in Digestive System: Weight Reducing; For Weight Buifiding; For
$\therefore$ the Healthy Adult; Instructions on Technique.
PREPARATIONS OF HEALTH FOODS: Fruitsp Nuts; Confeotions; Negetable Salads: Salad pressings; Cooked Vegetables; Sauoes and Graviesi Loaves; Roástond Croquettes; Soup Garnishes; Cereals and Their By'Product; Legums; Oheose; Desserts, and Sauces For Déserts. Drinks and Beverages.


- A top government oancer expert warned this. past week that some fod dyes oven though now certifica, as harmless; may be:proved to cause cancer in man This testimony highighted new hearings before. a House subcommitee :on biplisito strengthen' Federalr regulation over food adátivés.

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Foodidyesoare now widely used in bakery products, candy, soft drinks.j ont the skintof fruits and elsewhere. So too are a growing number of other food additives.

Dr. C. W. Heuper of the government's National Cancer Institute Joted that "an apprectable number of ohemicals has been shown to cause cancer in man" and warned that some of these are very similar to those introduced into our fód supply:

For example, he said, considerabie númber of dye workers producing a certain dye have come down wi.th cancer of the bladder. "Several certified food dyes contain this dye as part of their chemical molecule, he nded.

In addtiong said Dr: Hueper, three oertified food dyes have been shownto cause a cancer-type disesse in rats. Another such dye, fed to dogs, bróke down into a new ohomical which oáuses bláder cancer in dogs and man he declaréd.

Dr: Hueper noted that these facts don't prove the dyes cause cancer in man. Howeverg he stressed that there's a very large list of chemicaís includine some used as food adjutves, whose safety in relation to cancer just isnt known yet.

*     - "From the evidence we have, he said; "we must assume that some of these agents will eventualy be found to caúso cancer in man

Dr. Hueper urged that any chemical that's even a potential cancer -producer should be rigorously excluded from the nation ${ }^{\text {f }}$ food supply. Dethilar vews came from the Amert can cancer society who urged in food adatives on animals and impose a complete ban on any additive found to cause cancer in humens or animats

ABills to accomplysh these aims have bean introduced by Congressman
 (Dem. Mo, the House subommite tivelso oonsidering, some weake bills, bacieá by the chempal and food iridustriess

Natoonaj. Heal tin Fedaration Bulíntin 4. GINEMA BDUCATIOARAL GUILD, INC.

Mr. Lé was tio first Goterncn to ropuse to deolare a UN Day in his state-and the State bullding in "tiah o to wosthe first man in high ofifce to refuse to pay the Toudral Incoine Tax - and thus häs gjon the American people the platormefom whion to chalienge thet confiscatory Tax. : and when the Internationalist conspirators in New fork and washington, in deathly fear of this uncompromísing American "Patriot poured tons aid tons of money into Utah to ástroy him, he met that attack with life spirit of Nathan Hale st immortal - " "I regret that I háve only onne Life to give for my Cöuntry:

Good Nēws - Po 0\% Box 46205 , , Cole: Branch, Hollywood .. Californiant

## AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCATION CORRUTION AGAIN A O BETRAYS PUBLIC BY HAPPROVAL" OF WATER FUYORTDATTON

* The A, M. approval of mass poisoning by dump of fuoride (rat poison) into water supplies, oame as no surpise to those acquainted with the venality and corruption of its poititics. "An advertising quack abortionist, "pooc" George H. Simmns, "reorgenized" the Association, in ion wrote the "Code of Ethics" for it, and dominated it until he ded in 1937, as related in my book, Your. LIFE IS THELR TOY. He 'still dominates it in spirit through inis ar heir, Dr. Morris Fishbein, who admired him so greatly that hé dedicated his book on Quacks, and Fads to his master and mentor $r$, Quack Simmons: Since the Rockef eller-Hearst interests employed Dr, Fishbein to help pit over fluoridation in New York at the time, of the hearings on the sub'jét before the Board of E'stimates, wh an article in the New York Mirror, it was inevitable that his henchmen would approve it wi thout regard to the trutho or facts. But in view off the ugly record of the A.M. A. and its bo sses in betray-? ing public health in the past, the public wold do well to beware of their "approval".

Pol sonous Radium Drinking Water was appoved by the A.M. A. ior a oonsiderstion, in 1913 , at the same time as it rejected. cod liver oil ast, "worthless putrid oil". Its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry urged its use on the medicel profession end on the publio as a "safe" remedy for a wide array of ailments, including arthritis. In the decade that followed, a multitude of victims were poisoned andekilied by radioactive poisoning that destroyed their bones and joints, caused by the A.M.A. "approved" remedy. It was. not until millionaire A. M. Byers was mur.dered by the poisonous. Radium Drinking Watter Yapproved by thei A.M. As and prescribed by his high-priced doctor, that public scandel and outcry forced the futhless A.M.A. politicians to withdraw their "approval" of the poisonied water and forego the revenue that they derived from advertising it to the victim public and the profession. This strikingly illustrates the danger of poisoning water with A.M.A. approval.

In the 1930's, queck specialist Dr: Morris Fishbein recommended to the profession and the public, through the columns of the Journel of the AGM.A. and through the: columns that he wrote, for popular consumption in the newspapers, poisonous dinitrophenol as a "safe reducing remedy"to After it had poisoned a multitude of viotims foolish enóugh to aocept this quackery, blindod numer-

- ous by cataraot formation, aborted women, and caused some to give birth to monstrositiés. I was able to seoure publication of proof experimentally secured of the poisonous action of the drug. As a consequence, its" sale was barred by lawo This is, the "authority" 0 on whose sây-so, we are ásked to poison the water supply of communities with fiuoride (rat poison).

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-' The poisonousiaction of fluorides and the mechanism" of its action hav̂e long been known, Astíearly äs l937, à dístinguised scientist, Hans Borei, published a book entitled INHIBITION OF COEILULAR OXIDATIUN BY FLUORIDES, which was a report on half a century of research on the poisonoús action of fluoridés by many scientists. A cópy of the book was given to the Né York Academy of Medicine Iib́rary by, the Rockefellers who nevertheless now advocate water flum oridation: The principal use of fluóridés up to now has been as" rat poison; and for the poisoning of chemical reactions that are vital to life, in re"searches".

- The Pharmacy Act of māny Stâtess incluáng New Yorkg define fluoride as POISON; and require" that lt be händled ènd labeled as such. For political experiency, the $A$. M. A. has undertaken to supportthe medicaliy ignorant American Dental Association, and betray the learned profession of Pharmacy and urge defince of oriminal character, of the Pharmacy Aot mass poisoning through water supply by fluoridation. LET THE PUBLIC BEWARE OF ACCEPTING THIS VEN: ALIY AND POIITICALEY DICTATED RECOMNENDÁTION 'BY THE A.M.A. OF WATER FLUORIDATION; THE CHIEF WEAPON: OF THE 'COLD' WAR" BEING WAGED ON US !.

COMMITTE FOR PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN (AND OURSELVES) FROM - $\quad \therefore$ POISONING BY FLUORIDATION (OR RAT POISONING) OF WATER 230 East 61 St.: New York 21, "N. Y.

# READ THE STORX IN, YYOUR'江IFETIS THEIR TOY"...................PRICE \$3.25 "THE AMERICAN FLUORIDATION EXPERIMENT" By F. B. EXner, M.D., \& G. I. Waldbott, M.D. PRICE \$4.00 

HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILI, CALIFORNIA

CAN: FLOURIDATION OF: YOUR WATER

- ${ }^{+}$

Water flouridation iwas forced on the inhabitents of "Grand Rapias, Michigan by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1945 and cancer mortalities have increased to fantastic proportions:
. It was proved years ago that: soidum fouridé wáter in very low concentrations promotes, catalyzes añ ecolerates cancery It was proved by the doctors at the College of Physionan and Surgeons with rats, ond this is a matter of record" (H: R. 2341 hearingis"page 110).

Dr. Howard Richardson; formerly Cancér Resèarch Administirator at the University of Oregon, showed in à réséarch paper that the flourine salts act as a catalyst in the cancer process and their combination with a carcinogenic agent (suchis X-Rays) producoss cancer.

Communist infiltration of the U. S. Public Health Service (which is promoting univexsal water fouridation) is só obvious that t has been mentionedinthe Congressional Recórd by Congressman Clare Hófiman of Mi chigan (June 1, 1954, pages A-4069-4070):

Senator McCarthy was getting very close to the U. S. Public Health Service subversive dentists when he began inquiring about the dent-: ist Peress, and this is, probably why he had to be stopped and im: mobilized at any cost.

The Communist master plan is to slowly DisIROY OUR MIIITARY MANPOWER, concentrating especially on our children, so that we will not be able to raise an army when the necessity arises. It must be done in such a way that a sufficient number of our population will already be doomed by incipient cancer before it beoomes obvious that the methods used are harmful.

If your city is now having flourides added to your water supply, or if your city government is considering such a move, you should investigate the situation. Write to your Congressman in. Washington to send you copies of the hearings on $H_{*}$ R 2341. Note especially pages $374-377$ and page 110 which indicate the relationship between flouridation and the increase in cancer type diseases.

If you wish to get full details concerning this Communist plot write to this newspaper, FKEE MEN SPEAK, 7314 Zimple Street, New Orleans, La., and enclose \$1.00. You will receive a complete information kit giving you instructions on how you oan flght this menace to public health.

## FREE MEN SPEAK

7314 Zimplé Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

## AN EXPERT SPEAKS ON COMMUNISM



The Devastating Job Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done on Comminism in his new book, "Masters of Deceit," is recommended: reading. He has thoroughly demolished the fiction that Communism is just another political philosophy that has to be tolerated end defended as a "right" in ea. free country.

Neariy 40 years of intensive study have convinced Mr. Hoover that the real and only purpose of Communism in America is to destroy human freedom, and. he proves the point to the complete satisfaction of áll who read his book with open minds, and with total ref̣utation of all who dispute its truth.

Tolerance of Communism, as Mr. Hoover says, it not a virtue but a folly. It is a philosophy that goes to fithe utter depths of depravityy, hate oṇd human venom."

Communists do not seek merely to change or remodel or reform the American form of government. Let Mr. Hoover describe their real intention.
"They would tear i.t to the ground, destroy all opposition, and then create $a$ new government, an American province in the Soviet world empire.."

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That fiswhat Communi'sm means.
That is what American Comminists intond.
That is what Américans who are"tolerant aboutcommunism, complacent about it and apologetic for it, lend themsel vesuto", They protest their innocence ástoony affiliation with Communism, but they give it the shelter and the nourishment ond the encouragement
 destruction of American liberty

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
$\therefore$ Sátựa ây, March 15\% 1958
 No Wo Washingtong per

March 25, 1958
TO: THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
SUBJECT Petition For Criminal Aotion Against The Agents Of xhe \# Private Corporationo of The Federal Reserve Bank añ Its Colláborationists:

As one member of the "soverêign peoplewt of the United States, and as a public enforcement officer swôn to defend the Constitution of the United'States against all who pould destroy it, I present this petitiôn, THIS DEMAND', fồ criminal áction à exanst áil officals of the Fêdêal Rêservè Bank, ond against ali collabórationists. among our politicians and otheros who haṿe givón aid añ comfortt to these peublic o enemies

On January 7 , 1958 . Thresented' an indictmént against these officials of partion pang in gigantio criminal-conspiracy to destrồ the Constitưtion by úsurping the power of the Conerés of the United States over the connage of money and the regulation of the value thereof, with guilty knowledge and open connivance of officals of the Executive, Legisliative and Judicial branches of government. No action has been taken by any of these responsible officials relative to my indictméti, this oriminal neglect of duty involving them ever more deeply in the web of this gigantic conspírà

This issue is urgent and remedial action mandatory. The swinding operations of the Federal Reserve Bank; acting aj"the instrument of sedition for the international money cartelists, are primarily responsible for the current depression, which has aliready brought disaster to milions, may cause the dêstitute to résort to yiolence with blood flowing in our streetts and threatens to destroy our Republic. In view of this urgency, and as a starting point for bringing economic order out of chaotic depression, I now demand, in the name of the $\frac{\text { Constitutioñ that a joint committo of Congress }}{\text { designate }}$, oe designated to investigate and publioize the full facts concerning the establishment and subsequent operation of the Federal Reserve Bank, with special reference to the following:
(1) Details of the conspiracy, in 1912, at Jekyll Island, Georgia, owned by Mr. J. P. Morgan, leading to the plan for the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank.
(2) The complicity of Senator Aldrich and other political leaders in promoting the conspiracy through the Congress, and in stren-
(3) The names of all officials of the Feăeral Reserve-Board; and of branch banks since 1913.
(4) The names of ail stockholders of the bank since ig13, the resources (if any) contributed by each to the bank, and year by. year, the emount of profits paid to each... If the stöck was held in the name of a corporation, the names of principal of:ficials of such corporation.
(5) The nămes, specifically, of any and all public officials included on such list, with amounts of profits, year by year, received by each.
(6). The details..of operations of the bank, with special reference to the techniques established to require our taxpayers to pay interest, on our own bonds, to this corporation which performs no public service.
(7) The means used to cause a press, radio and TV black-out on all public discussion on this issue to prevent the truth concerning this grand conspiracy from becoming known to our citizens.
(8) The methods used by the ovners of the banks to capitalize on mass murder of internationai wars, on mass destitution during the current. and eariier depressions, and to ọonfisoate the resources of the individual and the nation.
(9) Proposals for vigorous action to bring the guilty before Federal Courts for triai and punishment.

Failure of the Congress to act on the above petition will necessitate vigorous action by other means. I do not propose to be thwarted in my determination to. fulfill my oath to defend the Constitution of the United States, particularly by lawless public servants who have taken a like oath. Crimes have been committed. Any member of Congress who fails to act to expose the orimes and to punish the guilty becomes, himself, guility of compounding a felony and mustt be punished. I am asking my frịend́s to countersign this petition, on separate communications.

## THE GREATEST STEAL IN AMERICAN HISTORY

(Editor's Note: - This extension of Congressman Shoemaker's remarks is taken from Congressional Record of May 1, 1934.)

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHOEMAKER: Nir Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point, and to include therein a little statement by the President of the United Sthates of about 100-wórds.

The SPEAKER: "Is there any objection to the request of the gentlemán from Minnesota?
 been cooperating whin Mo Mason, intermedary officer; Progressive Party, Congressionalablock Washington, D Co, developing, the facts in the greatest stegl ever permited by a legisiative body in American History\% If refer to the passage of the law which extended the rights of the Federal Reserve banks to borrow money on United Stetes Secuitios. The ereat unansverable question is Why, do we keep on in this camouglage and financial policy of issuing, tax-exempt interest-bearing securities when we know the law perimit:s the collossal steal I wish too cellisattention to here?
$\therefore$ The Federal Reserve Banks now have about three billions of Ünited States funds, dravinginterest from $27 / 8$ to . 4 per cent.

This old liew provides that upon the tender of the Feareral Reserve Bank, a private corporation; to the Federal Reserve agent, a: United States Government Official, of certain collateral and the coost of printing the bills - which is now 0.007 cent each - the Government shall coin and pay the Federal Reserve bank currency equal, to the collateral tendered.
$\cdots$ Ann the benefits, such anterest and premins, go to the " bank and not to the government. The collateral is stored in the safety deposit vault of the bank itself.

This bill specified that United States securities - bonds - may be used for a limited number of yearse

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It has been found that seven-tenths of a cent per bill the cost of an average $\$ 1,000$ purchase is anywhere erom 26 cents to, 40 oents, according to the denomination ordered. A $\$ 5$ bill and a $\$ 10$ bill cost exactly, the same, wizt $\$ 0 ; 007 \%$. In. the calculation I am making here I shall figure on the basis of 30 cents per thousand dollars being the cost of the 111 s .

Prosident Roosovelt whestitofiogt nine bilions in bonds.
Here is the possible workout:

## FIRST OOPERATION

Foderal Reserve Bank tenders the Unit'od States Government $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of present-owned bonds and $\$ 300,000$ in currency and asks for a billion of new eurrency\%.

The Government deposits the bond in the box at the bank. These bonds still pay interest to the bank The $\$ 300,000$ which pays for the cost of the printing goes to the United States Treasury in Washington. .. The Treasury deliversito the bank $\$ 1,000,000,000$ in new currency.

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The bank tăkes the biilion and deturns it to the government for a billion of new bond drawing $27 / 8$ per cent interest - Secretary. Morganthau's "bargain $x$ ate" announced in the papers.

The Government delivers the bonds to the bank. The bank now has a.new billion. This new billion takes the place of the billion put up as collateral in the course of this first operation. Thus the bank has spent only $\$ 300,000$ (the cost of printing the bilis) " and their intierest on the new billion of bonds during the fir st year first year, and $\$ 28,750,000$ each sucoeeding year until the bonds are päid. When one remembers that Civily War Bonds are still outstanding - perhaps forming part of the billión of bonds tendered by the bank in this operation - one gathers an idea of the immensity of the steal.

SECOND OPERAIION
-The bank tenders the new billion of bonds to the Government and $\$ 300,000$ is currency for a billion in new money. The Government deposits the bonds still drawing interest in the bank, in the banks own vault and send's the $\$ 300,000$ to the "Treasury to cover the cost of printing.

The Government delivers to the bank one billion in new currency.
The bank returns the billion to the Government for a bilion of bonds. The Government delivers the bonds and the bank-now have two billions of bonds, with an annual interest of $\$ 57,500,000$ for an outlay of $\$ 600,000$.

THITRD OPERATION
The bank tenders $\$ 300,000$ and the billion of bonds from Operation Two to the Government for a billion of new currency.

The Government delyvers the money.
Thẽ bank returns the money for a billion of bonds.
The Government delivers the bonds and the banks now has three billions of bonds at interest; at an investment of $\$ 900,000$ and an annual: Interest income of $\$ 86 ; 250,000$. You will notice thät the interest is greater than the new investment by nearly ten times.

FOURTH OPERATION
Jüst-the same as the preceeding. The investment is inoreased to $\$ 1,200,000$ and the annual interiest is $\$ 115,000,000$.

FIFTH OPERATION
$\because$ Sàme as preceeding. The investment is now $\$ 1,500,000$ and the annual interest has slipped up to $\$ 143,750,000$.

SIXTH OPERATION
Investment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ $\$ 1 ; 800,000$ Annuial 'Interèst.". . . . .o... ©. : . . . . 172, 500,000

## SEVENTH OPERATION

 stitutes the original billion that was usedras collateral in build-". ing the first, billion dollars of currency: The real cost of the interest privilege of $\$ 9 ; 000,000,000$ is but $\$ 2,700,000$.

\% Usual yearly rate of interest 6 pertcent; annualyate of inter-


0It will be seen that the banker make ar toan fromet Govern. menton his collateral: (bonds) for an indefinite period, at oo 03 perscent\% When the farmer wishes to make a loan on his collateral (farm) he pays every year 0.045 per cent of laboring man pays of every year 0.06 per, cent. In other words, the farmer dpays 150 times as much in one year as the banker pars during the life of the currency, and the laborer peys 200 times as much din one year as the banker pays during ther 1 fi er of the currency.

The Traziex $\frac{T}{2}$ emke Binl would make the farmer pay only 50 times as much as the bankers ore 0.0.5 por cent.
$\cdots$ You' will notice that every dollar invested by the banker draws a yeariy interest of \$9503. ori a dily interest of . 26255.

- Thou wil also noticethetherextratathurden the President is puting on the people is about $\$ 1000$ oop for every working day of the"year; for the inters on the \$9000000,000 of bonds.

Hurther, the onl afference betwengiving the fe $9.000,00 \% 00$ of printing press money di rected to the peopie instead of seling it to the bankerss and buying it baok again is that the bankers are paid by he Government \$258, 750 OQO a year by the latter method. It is still printine press moneys want to call your attention here to Oí difenoe betwen sound and insound money, isound naney Pays interest tó the banker's"." 'Unsound money pays them no interest.o.

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A further point: We have seen the President's plans referred to as of socialintic.origin and tendency... In. théquéstion of bonds which are bondagein. Norman Thomas, Socialistic Party candidate for the presidency even called on the President and urged him to issue twelve billions of relief bonds insteadiof five billions then proposed. Senators Cutting and La Follette worked for days to get Roosevelt to issue more trelief, bonds more bondager mut the President bravely (?) held down to only nine billions for the robbers, making a small daily dole for the impoverished bankers of $\$ 708,904.11$.

Other profits, probably greater than the interest on the bonds tabulated above are possible by the ability of the bankers to loan that credit money at high interest rates Ten torifteen billions or more could easily be juggled in a credit structure. Then, there is the possibility of the bankers never havincsto repay the deposit it-
 tbalances tuthat have to be taken care of; inf the nong rúnt the deposar
 in connection with this latter point are dazzling but are based on

- speculation only and I do not attempt here to give yout event an estimate of them.

As a sample ofothis, note that any bill destroyed in circulation goes to the creditt of the bankers.

The history of the Civil War, Cleveland Panic, and Panama Canal Bonds now duetto'the refunding, dnown asitconsolst "is that they have already cost the Government infinterest more than their face the value. Presuming that history will repeat itself with the present proposed bonds It will eventually represent a profitr to the bankers of ovér ten billions on an actual investmente of \%2; 700,000; But if we suppose these bondsure issued onlyonce that is not reftuded but paid in full in ten yëarsw we have the following figures:

 dollar invested. That would be " 10.64 "on" every single peñ̈y"inviested
 though they seem absurd they are'so starting This law was añade : ministrative measure. The president personally called up Representative Patman and óther members of Congrês finowere working coñciousIy against the measure, "andraskea, them"tos stop, "romising them that he would later shit the môneýnchangers betweent the ejes it the Prësio dent gives them from $\$ 2,873,300$ to about $378,000,000,000 \%$ and then saýs héproposessto thit them hard " By caling themnames?

ThexPresident whole heartedy goestback ofthe Federal Reserve Bank in thesemords; which appear int the federalineservoulietin of Februăry to publication of private corporation printed by the public printers:ry viz:

 in "connection tilt our entorts tom an institution of incelougable value throughout the twenty years of

0its existence: soon aft 93 its organjzation it was an impor tant fac-


 people by suppiyng the in tha so und currency; by placing at the disposel of member banle a large volume of reserves quailable to


 EDelaho Roosevent .

Press dispatches indi cate that the Treasury Department has ef-

 oer cent'. The Washington Herald blazed in their issue of January
 whole hearteazy with the adininstratyon stabilizing our monetarys

 - arecateormined thát the móne tary policies of the Góvernment are a part and parcel of the manipulation. It is not an experiment and wonder if when the President was penning the wrords, quoted above,
 - ander stod how big goon intentionsund bopurar standing anon the



The forgotten International Bankers have been taken care:ofto the tune of at least f:287,500,000 in interest gnd possibly an ulti-



The big question now is, "Shall we give a thousand dolla rs






On February 28 th, 1934 ; this bill known as "Senate 2766 " was
 Banking ond Currency zioor,to be unanimósiy pessedmithout protést by the sonate.

 that we find the five Farmétiabor Members, including myself, who were apare of the danger's luthang in abily this kind end could - not bring ourselvesuto selveit the péple of the Unitad States in


$-53$.
$\therefore \quad \therefore$ HIGHER MATHEMATICS--College professors who invent new and more complex ways to handie the ten rumerals have ben leptedridion + miles in the shade by Washingtoh amebransand spondersof other at people s money

That \$20 b bílion a yearshonded out to thoso 000,000 oda paypoli bums who man those 73 ifioga corporations within the gowt is chicken feed oompared to what has oen handod out to foreign go vernments (and theirnolitolans)
 "friends" of World War I, to make both war and peace uth, has reached the astronomi cal ijgure of $555,446,000000$ It isjsafe to say that over hale of this money has been shoveled into the forelen rat holes without authorization by the Congress, a serious cofininairofense - " This, adas up, to the sum of \$3,032 thathas beon hagedout of every mang womang and child in, the United States.

Somothing Congress shouja invest gate ana take positive action on 1 show $\$ 341,741,000,000$, of this $\$ 515$ odd billion has been shoveled into NATO North Atiantio Treaty organization and tho lastinine years This is süpposed to be mbuyng seourlyty butyo one has yet placed his finger on ony security it has bought for or brought to the United States.

When tho Russians anounced they hed sent up a man-mado Monthere was panio in Defonse and Stato Departments and the White House. The first reaction was whatever nation. fist reaches the Moon with dominatéthe Earth." They figured thé $\$ 341,741,000,000$ slugged out of American tax-payers and 'sento to NATO, was so muioh money wasted.

- MPró Maadord Evans writingin the Magazine AMERICANOPINION, says Americans regard this NATO money a's "a means of defonsei but Europeans think of it as a sounce of income.

The Bureau of Accounts iñ the treasury Dept wín oh supposed; to kep a recordof all moneys paidout by the us mreasury to id us they couldnt tell how muh had beon sent to forelgn lands. "They" passed thé búck tóthe State Dept and before we got thru, we had been shunted around to 24 difeerent bureaus wo ended upright where we started.

Then we qutt and tater took enother hit ohrin ouropants. We inquired from the Treasury Departmentrhucketer (press agent) , He cour teousiy and helpfuliy sent us a 44 page mimeor whenewergot thruthis welter of oonfusion we aduced that all thiscountry hadrever sent to Europer the patiriz years was $\$ 59,9980000000$ \%

We knew the was fal se so began to dig into other Bureaus; and into figures the Iate Congressman tawnenoersmithr (iviso) procured thru the Library of Congress and put into the Congressional Record Jan lith last.

The result is in the following box:

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The most amazing thing was: this \$341,741,000,000 sum which NATO has gotten in the last nine years ${ }^{\text {nis }}$ gtaff member of House Appropriations lamely tried to "expiain" it by saying that jáNo appropriationser are hidden in, our qefense budget

This breaks down and blows up when we ond the defonse budget usually totals around \$35 biliton jogar and that some jó bilion of this has to go to man the 42 Army posts ringed around the MidEast oil fields to proteot that 100 billion barrels of Rookefeler: - oin juadínabia
 was $77 \%$ of the total tontritutedo The European nations whioh prè sumaby got this income gave only \$ $\$ 3,437,000,000$, How can one take of. $\$ 35$ billion and leave ranything for defense has jour mathematicians stumped and gasping for breath

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Thè Dept of Justice is a part ơfathè Administriati on that"commited this orime ganst the American taxpayers ortoanot-bexpétod to observe the oaths táken high of hoi ais and proseouto thoseresponsible for this grand theit. Wé fear it may reach higher than the Attorney Generaly ode

The Congress is the only body athor izod under the constitution
 itself abuses this authority too múch but in this instanco, someone in Washington-1ocated on Pennsyivan ia avenuej between noth Street and West executive Avenue-is guilty of the greatest grend theft ever conceived"in the mind of man * Since the Dept of Justice has no jntention of prosecuting those respónsible, the Congress is Amerioa?s only recourse . If too many: * members of this legislative body, are brainwashed, or don?t have the courage to thake fop for their country, then the sky will be the limit.
Oountry into the arms of the Rookefeller-Soviet Axis-meto bankrupt this oountry into the arms of World Communism--is achieved the taxpayers can expect to be robbed more and more. We urge every reader of Capsule News to copy these figures and write their Congressmen and Sena-

Ask the point blank question. What are they going to do about it?:

If Congress does investigate, it shouldn't stop wh those Wash Ington lamebrains and scoundrels who put their fingers in the nation: al till.

It should take its investigation up to New York City, and into'. Rockefeller Center, where they will find the orders for this grand theft had been issued.

The House of Rockefeller doesn't operate its Councill on Foreign Reilations for nothing.

CAPSULE NEWS.
Washington; D. C. - Aprill 12,-19.58:

## A NEEDED BILI

"THE LOWER HOUSE of COngress has given its approval to a measure designed to prevent the unwarranted and unnecessary suppression of information by officials of the Federal Government and the Senate would be well advised to give the bill iinal passage.

The facts are that a 168 year old statute has been increasingly misused in recent years to cover up bureaucratic mistakes, that officials with a passion for making public business their own personal affair have wielded a dangerous power, and thát the American people. have been deprived of thelr besic right to full information about their own government.

There is nothing in the proposed legislation to weaken security safeguards.
$\therefore$ There is adequate provision in the measure for keeping unauthorized persons out of government files, and records winere indiscriminate invasion might do irreparable injury.

But it would put an end to the stupid business of incompetent and even corrupt of ficials assuming the power to say what the people shail bé tọld and what they shall not be told.

The power to suppress information makes the bureaucrat the master, of the people, and the people the servants of the office-holders.

Bad government flourishes in an atmosphere of suppression and concealment. The public interest is best served when the Nation knows the whole story and not jus't the half-truth's about the conduct of national affairs."
"REMEMBER:- Money is power. Your money in your hands' is power in you. In the hands of the Government, it gives the Government power OVER you. Governments never use unlimited money for good. They quickly convert it into unlimited power. And unlimited power in any Goviernment is oppression for all," - Manion Forum of Opinion, Mutulal Radio, June 10, $1956=\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{T}$. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner Internal Revenue.

Mr. Andrews says; "If Congress ever allowed the Revenue Service to have enough money for all-out enfor cement of the Income Tax, the demand for repeal would become so great within a year that it would be irresistible."
rWe've got to give the Russians everything we have," said Hopkins;
Lenin said, "We will spend America to destruction。"
Stalin said, "Bleed America White."

## SUGGESTED READING

On. Freserving The Capital Assets of Givillzation - By Royal D. Rood Si. OU ( 3 for \$1.25) from Health Research, Moikelumne Hill, Califormia

Ye Federal Reserve Corporation'- By Wickliffe B; Vennard \$2.00 Fron: Meador Publishing Company, 324 Newbury St.; Boston 15, Mass.

Congressional Record - Extension Remarks of Hon。 Ralph W. Gwinn of IVew York - Friday; August 30, 1957 "How to "Stop Paying Taxes" see in your Public Library or copies of this fine printed two sided 8 $\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}$ 11 sheet from Health Research, Mokelumne Hill, California: 10 copies -. 25; 100 copies - $\$ 1.25 ; 500$ copies of this entire report - actual photograph of the Congressional Record - \$4.00 prepaid.
Subscription to American Capsule News - \$10.00 per year by second class mail; $\$ 12.00$ by first class mail, $\$ 14000$ by ármail. Published every Saturday from Washington, $D_{i}$ C. A new type of Washington newsletter $-100 \%$ Americanist, $100 \%$ 'Independent, $100 \%$ for ALL the rights of ALL. citizens guaranteed under the Constitution, $100 \%$ against all humbugs, frauds and stuffed shirts in public life: Send subscription to: Health Research, Mokelumne Hill; California.
Lennin said, "If we oan control, the Parliaments of the World, "we cen dominate the earth."

It. "Gen. Almond testified before The Senate Internal Security Committes 84th Cong., lst Session War."
"That orders from Washington kept U. S. from winning the Korean
"The Current Crisis in Indonesia is attributed to Communist Sub-

0version in Washington, D. C. in 1947, according to Major General Charles.A. Willoughby. Testimony of the former Chief of Intelligence for General Mac Arthur in the Far East:was'released last night by the House Committee on UnmAmerioan Activities", (as follows):

Washington was honey-combeà "with Communist Cells and Communist agents, many of them in high places!l, General Willoughby testified last December 16, 1957 - "They, Saw to it that ultimate interests of global Communism were sérved bý diverting, suppressing, or slanting, public and government reports". .
"One* of their fundamental strategems", General Willoughby said, "was to induce the United States Government to champion President Sukarno to head the new republic" (of Indonesia).
"Present Communist enoroachiments in Indonesia", General Willoughby said, "are being actively abetted by President Sukarno".
"The General charged that President Sukarno was under the influence of Communists".

WAKI UP, AMERICANS

## By Otto Garr Tague

In yesterday!s column I quoted two sentences which I believe express the most alarming unAmerican principle and purpose I ever have seen put into words : . . Study them . . Burn them into your memory . . . 'I repeat them:'

WThey said that during and after World War II, the majority of its of ficers had wộkd with the of fice of Strategic Services, the State Department and the European Ficonomics Administration under directives which oalled for an alteration of the social structure of the United states so as to make co-existence with the Soviet Union possible." "When it was suggested that the public be made aware of these objectives, ". ., their answer was a horrified 'No! Such a move would be unthinkable?!"
"n That is the statement of Norman Dodd, a very reputable econo"mist, who was research director of the Reece Committee which was investigating, tax-free foundations . . He was referring to what was said by the officers of one of the largest of these foundations.

- Apparently, somebody higher up' had issued a directive to modify the social structure of our country in order to accommodate it to co-existence with the Soviets . . Without letting our people know what they were up to and presumably, as of ficers of the taxfree foundation they felt impeiled to continue that polioy with the millions of funds at their disposal . . Millions made possible by the social structure they were to sabotage!

Now, go back to Yalta . . Follow through with Potsdam . . . Then the surrender in Korea... The treatment oif MáoArthur ... The compromise since made with the Soviets in the International Labor Organization and elsewhere . . The failure to support the Hungarian people in their rebellion : Thé billion given to Tito, po lañ and other Cömmunist regimes ...The treatment accorded McCarthy and the Reece Comitites. The Supreme Court decisions freeing Communistsiand crippling the Federal Bureau of Investigation!

- And you come up with the darndest mess of coincidents you ever tried to unravel.. . Or are they 00-inoidents? $-\infty$ $\therefore \quad \cdots$

THE POWER OF IETTER WRITTNG
RECOGNIZED BY PRESS
"The people of the Republio possess "the greatest power of influence of any people anywhere, namely: the privilege of writing letters expressing theix opinions to their elected representativesg and to the editors of newspapers.

We have always maintained that both representatives in Government and editors of newspapers highly regard the letter writer who has the courage to express his opinion of approval or opposition. The "Letters To The Editor" department is the most intimate contact newspapers have, with their readers.

The following item in Roy Erwin!s Column, Editor and Publisher, November 5, 1956, page four confirms this belief:
"Letters to Ed Are NEWS
A reader earnestly inquired of the Washington Daily News why it públished letersmto-themeditor inasmuch as the public forum column "doesn? $t_{\text {n }}$ necessarily represent a crossesection of public opinion and some writers are bigoted and narrowminded." He wanted to know how lotters are seleoted for publication.

- The editorrs note explainéd
 ters to the editor are news. All kinds and conditions. of - men and women -m write them, añat leäst at thé, moment of writing feel strongly enough to take pen in hand., although we prefer them'typewritten, The"writer," not to ooin a oouple of phrasess are the salt of the earth and the letters "are the spice of life'. They don:tr'. always represent a cross-section, but they supply clues to what is going on in the mindsi of every strata of the community, and in people?s emotions, too. We, select them precisely on that basis -- as news."

Mr. Erwin gave a more detailed evidence of the pow wer of letter writing in a full page feature story under title:

Dear Eititor,
Letters To Editor's...
Record Publio Puilise
on pages 38m0 of the February 22, 1958 1.ssue of
Editor and Publisher.
Human Events, Vol XIII, No. 40 -- Oct. 6, 1956, paid great tribute to the power of letter writing to legislators

The late Frank Gannett, Founder of the Gannett Newspaper Chain, recognized the power of letter writing and paid them tribute.
\%. Editor and Publisher, Page 2, Deo. 8, 1956, oarried the story Whe Pungent Pen". - Letter Writers Dined By Gannett, Editors." ..

And even as the newspaper Editors weloome sincere, honest letters expressing the conviotion of the writer so do representa-
Fr... tives in Government welcome such, and be assured both weigh the contents of létteris - on olvic and nátional matters.

CIIIZEN'S MEDICAL REHTERENCE BUREAU, INC. $\$ 5.00$ yeárly Setauket, Iong Island, N. Y:

## COMONISA

"In June, 1957, Nikita Khrushohev, Soviet Cormunist Party boss, was interviermed before a nation-wide American television audience. With calm assurance, ho stated:

1. : I oan prophesy that your grandchildren in America wili live under Socia lism. And please do not be afraid of that: Your grandehildien will . . . not understand how their grandparents did not unders'tand the progressive nature of a Socialist society."

William Z. Foster, long time National Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, also reflected the hope that this Nation will one day become communist when he stated in 1949, in dedicating his book, "The Twilight of World Capitais $\sin ^{\prime \prime}$ :
 States."

These words of Russia's top party boss and one of the highest ranking Communists in the United States reveal the nature of the enemy we faces: To make the United States a Comimist Nation is the ambition of every party member, regardless of position or ranke:.

He works constantly to maker this dream a reality, to steal your rights, liberties and property."

INTERNATIONAI COMIONISX
(The Communist Mind)
United States House of Representatives, Comittee on Un-Amer. Activities
Mr. Arens. Could I interpose this question to perhaps ilarify our record: Khrushchev, as we all know, had charge of the liguidation of the Kulak class. About
 10 milion of his countryen were fiduidated, what we wot can murder A crima of such enormous sope that the average human mind could not begin' to comprenond it. In your apraisaj of the domminstopitosophy and motyotion in tife could Khrushchev, as a dedicated cominist, have a twinge of conscience about those ! murderss?

Dry Schwarz: Because these murders were in the interest of the sadvance of
 fore, they wer morat and righteots actst Any twinge of conscience would be ast remant of"Khrushehev's burgeois upbringing and a failure of his Commist personality.
Mre Arens They overlooke the christian philosiophy.
(4.

$;$

- Mr Arens\% Mhe philosophy that the end never justiftes the means as

Dr. Schwarz. The endicreates the means. Anyr act, however brutal, and; no matter how many people are killed, that advances the Communist conquest, is a peacefur eot

Mr Arons Certainpeoplennhigh piacesingovemment have professed that the Commuistregime in soviet Rusista wants peace gh

0$\because$ Dr. Schwarz They. do want itw

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2-5-5
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$5: \mathrm{Mr}_{0}$ Arons $0_{i}$. What kind of peace do they want?

 defeats the remainder of the world and establishes world Comunist dictatorshipyis which is peace. If you ask a true Communist to take a lie detector test and ask
 light

Dr. Schwarz. Every act that contributes to the Communist conguest is a peaceful act. If they take a gun, they take a peaceful gun, containing a peaceful bullet, and kill you peacefuliy and put you in a peaceful grave. When the Chinese Compunists murder milions, it is an act of peace, When the Russian tanks rolled into Budapest to butcher and destroy, it was glorious peace. Peace is wonderful and within their Eramework of ideology whatever helps their conguest is peacefulg good, and trues.

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The tragedy of communism is not simply that it murders, but it transforms murder into a moral and righteous act. When a person does evil and he is conscious he is doing ovil? you have a basis of approach; but when evil becomes good you have no starting pointy you have nothing, about which to argue. The great evil rests in the philosophaconsic concepts of communism whon it ret jects God, when it materializes and bestializes, man, and when it denies the inherent dignity and yailue of human personality and individuality o Upon that ruthless, amoraly matériaintio basis att builds an edifice which destroys evermore


Dr. Schwarz. Exactly. This is the paradox. Here are our very precious; cherished liberties that did not come about by accident, that are the envy and adm
miration of the rest of the world; here is a group of people. The Commuists, opendy dedicated to their total destruction and. yet these commnists are able to take advantage of these very ilberties and to hide behind these liberties for:their purposes of destruction and to recruit as their "runners of interferencell well meaning American citizens. This is the paradox that confronts us The problem is, and I know this is'a problem that confronts your committee ali the time, how can we rout them out, expose and disarm them without doing damage to the constitutional system and liberty under Iaw'which are so oherished 'in Amerm ica? I believe it can be done, it must be done; and, it is being dones.

When'we want people of the world to resist the Commnist idea and to embrace the idea "ff freedom, we think that if we give them material benefits this will. automatically come to pass, and so the idea is to give economic aid and military "assistance in the expectation that commenism will lose its appeal and freedom will triumph.

The foundation is wrong.. Katerialistic measures do not control the minds and the hearts of the people. This must be done in a more ditect fashion. We need a scientific approach that will utilize the moral, cultural, and spiritual values in each of these countries, We need a loving, friendly, comoperative spirit and a direct approach to their minds and hearts to mobilize them against comimuism.
$\because \quad$ Mr, Weil. What Must be done if we are to survive?
Dr. Schwarz. Wie must face honestly the gravitiv of the situation. Wie must give it priority in our thinking and in our actions. We must build a strong base of freedom-loving people anticulate in their faith; in their love of country, in their love of God, in their love of home, and in their love of lavy and we must rally the spiritual forces in the heart of man and recruit dedicated personnel to raise barriers against communism in every area of the world.

The fundamental foundation of opposition to comimism is an informed public opinion and a dedicated public character: On these alone the necessary legislative, administrative, judicial, military, and economic and educational programs may be buill.
. We have to set to work urgently building the foundation for Comunist defeat. Most of our present programs, such as the military program and economic program; are temporary measures which may hold back the flood for a short period and give us a little more time to find a permanent solution.


Water flouridation was forced on the" inhabitants of Grand Rapids, Michigan by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1945 and cancer mortalities have increased to fantastic proportions.
a. - It was proved yeârs ago that sodiüm flouride water in very low concentrations
promotes, catalyzes andi accelerates cancer. It was proved by the dootors at the
College of Physicians and Surgeons with rata, and. this is a matter of: record (H.
R. 2341 hearings page 110. .

Dr. Howard Richardson, "formerly"Cancer Research Administratoriat the Universe a situ, of Oregon, showed in a research paper that the flouring salts actifasjacata-mat lyse in the cancer process and their combination with a carcinogenic, agent (such


Communist infiltration of the U. S. Public Health Service (which is promoteing universal water flouridation) is so obvious that it has been mentioned in the Congressional Record by Côngressmancigrehöffmanturichigan (June 1; 1954, pages A-4069-4070). Senator McCarthy was getting very close to the U. S. Public Health -Service subversive dentist "s when he gan inquiring about the dentist Peress, and this is probably why he had to beastopped and immobilized at any cost.

The Communist master plan is to slowly, DESTROY OUR MIIITARY MANPOWER, concentroating especially on our children, so that we will not be able to raise an army when the necessity arises. It must be done;in:suchya way that a sufficient nomber of our population will already be doomed by incipient cancer before it becomes obvious that the methods used arerharmfulto

If your city is now having fourier added your water supply, or your y city government is considering such a move you should investigate the situation g Write to your Congressman Washington to send you copies of the henge on y




 how you can fight this menace to public health.

FREE MEN SPEAK
Jan. 15,1955
 tray y censorship of newspapers, books, movies, radio, television as seen by: am as veteran editor Basic American Freedom, freedom to believe what youtiease g to say what you please, to print what you please, may well be the next great polio. tical issue in this country . Mental Health Laws will soon make it impossible to; even say what you believe America is rapid y pas ing into the hands of Gride m Government. Read this book while it is still in print NEW-Jackets, 256 ins dexed pages.

 World Empire Desirable? Do you want to live under a dictatorship who lives f to across the seas 0 do yourwish to tiyesunder an old-fashionedsAmericanyovern: mont with a Constitution. The time to decide becomes very limited a The Goal: of Soviet Policy (who has many members in our own government); The wain tine of World polities; when Nature of Communism The Immaturity of the U. S. IS War Inevitable? 248 pages of interesting facts, cloth bound, NEw!

 Europe; the Soviets have been lay g ea desje
Where, Gomnunismhas: built *a beachhead intacount Ser from the Panama Canal and five from our New Mexico atomic installations.

Here is" the first book on the pattern of infiltration of the Americas as it. w has Bbeen exposed in Guatemala, " . . . . . . 4050 . THE SOVIET SLAVE EMPIRE. By Albert Konrad Herling - cloth - . $\because 4.50_{m}^{\circ}$
"ROOSEVEITSS COMMNIST MANIFESTO"
By EMANUE M, JOSEPHSON

## Incomporating

"THE SCLENCE OF GOVERMENT FOUNDED ON NATURAL LAXYM
-g. . - By CLINTON ROOSEVEIT
Reprint of original edition, dated 18in; of IIluminist tract containing thè first-American publication of the plagarized Communist teachings of Adam Weishaupt, a renegade Jesuit, and the substance of the Communist Manifesto. The Rom osdecilt version appeared seven years before it also vas plagarized by another member of the Order of Illuminati, Hoses Hordecai Maxr Levy, alias Heinrich Kani Marx, in Cormany. It embodies a blueprint of the New Deal, its NiA and other devices, that became the tradition of the Roosevelt Dyinasty. It is the pattern of an American dictatorship which they seek to impose. Their progress in imposing this dictatorship was slow until the present century. Now thanks to the support of the Rockefeiler dominated "Philanthropic" Foundation Trust it is moving to ultra-rapid culmination.

## Senator Patrick MisCairran:

THE TNSTLTUTE OF PACIFIC RELATTONS was largely financed and completely dominated by ROCKEFRLLER
Its: officers:

EDVARD C. CARTER ALGER HISS.
WITHAMM. LOCKWOÖD

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD p PHILIP JESSUP
ONEN LATTIMORE
and nost of the others were top agents who were identified with a host of Rocke-" feller agencies including the Council on Foreign Relations, whioh is the "Foreign" Office" of
" $\because$ " THE ROCKEFELIER EMPIRE
IPR correspondence seized in the barn of E. C. Carter by 'Senate investigators last year revealed that the following plans were laid for the IPR by Carter and pilliam W. Lockwood: :
"Bring Ushiba, Saionsi, or Yokota in order that we may have sómeone from the very inside of Japan'. . .
"Bring von Trott from Berlin . . . and holá hìm here untif a'week. before America enteps the war,"
Wajor General Charles A. Witioughby, Allied"Inteiligence Chief at Tokyo, teetified that Rockefelleris IPR employed, and sent to Japan, wihere they; joined the : Richard Sorge spy ring, a group of agents, including Agnës Smiedley and Guenther Stein; and that Saionji was one of ethe, Key fapanese agents in, Sorge's spy ring. that turned the Japs from a projeoted-attack on Russia to attack Pearl Harbor, This makes it quite clear that:
". . . Rockefellerl's Institute of Pacific Relations controlled the spy ring that instigated the attack on Pearl Harbor, and that they knew in advance, to the (very day, when it would occur and involve us in the war,"
SOVIET RUSSIA IS THE ONLY GOVERNMENT THAT ADHERES OFFICIALXY TO THE INSIITUTEE OF P. "R", WITH STALINS BROTHER-IN-IAWI, A.S. SWANDZE, AS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE. AMERASIA WAS AN UNOFFICIAE PUBLICATION OF THE IPRIS RUSSIAN SECTION AND A TOP ESPIONAGE AGENCY' ON WHICZH SEVERAL OF THE ABOVE NAMED ROCKEFETTER AGENAS SERVED. YOUR INVESTIGATION MUST TREOPEN THE AMERASIA 'CASE AND QUESTICN'THE MAN WHO FINANCED THE TPR AND DOMINATED IR ${ }^{\prime 2}$

$$
\Rightarrow \text { mixix } \because x
$$

- Quoted from - ROCKEFELEER UNTURNATION-


THIS BOOK IS ON THE BLACKHOLSTOF THE POWERS THAT BE AND OF THE COMONIST PARTY: ADVERTISEAENTS OF IT ARE BARRED BX THE ROCKEFELLEROPROSTITUTED PRESS, SUCH AS THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND NUMEROUS OTHERS, AND YOST BOOK-SELLERS DARE NOT CARRY IT ON THETR SHELVES. ----. Get it from HEALTH RESEARCH, ZOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA. Cloth - 448 pages - illustrated

Americars Betrayal .-. The Röckefelner Empire:-- Rockefeller's Council on Foreign
"Relations -"- "The "Foreilgn Office" of the Rockefeller Empire and "Invisible:Government" of the United States and the World - Its Full Membership List of Rockefeller Agents from Which Are Draw All Policy-mahing Officials --The Role Played, in it by. Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore, Laurence Duggan, "Gen; : Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry Shippe Truman, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, John Foster Dulles, and others.
The Deal Between the Rockefeller Empire and Russia in 1926:
The Rockefeller-Soviet Axis سThe Institute of Pacific Relations and the Rocker:feller "Philanthropies."
How Pearl Harbor Was Engineered and By Whom.

The Plans of The Conspirators for America's "Peasants" min What Has Happened to Our "Right" of Franchise? -- Who. Nominates All Presidential Candidates? - m "The Parade of Rockefelfer Dumies." Who Gets the Woney of Which We Are x
Unconscionably IOOTED by Confiscatory. Taxation - - What does the Future. Hold.
in Store for Us: - HEALTH RESEARCH, WOKETUMNE HILL, CALIF.



We live in a world of FRAUD. To hide that fact, the masses are kept in darkness, and "Better Schools Build Better Oomanitiest, is one of the tricks, used for that. purpose.

One of the worst and most. dangerbus frauds is medical art, and so deciared by leading "doctors from Hippocrates" to Alexis"carrel
O Prof. Alonzo Clark, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, said: "Physicians have hurried thousands to the graverwho would thave recovered if? left

Dr. Oliver-Wendell Holmes; professorvof. Ariatomy thanvard University, in , wn his "Border Lines of Knowledgel, wrote:
a UThe Disgrace, of medicine is that, colossal'systom of selfoceptiony in obe-t dience to whichomines have 'been temptied of, theirtcankering minerails' the veges table kingdomiobbed tofits virulent toxinsgithe entrails of animals taken for in:
 the inconceivable absurdities thus obtained thirust down the throats", or injecteda, into the veins, of suffering human beings."

The celebrated French physician Majendie, lecturing to his medical class, froaid: "Gentlement: Medicine is a great humbug. Doctors are merely empirics when not charlatans We (doctors), are as, ignorant (of the body and its functions) as man can be who knows anthing about medicho? o I kow nothing about.



A DANGEROUS MAN
When a certain doctor was only a-boy and saw sick ohildren die under the doctor's care, it frightened him. So, he began an investigation that he pursued all his life; and his findings are shocking discoveries.
. ... Years lago he began writing to give the world the essence..of his findingse: Then hefround that the Four Freedoms; so Ioudly proclaimed by the late President Roosevelt; are: only for a privileged class ©


- Few'thinkers are born in oach sgenerations? and when they grow-Conspicuous

 corded.

The name of this doctor has now been addedtothat jinustrious int. He is, member of the preferred olass having recejved the highest honor that can be: bestowed upon an author of Health Literature.

This man may be the only doctor invthe U. is: Ar holdinglan Honorary Degree from the biggest Naturopathic Sohool in Great Britain, conferred by the British Naturopathic"Coilege of London in recognition of his remarkabie writings in the realm of Healthand, Hygiene, - Hecis one of the pht doctors onthe st A who he the distindion of bejng so dangerous with his pen in exosing the no mpete bundering, rork of medical doćtors; with theirmoisonoú, habitforming dmgs, chemicats vacones and serums, that he came to be considered a formidabe enemy of med cai art, with, its dangerous work that fills the land with incurable patients and the cemetories with the bodies of its trustful victims.

So, the Medical Trust set spies on his trail, and the scheme to silence him burst'into the open. The spying icontinued-for five years, at the tax-payers expense, and resulted in being successfuli byrhaving the U. S. F. O. Dept. bar him from the mail on charges of FRAUD!
$\because$ The nature of the alleged fraud was the teaching of the siok how, to get well whout an orthodox physician and his poisons called "medicinat. . . Ws a

Theresis no, such thinge as medicinez No onebknows anything "about medicine. No doctor can make à drop of blood; much:lessecanthermake";anythingsto help the i body when injected into it...
 the three of his publioations considered "fraudulent" because they contained so $=66$
much sound health advices , Two were published in the ty and the third in 1939.
:
finis" doctor was ass graduate in iaviand of the various schools: of dragless

Ocare of the sick. His writing included books on how to live for healthy. and. three correspondence courses.

Then he steppedup from the physical to"theanstral plane, and wrote a series of amazing works based on themostylisdom of the Ancient, Masters in which he a in interpreted puzzling symbolstand parables of theobibles ins:

He showed that the Book with Seven Seals mentioned in the Bible, is man's

(t)

ETher Lamb which looked like it had been sacrificed o(Rev. $5: 6$ ) was the trembling Neophyte; prepared for the ordeals of initiation tintwhich would be taught how to ascend to the Plane of Seership by activating those Seven Bate tories and awakening the dormant Sixth and Seventh Sense Powers.


The Great Red Dragon, mentioned in the Bible, is, a symbol of Carnal Aust in the Blood (Rev, 12).


The "greatest shock came when this doctor revealed that the Silver Cord, mentioned but once in the Bible (Exc ley 12:6), is a cosmic beam of Astral Light which penetrates the skit at the ronticuus Frontaids then transoms into nertabers in the brainy and become the Spinal Cord from which nerves extend
 terrestrial plane.

Even modern science declares that minho a nerve system theorems no nimall" (Wilder, Hist. of Med. p. 287).

The Ancient Astrologers taught that as Astral. Radiationtstrikes the earth ts aura, an Aeriferous Substance is created that surrounds the earth, extending some 6,000 miles into space and containing the Virility of all Life.
"This was the Astral World of the Ancient Masters. It Later was fanged to (the "Spiritual World of Christianity" when the Masters were assassinated and their scriptures 'were stolemand:distonted.
\%
According'to 'the; Astrologers; the Astral World is the Creative; Realm from which " prongs, all living things on' earth , The Sun is' the Generator and if the Sun shouldifet and:neyer rise again, the earth would become as barren as a stone gand devoid of ali, Life. 'Therefore' as Life goes with the: Sung so Life comes, with the Sun.

In the case of Man, an Astral Beam, containing the Seed or Ego, dips down from the Creative Realm and forms "aphsicalibodyjin which dwells the Flame Divine or Celestial Man, who retums in the "born again" process to the Astral World. "

This is the Cosmic Cycle of: Creation in which all Entities travel.

This doctor based his treatment of the sick on the "Cosmic itu of "Creation; and that method will not change until the law changes. The hogwash and hokum about "medical progress" is pure propaganda published to deceive the masses.

This doctor tested his method for years in practice, losing nöt oñe patienti。" Host of them were physical wrecks, coming to him only as a last resort after being cast off by other doctors as incurable:

Iñ treating these cases this doctor applied the triadical phases of Creative Processés as fóllows:

1. Man can live for weeks without eating, but he stops living as soon as he 'totops breathing. To: preserve health, the air must be in motion and free of pollution." Stagnant air in homes, hospitals, bedrooms, medical offices, eto.
 in circulation with electric fans.
2. Water is next. The greater part of blood and body consists of water To promote health all water entering the body must be pure and free of all pollutants (purifiers) used by health boards to breed bad health and provide business for doctors. So, his patients got pure rain water that had not touched the ground:
3. Greatest freedom of function is next, and secured by fasting, taking no food but 'air and water, the two foremost foods for man.

Under this natural regime the patients recovered as if by magic. Here is more evidence to prove medical art is a fraud.

ONE DISEASE - ONE TREATKENT
This doctor!s work proved that dīsease is an imaginary entity existing only in the doctor's mind. The world's great doctors have declared that there is no diseasel. There are Good Health and Bad Health oniy.

The symptoms of Bad Health doctors are trained to study, group together and give them empty namas (diagnosis) which mean nothing, and term them diseases that may kill the patient if not treated and "lured".

As there is no disease, then disease never killed any one. When the rem medies kill the patient, the doctors quite logically hide the fact by falsely putting the blame on "disease":.

In 1835 Dr. Samuel Diokson, of Eginburgh, published a work in which he asserted that all diseases "are one and the same". (Wilder's Hist. of Med. 1901, p. 357).

That simple truth swept into oblivion as frivolous and absurd the whole : "E complicated and inconsistent classification of diseases, with their multifarious names and stüpid distinctions', exposing as false a scheme of plunder and murder supported by centuries of false teaching, by which a profession of supposedly : honorãble men has created a false psychology' of disease' that :sends thousands to eaíly grazós each year while yielding great profits to its exponents.


Your Life is Their Toy - Merchants in Medicine - E. M. Josephson, M.D., cloth - jackets -.


*, $=3{ }^{\circ}$.

MRS: At en the mother of obo chitren and the vife of a civil engineer, has during the last few years become vitaily interested in what goes on inside -the aclassroons of the United States an der daring book lexposes a conspiracy which comparatively few Amerlicans funderstand rac for the same reason that one may: be sol clóse to the trees he cannot see the forest:"

- Dr: Dewey oncessada MEducationcis rikely to be ore of the great battle grounds upon which is waged an intense and desperate striggle;for powor: $n_{2}$

Mrs Alfen defines the areos of this strigle and turns up the underneath side of a colossaf conspracy to revise the American social order and change the pattern of government that has made the United States the envy of all nations st

..... The"most complicated problem can be reduced to simple factors . . and in this'case, the simple fact is that $\hat{a}$ body of extreme leftist educators have developed a system of thought control, starting at highest educational levels-and filtering all the way down even through the grade schools.
a The comprise a cioselymit group pith arms reacing, out into educatonal io a

0prganizations the teaching profession publishing houses where text-books and ars rarioús types of teaching literature are processed ond into other fields a Education in the United States has been taken out of the hands of taxpayers and: placed under thexcontrolsof an intellectual oligarchy.

A master plan has been named, with a long range objective of imposing a ner social order on our Nation. Enemies have sown tares while good people slept, which serves to remind one of Plato's trite statements: "The penalty good men pay for indifference to public affairs, is to be ruled by evil men."

A reviewer of "Education Or Indoctrination" speaks of the confusionimieh a $\quad .7$ exists in "the minds of Americans concerning their schools" and goes on to say:

Wary: Allen sortsuthrough the confusion anduunfolds the, plan of radical, edu-: cators to impóse a new way, of, "ife on Americans', through theirepublic schoolst. Facts; unknown to the general public; have been assembled and organized in order to expose the nationah plot to subvert education. This is the first boak to reveali the actual experiencerof a conimity in dealing with a-school administrator who attempted to bring about extreme changes in the social paittern through educattion.!!

The "commityll referred in the foregong sentence was pasadia, datifonia Events viewd in retrospect, leave no doubt that urs alien correctly states. the facts by starting her discussion of the Pasadena"titory with-these words: "The planners of, the inew orfmodern educationy alinis progressives launched"a fullcale invasion of the schóols in Pasadena under the leadership: of Miniard E. Goses, Iin. There seems little doubt that, Pasadena was the testing ground fori the nation: Therefore" it behooves thote th other cormunities to kow what
really happened in this conservative city 4 .
The story that follows seems utteriy fantastic. Then citizens of Pasadena became alerted to what was happening and revolted, "they were confronted with a nationwide propaganda machine which tumed on them savagely as enemies of the public schools.

Lenin's dictum was put into opexation byecusing others of doing the things of which reds themselyes are guilty. Patriots of Pasadena were systematically vilified by viciou's attacks in the press, over the air and through the columns of educational publications. They were branded Fascists and othervise"misrepresented before the pubjio. Mrs. Ailien was in the thick of the fight.

Ariericans' who wish to understandithe mastex plan' as mpäed by'Ieftist conspirators for perverting modern education:and tuming classrooms into: breeding places of subversion, need to read the Pasadena case history as penned by this talented and courageous writer. Incidentally, it is a gripping story, readable as a mystery novel, which keéps the reader Fondering what to expect on the next page. It is documented throughout. -

Unouestionably, this is. a book that will provoke the interest of all persons concerned with the welfare of the pubjic schonls and patrintic loyalty of the rising generation. It wili be welcomed by parents, teachers and citizens. who feel that something is happening in their schools whioh jeopardizes the very foundations of the America we love.

* majored in philosophy and economics "This wás foliowed by coursës in accounting, general insurance and short story writing. As a member of the local ParentTeacher Association and the mother' of children, she became aroused by the leftist conspiracy to pervert the pasadena school system, rolled up her sleeves and decided'to do something about itl -
-DEFENDER MAGAZINE:


The Santa Ana, Colifornia Santa Ana Register (January 24, 1956) stated in its editorial:

Merely saying that "It cen't happen here," simply isn't good enough for we have beeñ given one demonstration after another that it "CAN ihappen heremwhether we are talling about here in Orange County', Califoriag, or the entire, nation.

Specificaliy, we are talking about ali of the various mentaj health bilils. that are, for some mysterious reason, being pushed down the throats of the American people from every angle.

More specifically, we are talking about the H. R. 6376 which is not something that can't, happen here but something that has happened. And what happened was that $H$. R . 6376 has won, by voice vote, in the House of Representatives and is now being otudied by the Senate:
 $\$ 12 ; 500,000$ mentil health program for Alaska.
"It passed"and sent to the senate a bily authorizing the federal government
to give the Territory $\$ 6,500,000$ million acres of U. S. land to the Territory of Alask "for the hospitalization and care of the mentajy jil in Alaska (part of this is to be used for revenue purposes, hovever). One milion acres is roughiy: a little more than $1,562 \mathrm{sq}$ - miles. The state of Rhode Island has a land area


0suare mites, with a population of 12g,643. The total of Alaska mentá cases over the years averáges 345 patiente By comparison with Rhode Is land itarea and pop figuts, you can see the possible number buitangs and perrsons one mifion acres of $56{ }^{\text {a }}$ guare mine coud contan

A mentally :ill person is" defined as llan individual having:aspsychiatric or other disease which substantially impaires his mental health. of This is such asbroad definition as to:include:anything; from dandruffy headaches, toothaches or fallen sarches:

Commitment of the fiproposed atient (purpose to nominate for membership in aroup) may be sn a number of ways it may be upon the triten application of an interested party or may be by nany heath welfare, or police officer" who has reason to believe that an individual js mentalit ili, without a written authorization, he may ttake the individual into custody, appiy to a designated hospital for his admission and transport him thereto for

Judicial proceedings for commitment will be held under the direction of..a. United States Commissioner who may omit notifying the prisoner of such a hearing and said prisoner need not be present at the hearing. In fact, the Commissioner may exclude anyone from the hearing and the commissioner need not be bound by the rulè of evidence.

The Commissioner may make "commitnentifor an indeterminate period or for six months. Although the patient may communicate with persons in or out of the hospitaly this priyilege istat the idiscretion of the head of the hospital.

O
Originally, H : R : 6376 contained Ssction 128 which related to punishment Lor willfully conspiring to cause the unvarranted hospitaization of any individual. This: section 128 has been stricken from the ramended bill now in the senate for passage:

According. to House of Representatives Report No. i 399 the mentaity ilit from Alaskare presently cared for in private abitarium pontiando orogon, though a contract from the Dopt of Interior

This legislation, say, rit's opponents, yilllace plevery resident of the ${ }^{n}$, United Statesiat the mercyi of "the whins' and fancies, of "any person"withi whom they
 sagainst them, iwith timmediate depontation to :SIBERIA, UA: Sal A.
*\%** The House of Representatives has passed the bily which is now before the $U_{i}$ IS. Senate. Everyr American' who is opposed to communistic rule in America
 demand this: insane proposal; be killed at once end of quote; son from


Certain interested parties: WOULD HAVE THE PREROGATIVE OF PUTITNG A CIIIZEN IN THAT' INSTTIUTION;: FROM:WHICH:ESCAPE THOUD BE NEARLY: TMPOSSIBLE. WHO ARE THESE NNTERESTED PARTTES WHO COULD GET RID OF ANY ONE OF US? 'The subtle wording of. $\mathrm{I}^{\circ}$ :' his bill makes it appear: on the surface as apiece of philanthropic: legislátion, but careful study reveals it to be vicious and un-American,

- Be sure and ask your representative when the bilils will come up - and what. will be any now numbers of such bilis!
"Any person having knoviledge of the facts may file in the superior court a petition alleging there is a nerson who is over the age of 65 years, who has been a resident of the county and state for the period required for eligibility for ol age aid under Section 2160 fo this Code, who is in indigent circumstances, and who is in need of NENTAL TREATMENT or medical treatment required in treating a mental condition other than psychosis, and asking that on examination be made of such person, and that provisions be made for the welfare of such person as provided in this part.! (Section 7.556 of A. B. 3300)

This should be serious reading for anyone past. 65 years of age and over! In other words they can put you in a mental institution even though you are not a mentalncase but only need medical attention? And since this is a part of A. B. 3300 we believe ali. of that bill will appiy to the age. It means that any member of your family, or any friend can force you into a mental institution and everything you own today, your pension checks, oid age security checks, EVERYMiING CAN BE TAKEN AWAY FROM YOU. A. B. is not a good law.

Some bills in California and in Florida and other states will work in with this Alaska Bill. Be alert in your State - watch for new bills and new numbers of OTD BILIS!

## WHAT DOES TMENTAL HEALTH REALIY REAN?

WHAT IS PLANNED FOR YOU?
"With the institutions for the insane, you have in your country prisons which can hold a million persons, and can hold them without civil rights or any hope of freedom. AND UFON THESE PECPLE GAN. BE PRACTICED SHOCK, AND SURGERY SO THAT NEVER O

This was the welcome of Commissar Lavirenti Beria, former head of the Soviet secret police, to a group of American students at the Lenin University in Moscow. Commissar Beria continued:
"You must dominate as respected men the fields of psychiatry and psychology. You must dominate the hospitals and universities. You must carry forward the myth that only a European doctor is competent in the fleld of insanity, and thus excuse amongst you the high incidence of foreign birth and training. :
"Ule the courts, use the judges; use the Constitution of the country, use itis medical societies and its, laws to fürther your ends; . . is And when you have succeeded you will discover thät, you can now effect your own legislation at will and you can . . . make the CAPITAEIST himself, by his own appropriations, finance a large: portion of the quiet conquest of the nation."
"The textbook used by: students at the Lenin University in Moscöw was. "The Communist Kanual of Insitructions for Psychopolitial Warfare." Kenneth "Goff; former : member of the Communist. Party, has identified this as the textbook he studied here in America, at the Eugene Debs Labor School in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This "Communisti" Manual of Instructions for Psychopolitical Warfare" has been briefed or condensed into a pamphlet, "Brainwashing." Here is set forth the complete program for the psychopolitical conquest of the United States. You will at once recognize this as the MENTAL HEALTH program, already far adyanced in our nation at the local, state and federal levels, and in citizen groups. You can see how our great nation is being conquered, just as the Comunists boásit, without the "firing of a single shot."

The following are exact quotations from the pamphlet "Brainwashing."

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-72-
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CHAPTER I.
Psychopolitics is the art and science of asserting and maintaining dominion over
the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus, and mass, and the the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus, and masses and the $\%$ effecting of the conquest of enemy nations through MENTAL HEALING."

0
CHÄFITER II.
. the individual must be directed from without to accomplish his exercise g ed. ucation, and work. . . The tenets of rugged individualism, personal. determinism, self-wili, imagination, and personal creativeness are. . antipathetic to the good of the Greater State. These wilful and unaliged forces are no more than illnesses.
CHAPTER III.

- . one must . . create and continue a semi-privation in the masses in order to : command and utterly control the nation. :
-. Such success as the Income Tax Law, had it" been followed thoroughly, could. have brought the United States and not Russia into the world scene, as the first Communist nation.: :
Communism could best succeed if at the side of every rich or influential man there could be placed; a psychopolitical operator, an undoubted authority in the field of "mental healing" who could then. upset the economic policies of the country and. when the time comes to do away forever with the rich or influential man . . ad․ minister the proper drug. or treatment to bring about his complete demise in an in. stitution as a patientror dead as a suicide:
The Capitalist does not know the definition of war: He thinks of war as attack' with force performed, by soldiers and machines $: 0$ The Capitalist has never won a war in truth. The pșychopolitician is having little trouble winning this one .

CHAPTER IV,
Without pain there can be no desire to escape from pain. Without the threat punishment there can be no gain. .Without rigorous and forthright control, ere can be no accomplished goals for the State. . . .

## CHAPTER $V$ :

- ANY MAN WHO CANNOT BE PERSUADED INTO COMMUNIST RATIONALE IS, OF COURSE, TO BE REGARDED AS SOMEWHAT LESS THAN SANE, AND IT IS, THEREFORE, COMPLETELY JUSTIFIED TO USE THE TECHNIQUES OF INSANITY UPON THE NONCOMMUNIST. When the loyalty of an individual cannot be swerved. it is usually best. . to: see to it that he disposes of himself by suicide or by bringing about his demise in . such.a way as to resemble suicide.
It is a firm principle of Psychopolitics that the person to be destroyed must be involved at first or second hand in the stigma of insanity. ...
- . One of the first and foremost missions of the psychopolitician is to make an attack upon Communism and insanity synonymous. IT SHOULD BECCRE THE DEFINITION OF INSANITY, OF THE PARANOID VARIETY, THAT HA PARANOID BELIEVES HE IS BEING ATTACKED BY COMMuNISTS". Under the saccharine guise of assistance to them, rigorous child labor laws are the best means to deny the child any right in the society. By refusing to let him earn, by forcing him into unwanted dependence upon a grudging parent. - the child can . be driven in his teens into revolt. Delinquency will ensue: :.
If we could effectively kill the national pride and patriotism of just one generaton, we will have won that country ....
The handling of youth cases by courts should be led : . . into "mental problems! until the entire nation thinks of "ilmental problems" instead of criminals. This is ices vacancies" everywhere in the courts. . . which could then be filled with payCopolitical operators. . and. into their hands comes. the total control of the criminal, without whose help a revolution cannot ever, be accomplished.

By stressing this authority, even the armed. services pill use "authorities on the mind ${ }^{\circ}$ AS SOLDDY AS"IF

## CHAPTER VI.

Any organization which has the spirit and courage to display inhumanity, savageness brutality, and an uncompromising lack of humanity, wirlue obeyeds Such afoe of


 hypnotism upon him be guaranteed in its effectiveness. . . .
The subject of hypnotism is a subject of belief. $\cdot$.

The earliest fussian psychiatrists. . understoodthoroughy thât hypnosis is induce ed by acuter fear:

- The psychiatrist is áptlysuited to"this role foř his brutailtiés are comm mitted in the name of science and are inexplicably complex, and entirely ${ }^{\circ}$ out of view of the human understánding As long às the psychopoiztical operative "orisis"





 eccentricity of combatting psychoplitics could be silencea.
 continuous protest from authoritative sources that such things are not possible. And, should anyone unnask a psychopoliticaloperative, he should at once declare the whole thing a physical mpossibfity
- CHAPTER Vİ,

Having no independent will of his own, Man is easily handled by stimulus-response mechanisma.

- . an entire chain of commands, can be beaten, shocked, or terrorized into
 to the incident of punishment.
The body is less able to resist a stimuis je it has insufficient fond and is ${ }^{7}$ a weary: Therefore it is necessary to adminster all such stimutio tindivauals: when their ability to resist has been reduced by pivation and exhastiono Exercises in sexual attack on patients should be practiced by the pys chopojitical operative to demonstrate the inabitity of the patient under panidrig hypnosis to t v recall the attack.

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\text { (): } t \text {, }
$$

In order to be conquered, a nation must be degraded $\%$ a - Continual and constant degradation of national leaders, national. Institutions
 The first thing to bedegraded in any nation is the state of tant hisisiof Nations which Thâve high ethical tome are difficult to coñâer.

- . it must be educated into populãe under attack thá wVERI INDIVIDUAL WITHIN
 THE BHOLE LUST BE CONSIDERED A DERANGED PERSON, whose Écentricíties are neurotic or insane and who nuist at once have the treationt of pochopotician - Uniéss thésé reatlêss individuasiare staped out. there win be nothing but trôuble as the conquést contindes
This educational programo ycan best be foliowed by brínging about a compuisory training in some subjoct such asspoychology.

PSYCHOFOLITICAL OPERATIVES SHOUD AT ALL TTMES BE ALERT TO THE OPFORTUNITY TO: OR ${ }^{\circ}$, GANIZE "FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE COMRUNITY" MENTAL HEAITH CLUBS OR GROUPS. By thus frviting the cooperation of the popilationas a whole in mental health prom grams, the terrors of mental aberation can be disseminated throughout the poplace. Furthermore, each one of these mental healti groupsiproperlyiguided; can bring. degislative pressure against the government torsecure. ogovernment. grants and facilities, thus bringing a government to finance its own dowfall: o, If a "group oft perisons interested in'supprèssing juvenife delinquency; in caring
 political program is assured. . .

- It is not too much to hope that the influence of such groups could bring about a psychitria ward in every hospital in the land and psychiatrists in every company and regiment of the nationt armyt and whole government institutesl manned a entirely by psychopolitical operatives, Into which aifing governmentrofficials could be placed The financing of a pyohopolitical program is difficult unless it is done by" the sh citizens and government. : , s"

The psychopo ber of a group. $\because$, - . the best defense is calling into question the sanity of the attacker. The next best defense is authority. The next best defense is a validation of psychiatric practices terms of long and impressive, figures: The nextibest defense, is the actuat removal of the attacker a but it is dangerouss a
 CFTHE MNSTTUTON it shouid' be 'laughed into acorn, branded as an immediate hode and its perpetrator pubisser shourd beg at the first opportuntity branded as ansane.

CHAPTER XI.

- In the Unitedrtates we have been able to alter the works of winiam James; and others; into more acceptable pattern, and to place the tenets of Karl Marx, Pavlov, Lamarck, and the date of Dialectic Laterialism into the textbooks of psy: chology, to such a degree that anyone thoroughly studying psychology becomes at once a candidate to accept the reasonableness of Communsm. AS EVERY CHAIR OF PSYCHULOGY IN THE UNITED STATES IS OCCUPIED BY PERSONS INOUR CONNEUTION, OR, THO, CAN BE INFIUENCED BY PERSONS IN OUR CONNECTIUN, the conisistent employment of such texts is guaranteed $\because$ Constánt pressure in the legislatures of the United States can bring about legislation to the effect that every student attending a high school or university must have classes in psychology.

CHAPTER XII.
 other restraints it is relatively easy to encroach upon the public diffocre for violence by adding more and more cruelty jnto the treatment of the insance a Gradualy the "public should bet ducated jnto electric shock, first by blieving that is is very therpeutic; then by believing that it is quieting then by being: informed that electic shock usualy injures the spine and teethond finaly, that it very often kills or at least breaks the spine and removes violentily the teeth of. the patient.
electric shocks, and reduced into unimaginative docility for the remainder of his days.

CHAPTER XIII.
The psyohopolitical dupe is a well-trained individual who serves in complete obedience the pyschopolitical operative. . . The promise of unlimited sexual opportunities, the promise of complete dominion. over the bodies and minds of helpless patients, the promise of complete lawless. ness without detectiong can thus attract to "Imental healing! many desirable recruits who will willingly fall in line with psychopolitical activities.
-CHAPTER XIV.
-. The magnificient tonI welded for us by Mundt (土. e. Psychopolitics) would be as nothing if it were not for official insistence in civilized countries that "scientific practices" be applied to the problem of the mind.
It must be carefuzly hidden that the incidence of insanity has increasedi only since these "scientific; practices" vere applied. Great wemarks must be made of "The pace of modern living" and other myths as the cause of the increased neurom sis in the world. . . .
. . You must recruit every agency of the nation marked for alaughter into a foaming hatred of treligious; healing - . YGU MUST YURK UNTIL URELIGIUN" IS SYNONYKCUS WITH "INSANITY. i.

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- . Any moyement to place clergymen in charge of institutions should be fought. on the grounds of incompetence and the insanity brought about by religion. A country's laws must carefully be made to avoid any rights of person to the insane. Any suggested laws or Constitutional Amendments which make the harming of the insane unlawful, s should be fought to the extreme, on the grounds that only violent measures can succeed. If the law yere to protect the insane, as it normally does not, the entire psychopolitical program would very possible collapse. . . . NO RECUVERY UF THE INSANG FRUM AN INSTITUTION SHUULD BE PUSSIBLE BY ANY PRUCESS CF LAW. . . .
Any inquest into the "suicide" or sudden mental derangement of any political leam. der in a nation must be conducted only by psychopolitical operatives or theirdupes


## CHAPTER XVIT

The failure of Psychopolitics might well bring about the atpmics bombing of the Motherland (Russia).

- . THE SPREAD OF COMONISM HAS NEVER BEEN BY FURCE GF BATTLE BUT BY CUNQUEST OF THE MIND.: In psychopolitics we have refined this concuest to the last degree.


## DCCUMENTATIUN

Beria laid down the rule in his addréss to American students: "You must dominate as RESPECTED KEN the fields of psychiatry and psychology: " Following are a few facts about some of the RESPECTED MEN in our local field of "Rental: Health:"

WAYNE KCMILLEN - organizing "mental health program" in West Ios Angeles. : with $\$ 46,606,00$ of State money to make a survey and set up cinics. $\%$ - California Senate Reports on Subversive Activities include him in the list of those affiliated with 11-20 Communist Front organizations.a (4th Rep. p. 375 ) Among these are:
*It is alleged that Wayno MoMillen owes his appointment to Albert G. Feldman, Pres. of the Welfare Planning Council.
" Cooperator \& Sponsor of Communist periodical "Social Work Today, " pub. in N. Y. (See 1948 Report).

Sponsor of tworld Peace Conference, member of Natil. Council of Arts, Science, and Professions" (Fifth Report; $1949 \div$ p. 481)

American League Against War \& Fascism- pledged to "work toward'the istopping of the manufacture and transportation, of munitions and all other material essential to the conduct of war: . To support the peace policies of the Soviet Union $\because$ - "1 (1949 - p. 488)

Member of American Committee for the Protection of the. Foreign Born (cited as subversive by Attorney General-(1949 - p. 502)

Member of Comittee of Melcome for the "Red" Dean of Canterbury (1949 Report - p. 507 )

Member of Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanifh Democracy: (cited as subversive by House Committee on Un-American Activitiés 1949 Report - page 510)

Member of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (cited by Atty', General as subversive - 1949 Report - page 512).

Signer of the statement of praise of Wallace's open letter to Stalin - May, 1948 (page 531).

Vice-chairman of Social Workers Committee: of American League för Peace and Democracy (on letterhead April 6, 1939),

He is also mentioned in the testimony of Matthew Czetic in the Expose of the Communist Party of West Pennsylvania - Part II (House Un-Miner. Activ. Comm. D. 2498-1949).

HYMAN FORSTENZER - Assistant director, Community Mental Health Services Division, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Prominent Speaker at the Mental Health Conference at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, on August 4, 1957, attended by officials, of 300 community agencites and sponsored by the California Association for Mental Health and its affiliates, including the Mental Health Foundation of Los Angeles County.

Dr. Bella Dodd, former Communist, knew Hyman Forstenzer as a fellow party member and her assistant as Legislative Representative in the Teacher's Union. She said he later became Deputy Commissioner of Mental Hygiene in New York State. (Sub-Committee of the Judiciary. U. S: Senate, 84th Congress - 2nd Session - 1956 - Sec. VII - page 116.)

HUN. ISAAC PACHT - Active for several years in Mentai HeaIth Organizations in Los Angeles County.

Sponsor of Hollywood Democratic Committee with known Communists: such as Donald Ogden Stewart, Marian Spitzer, John Howard Lawson. (Cited as subversive organization by House Un-American Activitiés Committee - HUAC -- Appendix IX pp. 779-784).

Hollywood League for:Democratic Action $\div$ with practically same menbership as above - same reference.

Member of Lawyers: Compittee on American Relations with Spain (Cited as subversive by HUAC - Appendix IX - pp, 962-966).

In list of national officers and directors of Ambijan Conmittee for Energency Aid to the Soviet Union (HUAC - Appendix' IX - pp. 1067-1069).

Member of Dinner Committee of the American Committee for the Settlement of Jows in Birobidjan (HUAC - Appendix IX - p. 1085).

Member of Emergency Compittee on KFI - permitited prosoviet, red-slanted prom paganda programs from commentators (California Senate Report on Un-American Activities in Calif. -1947-pp. 180,182).

Member Progressiae Citizens of America (Calif. Senate Report - 1942 - pp. 238-240).

Member Comittee of the American Civil Liberties Union (Calif. Senate Reporit - 1948 - page 109).
Report--1948 - page 239).

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& \text { Mobllization for Democracy: }
\end{aligned}
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as being one of the comittee!s "more notorious critics" - butt that-hé has' never
"Principles of mental health cannot be successfully furthered in any" soolety unnless

 ciples of mental health." (Mental Health and World Citizenship' (ere Pagesi 7-and:8:) (Distributed, byicthe,National Association For:MentaluHealthy (Inc. ${ }^{2} 1790$ Bróadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

The above is an exact copy of a very excellent pamphlet which should have
 each from:


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 by the AmericancFlage Conmittee, 876GraniteyStreet Fhiladelphiag Pa bearing the


Hownanyone whonvererates and lovesiold Glory was the sybol of the deathless march of the United States through the years tolfulfill its déstiny as a free and independent Republic can read this documented evidence of the greatest and most malignant plotrin history cagainst the efuture of this country, and nttachindrents children, is more than I am able to comprehend.

- Just how careless andunthinking can we be that we perint this band of sies andruators to exist another day in this land we andiove? Are there no fimits to our callousness and neglecteos palpabie:and evident treáson stalking rampant through our land, warping the minds and imaginations of even our littie children; to the ilying propaganda:andi palpable untruths we allow to be fed to them "hrough this monstrous poison?
- It is my:sincererhope thatiovery parentoof revery ohild iñamia may be able to read the inroads that this infamous plot has ralread made in the jeducational system of America; and, reading' "may" feels limpliled to do something about it both locally and nationally prand particularlytatathe voting booth! s.


- UNESCO, the United Nations Educational Scientifió and Cuturan organization, is a subversive association at is consciously fûthering a âmpaign calcuiated to pervert the teaching profession in this ountryy and so destroy the worth and integrity of America'swfirstabulwärk of freedom"our tax supportéd publie schoós.

Strong words? Yes; but not strong enough to alert you and the American poople to a proper understandingoofthe UNESCO menace' Thichic uniose met squareitrad eradicated by the concerted action of parents, teachers and the genéáai public, may
shortly transform our schools into laboratories for the systematic destruction of all sense of national allegiance and loyalty in the minds and hearts of America!s school children.

SCHEME TU PERVERT PUBLIC EDUCATIUN

- UNESCO!s scheme to pervert public education appears in a series of nine volumes, titled "Toward World Understanding, " which presume to instiruct kindergarten and elementary grade teachers in the fine art of preparing our youngsters for the day when their first loyalty will be to a vorld govemment.g of which the United States will form but an administrative part. The booklets bear the following individual numbers and titles:
I. Some Suggestions on Teaching About the U. N. and Its Specialized Agencies.
II. The Education and Training of Teachers.
III. A Selected Bibliography.
IV. The U. N. and World Citizenship.
V. In the Classroom With Children Under 13 years of age.
VI. The Influence of Home and Community on Children Under liz years of age. VII. Some Suggestions on the Teaching of Geography.
VIII. A Teachers: Guide to the Declaration of Human Rights.
IX. Some Suggestions on the Teaching of World History.

COLIMBIA HOTBED CF BRITISH FABIANISLA
These booklets are cheaply priced for maximum distribution and are printed by Columbia University Press, New York. This seems appropriate, considering. the role Columbī's Teachers College has long played in developing new methods for radicalizing and internationalizing public education in this country. The insitution has become weill-known as a hotbed of British Fabianism, that peculiar type of creeping socialism which sired the present Labor Government which has reduced England to a fourth-rate power and a star boarder in the Europenan section of America's world charity ward.

TEACH DISLOYALTY TO CHILDREN
UNESCOis booklets read like the propâganda put out by United Vorld Federalists, Inc., which has been denied tax exemption because of its opecifically political nature. They begin by advancing the totally un-American doctrine that the prime function of pubijc education in the United States mast be that of capturing.the minds of our children, at the earliest possible age, for the cause of political vorld government. The teacher is urged to devote every clássroom minute to this end, and every subject taught must serve, or be revised in such a manner that it is made to serve, thits same céntral objective.

The progran is quite specific. The teacher is to begin by eliminating any and all words, phrasés' descriptions, pictures, maps, classroom material or teaching methods of a sort causing his pupils to feel or express a particuiar love Sor, or loyalty to, the United States of America. Children exhibiting. sưch prejudice as a result of prior home influencess-UNESCO calls it the outgrowth of the narrow family spirit-are to be dealti an abundant measure of counter propaganda at the earliest possible age. Booklet $V$, on page 9, advises the teacher. that:

- "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-methe first of many such social identifications that he must achieve on hits way to membership in the worla society."

ECISONING THE MINDS OF TEACHERS
Following this same line of attack upon patriotism and its parental encouragement, the same booklet, on pages $58-60$, goes on to further poison the minds of our teachers by adding:

10 nor sha wo have pointed out it is freouenty the family that infectothe chita a'the exteme nationajism. The school should therefore use the means described eariler to combat family attitudes that favor jingoism. Education for woridnindedness is not a problem that the school, can solye within its own walls or with its present position teachers does not in general, permithemonteryene in the
 that educators coud also try influen pubic opiniono certain members of our groupthought that educators mat now besioge the athorities hith materiaj de
mandsin the manner of a trade union. In our opinin it, is essentanthat oph the one hand, a childrents, charter should secure for all chilidren such education as is sumarized in this report, which atone an create then atmoshere in. which development of world-mindedness is conceivabie, and that on the other hand, teacher's charter should secure for all members of the teaching profession the liberty to provide such an education by the means they decide upon, as weil as theright of access to commssions and councils responsible for the organization of public educátion

Aside from encouraging the publtcs shoniteachers to make war upon therideals of patriotic nationai devotion which uNECO sees ass infecting our childrentiñ the home, precisely what kind óf instriction wouid the authors of these UNESCC booklets introduce by influencing public opinion, besieging the, authorities with material demands in the manner of atrade union, and by pressing, for a Childrents Charter and atechers charter which referto instrumts prepared in treaty form, 2 making wisco principles the supreme taw of the Untedutates? Ietis see or

 moonaphy whin mithers are urged to suppress American history and American e
 children aged 3 to 13 years:
"In our view, history, and geography, should, be, taught at this stage as univer. sal history and geography ofte two oni y geography lends, itself well to study during.the years prescribed by the present surve y The stay y history on the other hand, raisesprobems of watue which are better postoned until the pupilta is fred from the natinnist orejudicesthich at present surnowd the teaching

 American geograhy rom the elementary schol classroom by diyorcing titrompits national element, and to completely ignore the teaching of history thtil, the pupil enters high schol, since this, subject cannot be. similariy jiternationalized, and so fs too risk to advance until the youngtersi patriotic spitit has been thoroughy emasulated parents whotake a bit of dime to investigat máy find as as fond in eaterm ponsylvina that antion of ementary schools have already.

 : Jsforical and orderiy teaching methods are also to be díscard dorces at to

 tinues:
 circles, beginning with local geogry toach jeography in a series of widening an ing and its surroundings, the the nation and the continent. inj when that routine;has, been acomplished is the hointroduce to the mis progress from the particular and the inmediate to the genera andithe remote may be logical, but does it serve our purpose?"

The booklet goes on to conclude that it certainly does not, since it is found that this manner of presentation, hiol lead pupils to the mistake conclusion that what js nearest to them $7 \mathrm{~S}^{2}$ the most finportant and yice versa, dNECO indoctrinated teachers must therefore reverse the procedure upet the rule or logical se quence, and begin by teaching the doear old chila about the distribution of land and water, or of air and sea currents, hydrography, cimaté occupations etco But, even before this and certainit before the youngsters are given any kind of formal study of their own country, every opportunity should be taken to eniarge the child's imagination and encourage him in an interest. in all that is remote and strange. This is acomplished by occupying the impressionable mind of the very - young child with the qames, occupations, tools, domestio animals etco of foreign 1ands. The purpose of this is not simply to teach our kindergarten and elementary pupils about alien peopies, but to cause them tơ identify themselves jñ their imagination with people different irom themselves.

## * TRUTH IS TO BE SUPPRESSED

Trith, 1ike orthodox and reasonable teaching methods is to be suppressed. wherever and whenever it stands in the fay of glortfying those things which are foreign above those which are particulary American. on page pig booket vore appears the following advice:
"Certain delicate problems, however, will arise in these studies and explorations. Not everything in foreign ways of living can be presented to children in an attractive light: At this stage, though, the systematic examination of countries and manners can be postponed, and the teacher need seek oniy to insure that his children appreciate, through abundant and judicious examples, that foreign countries, too, possess things of interest and beauty, and that many of them resemble the beauty and interest of his own country. A child taught thus about the different countries of the world wini gradually lose those habits of prejudice and contempt which are an impediment to world-mindedness. it

And there you have the viesco instructions on geography and history Suppress American studiés in these fiéds accentuate, by abundant and judicious, examples, all that is especially worth while and attractive in foreign modes of living: but, as soon as the point of unfavorable reporting seems to be approaching, simply postpone further study Ieaving the children with the false and truje prejudiced notion that the nations the other continents are paragons of virtue beauty and overad perfection.

TIKE A PASSAGE FRGA GARX COMUNXIST MANIFESTU
E
What else does UNSCC! teachers guides recormend that our Iittle ones be taught For one thing (booket vi 16 ) nthe methods for puthng the resources of the glove at the disposal of all people, which reads like a passage from Marx Commist Manifesto. Following the same line gage 51 of the same work proposes an international anthem for American classrooms (and tomorrow (for) all the inhabitants the world It is interesting to note that the bookiet we are re viewing was pepared in I949, and that a United Nations anthem was previewed by the U, N 1950 being presented to the publicon October o o that year in California s giant Hollywod Bowi The anthem describes how things will be when its flag (the spiderveb banner of the U. N. editor wayes ol er every land.

We have quoted extensively frombooklet $V$, because it contains the most flagrant of UNESCO's anti-American propaganda, and develops it the most extensively. Now, in the space left us' Iet ts oupte from othervolumes in the series:

## $\because \cdots$ OBJECTIVE: A CNE FYORID COVERNMENT

Booklet IV, on pages $13-14$, "sympathetically deals with the various methods for converting the United Nations into an actual world state. The original concept of the U. N. as an assembly of delegates representing free and sovereign governments is being challenged, teachers are informed, in an effort to break up the concentration of political power in the hands of national governments, especially the
 "tuo ate native proposisi. The first, to popuarly eloct wit representityes; -the second to appoint representatives wo wiji be organize speciaivist in itmited
 porate state of Italy, under Bento wisolinit Nyesco is not perturbed on this score; however, since It would be a begining of functional world Eovernment based on transuational rather than internationg coperation, in
 tion to stimilate uitifite ciassrom expeditons into the field of detatied sex
Teducation Hêre are a few samples or the type of questions which unveco, which is Théavi年 subsidized by the tax dolitars of miny merions who feel that sox training rests within the domain of the home or of the tenets of their om particuiar religious faith, propounds for our public-school teachers: "Are there devices $\% \%$ fon limiting the family?" "What are supposed to be the typical feelings of pregnant women? "ido parents undress before the chifdi: what is he (the chid told about where babies con from? sense of propriety prohibits us from quoting the even Méss thode'st projects which appear with the abovo.
~F゙
YUR
i. Space does not permit usto turther examine the other bookets in the series, but this brief analysis should serve to alert the citizen to the mandig nature "of UNESCOts activities once alett, theng it is his job-your job as a ayal American to take the next step. "contact your friends and nelghbors, show them this Newsletter, ask them to join with you in forming a local committee to obtain further data and fight this danger order those nine bookits of unsco and also the heavier paper bound bok titled id Handook for the Improvement of rextooks and Teaching Materials, "whioh suggested another UNECO project" (to éamnate "Am?ericanisin from schoiroom reading material which me may deat with int the wery
 actiont
Fri firstiy prepare your ow report and subit it to your iocal schol board. Introdue the matter before your parent teacher asociation interview the teachers in your omonity and ask their assistance in obtaining action, Join wth the American Flag Committee in demanding that your United States Senators introm duce and support legislation withdrawing our Government from. UNESCO membership and terminating its activities in this country Many other vays will occur to you, in'which you can help safegurd our Amorican system of public education from inffintration and undermining by UNSCors America last propagandists.

UNESCO MUST GSSUROSPCNSIBIITTY
One further word remans to be added Several, of the booklets discussed bear a preface which states thát the views expessed are those of their authors, and that they do not represent the officia views of UNESCO If this weak-kneed attempt to avoid responibility ps brought to you attention by adeco apologist, tell him that one who dininist ers poison to antiont youth js guity of crime; phether the prescription is official or other.


* Princess Illeana of Roumaniansaysingivive Againg Jadies Home Journal, March 1952, that deposed dictator Anna Pauker clajmed America to be taken over via the water supply, by disrupting electric power, by a shift of some citems on

0fgrocerys:shelvës?etc:
( keystone in the arch of the SGCIALIZED STATE."

- Anentanuilsky secretary of the Commist Internationaly told a gathering of
- American agents in Moscow in 1930:"In the United Stätes' for instance, the Com-
 "plained that compulsory:istate medicine wợd" bé used" to further promote Comunism in America.
* 4 . 4 The propagandaobeing promoted by the proponents of fluoridation of water
 ted toy oscar Ewing: who is making his värious !preventive 'health prograns serve" his own political and 'Fair Deal' purposes. Ewing cláms héspent moréthañ Louiss. Johnson on Truman!s election campajgn For it he became head of the Féderai Security Administration (FSC) in 1947, with it's 11, semi-áutonomus bureaús inciude ing the Office of Educationg the Children's Bureau; the Food and Drag Administration, the Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration, etco (Sat. Evening Post, 7/8/50; Collier's, 4/4/50.) Ewing has an annual budget of \$2 billion dollars and a force of 36,000 to helpe spread his propaganda for SOCIATIZED "HEALTH PRUGRABS, Fhile the doctors defeated his COMPUSORF HEALTH INSURANCE bili he is going serenely ahead with preparations for bringing all medicalsevices and pré ventive medicine under government domination by inveigling the people to vote for the socialization ofdifferent projects ${ }^{\circ}$ as thé FiUURTDATINN OF WATERSUPPITES, as á 'preventive measure:!

a
2
DOYOUUWANT RATYFOISON IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Twenty years "ago the Aluminum Company of America was own mostly by andew Mellon. Since this death the company, which is known the Aluminum Trust, has aibeen taken over bys the House of Rockerfelier: Although the stock ownership is carefully hidden' Rocherfeller's Guaranty Trust Company is listed as Alcoa's ág--ient.

As soon as the Rockerfeller. Mob gained control of the Aluminum Company they decided: it wasnt making enough profits So wâste product known fluoride, must be marketed: Since this was a deadly poison nobody wánted it.

- Mocdy's Manual of Industrials shows that the Aluminum Trust only made $\$ 95,-$ 122;649. profits in 1950 on actual net worth of $\$ 314,725,398$ So the Big Brains in Rockerfeller Center were put to work and they came up with the answer about six years ago It was to FORCE MUNICIPAL TATER PLANTS TO PUT THIS DEADLY POISON IN THE PEOPLEIS WATER. They Would explain that ónily one part fluoride to a milion parts of water would make it "perfectly safell. The ENITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICEE Whose boss is OScár Eving (the Alcóats \$750, 000 lawyer) could be depended on to bring every possible pressure on muncipalities to poison their water supplies.

Dentist's know that children's teeth can be painted with fluoride AND THE DAN

0GER OF TAKING IT INTERNALLI AVCIDED. It has never been necessary TO POISON THE WHOLE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CUKAUNITY to prevent tooth decay in its children under 12.

10 Fluoride, is known to be: a deadlypoison It is the principal component of a wellewow cockroach exterminators Anything that wiln kial cockroaches will kill rats. Anything thatinill kill rats will, kill humans:-

To date the Aluminum Trust, with the help of DRUG TRUST STOOCES; in Washington, city health departmonts and Pe, It As groups, havergotten away: inith"this plan in about 200 commuities.
"A particularly devastating blowiwas given the aluminum racketeersi.by Congressman Alered Miller, ay practicing medical physician wheniheaisiback home in iNebraska. Mr. Oscar Ewing of the Aiuminumy Trist, tin his, capacity asinead of the U: S\% Public Health-Service, zhas japmingt through the:House of Representatives a bill ito fluoride the water of the residents of the District of Columbia. THE GENTLESAN.FROMANEB-; RASKALQBJECTED AND HOW: Whe chief supporter of $\ddagger f 1 u o r i d a t i o n e o f$ water is the U.S.
 Urumingisx FederalisecurityfAgency: Mr. Ewingitis one of"the highly paid lawiers for the Aluminum Company of America:"

Five years ago the iobbyists fromiRockerfeller Center induced the city heads of Nemburgh, Ni If Grand Rapids, Wichigan ande ten year experiment, with fluopidation and in urging cites to purohase expensive. equipment and to stockpile tons of Alcoa!s waste material (fluorine) at every: water pumping, stations:
$\therefore$ A孚
A Mroming of the Aicoa coulant wait until the experiments, had been conducted as: promised. Before the hà liway mark was reached on any conclusive resultsiob-.. taine "he began beating the tomstom for universal watern poisoning with the Al-", coâle waste product.

Smy $r$

CTHWen HExpertsin of the UG S. Public Health Service said "no one need fear from "properiy administered fluoridation of drinking water," Dro Mi.ller asked them if an they had investigated Ithe possible reffect of fluorides upon older people, those with high blood pressure and chronic disease, and upon pregnant women." They had noí. THE ELUORIDATION OF WATER HAAS NEVER BEEN PRCVEN BY ANY SCIENTIST TO BE ANYTHING BUT HARMFUL.

The CITIZENS MEDICAL REFERENCE BUREAU of New York City, says: "No one knows today how many people with diseased kidneys; or other disorders': are having their life spans shortened by daily incorporation of minute quantities of various toxic agentsp including the fluorine supplied in water. We doi know that itr is precisely this segment of "our population which ín inishes the medical profession with most of its problems in the treatment of degenerate disease, including the illnesses: caused by the faflure of the fidneys to eliminate the various, itoxic agents. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ al

FLUCRIDE CAUSES CANCER: Turner's Chemistry says that, of all knowns substances hydromiont acid, into which the gastric juices of the stomach change sodium fluioride, is the most destructive to animal matter. When a drop the size of a pinhead comes in contact with the skin, "instantanepus disorganization takes: place and is followed by deep, malignant ulceration.". The University: of Texas biolon." gical institute had found that sodum fluoride CAUSES cancer in mice they have experimented on.
Dro E Barto the University of Wifsconsin warns that, when the fluorine ievel in the diet and the water reaches the point where the capacity of the bones to store fluorine has been met, there wili be an overflow into the soft tissues with the possibility of damage to the kidneys giver and heart.

For more of Morris Bealiog writings on fuorfdation read The Poisoned Noade \$2. 25 The Dru Story $\$ 3.25$


DANAGERS IN FLUORIDATING PUBLIC WATER SYSTENES.
Charles A. Brusch, ì M, D. Medical Director Brusch Medical C̣enter - Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

The issue today is whether or not we have the right to add artificial fluoride one part per milition (p. p. m. ) to our public water supplies, for the sole purpose of helping to delay the decay of teeth in children up to and inclading twelve years of age. This proposed treatment of an individual condition, which is not a comminicable disease, brings up many problems of a moral, legal, economic and scientific nature.

If we familiarize ourselves with some of the facts involved, it will perhaps be easier to understand just what these problems are.

God, our Creator, gave us not only a material body but also a soul and a free will to control the same. It is man's free will that gains for him the finalienable right to choose to say or not to say, to do or not to do, those things that will either benefit or harm him.

An outstanding theologian at the Catholic University of America here in Washington has written, in an article entitled "FOR TOOTH'S SAKE," in essence, that "civil officials who wish to use fluoridation must have sufficient proof to prom vide moral certainty that it will not be harmful."

Leeders of the Christian Science Church and many other outstanding religious groups also believe that the individual has the right to choose for himself in this matter.

The civil rights of man are protected by the articles of federal and state Constitutions. These have long prohibited the contamination or pollution of our food and water supplies with harmful substances, and about fifty years ago the Pure Food and Drug Act was enacted to set up further protection from such dangercus practices,

There have been two congressional hearings on fluoridation within the past • few years and a great number of reports have been published in the Congressional. Record. One of these was the famous Delaney hearing and the other was the Weir. Bill discussion. After lengthy testimony by outstanding witnesses on both sides, the finding in the Delaney hearing was: "Go show with fluoridation."

Economically fluoridation is very expensive. Only about onententh of $1 \%$ of our water supply is used for drinking purposes, to that the fluoridation of $99.9 \%$ of our water supplies would be a sheer waste. 1.7 grams of pure sodium fluoride added to 2 gallions of water would give 1 teaspoonful of 1 mg . of fluoride a day for two years at one cent a year. This dosage is equal to 1 p. p.m. fluoride. Also, since it is very difficult to distill the fluoride out of water, fluoridation seriousiy interferes with the production of such cormodities as drugs, canned goods, beers, tonics, bátteries, etc. Some manufacturers have been obliged - to install expensive equipment to defluoridate their water supply. This has been done with some baby foods, to make them safe for consumption.

Yet again, fluoridation has created a problem for the raisers of animals and livestock; particularly cattle. It has been reported that the breeding of expensive chinchilias has been seriously affected.

It now becomes necessary to enter the realm of chemistry - more specifically that branch of the science lnown as biochemistry in order to examine the composition of the human body and the effect upon it of certain chemical compounds known as fluorides.

About five hundred years ago, the greatest and most versatile genius of the Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci, wrote that "Man is composed of air and fire and water." Modern scientific research has proved that da'Vincil's hypothesis was correct and that many elements - carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, etc. - in various combinations enter into the composition of man's body, thus binding him up indissolubly into the natural universe.

All the elementsin nature, aione or combined, have certain chemical actions regulated by volumég concentration, temperature and pressure. All have certain atomic weights, so that they may be differentiated one from the other.

By their nature elements are of three types - essential, inert or harmful.
The ésentitial ellements, súch as' foods, water, etc., are useful and physiollgically necessary for the growth and repair of tissues. The inert elements fill no apprent need and ocur mostly ás contaminats in food or water The harmful elements, such ás mercury, ansenic and lead combine tht he body-celos and intere fere'with their physiological functions' being classified as toxins or poisons To this class also belông sodium fluoride, although it is now said to beneces sary tor essential.

Fluorine is the most active member of the halogen group chemicalsg occurring in nature in three forms mas, I tquid and olid. In the human body, fluorine is a variant factor and is ingested in water, air or fords. The halogens as a clast are"saltformers and fluorine has an affinity for oalcium wherever it occurs, whetheriñthe soij, in plants or in man. Together they form the chemieat compound, knowias calçiun flưoride

Fluorides occur abundantly in the first mile of the earths sust." Ska water - contains 3 p. p . Water, pants and animals absorb fípodes plants from the sotill and "nan indirectly' from plants and animal-flech.
 calcium fluoride, and those produced chemicaliy, such as soldium furide. Calciuminuoride; for not to tic as sodium fuoride becaus it has a higher atnmic weight and therefore does not dissolve ás readily in water the lover the atomic weight, the more active the electron.

The atomie weight of carcium fiuoride is 99, that of sodium fluoride 47.997.
 more toxic than calcium flutide
-Sodium flưoride is a highiy toxic', cumulative protopiasmic pojson In minute doses, over a long period of time, it reduces frmunity, activates the disease processes, especiaily of inherent factoris It mat act as an cute suden poisoning or as áchronic show poison over a period of time and alo as an allergenie subistancé".
$\therefore$ An example of acute poisoning ocured in an institutional kitcheng where sodium fluoride was mistaken for powdered milk in the preparation of scrambled eggs. out of a group of 263 persons, 47 fatatities were reported It is, a $k$ nown fact that the mortality of flutide poisoning is very higho - We are here rather interested in the slow chronictye of poisoning ocurring after ingestion of small anounts over a long period of time Soditim fluoride blocks in the body much Iake such contaminants às arsenic or leadd

While all Fluroide compounds have some toxic effect the chemjeat reactions: vary greatly becaúse of atonic veight Thus stannous fluoride at p. p. mo. is. morevactive than no po me of sodium fluoride, and the fuorapatite at, 700 po p. $m_{i}$ is equal to $\bar{\prime}$ orep p. mof sodium fuoride. This last is an interesting fact, because it is in themiuorapatite form that the fluprides, however contacted, finally do their destructiver inork the body. You see, to be assimilated by the: bodyg a mineral must fir̂st bé cönverted by plant or animal life Man is much more sensitive to fluorides than animals, "generaliy speaking.
overy individual has á certain allergic tendency. As ye kow, a person may be allergic to such essential êjeméts as wheat and eggss Milk may cause a rash in onerchild, while another may be sensitive to strawberies or penicilitine. The ingestion of sodium chloride affects every cell or every system of thé body to some extent. ${ }^{-1 / 2}$

Since sodiun fluoride is phamacologicait ciasified as a protoplasmic poisor -minute doses ingested over a long period of time are caphe of producing an ailer factors: $\mathrm{s}^{\prime 2}$

- 2 In this connectiong: "it might, be,'interesting'to note: the aresults;of" studies made, at, the Brusch Medicals Center. It was found that, in over one thousand cases of varying allergic manifestations, everyw was, alergic to sodium fluoride to a greater or Iesser degree, depending on the inherent:rate of allergy or inmunity loss. The Healy Blood Allergen Diagnostic Kethod was used. In this. test, the blood in gel-media is tested directly with sodium fluoride pion motand the preparation of specimens calls:for 5 cc of venous blood from the antecubital vein and 5 cc . of tap water. As many as 120 basic factors are used; fincluding common. pathogenic bacteria, common pathogenic molds, indoor: and outdoor dusts, contacts, drugs and industrial substances ofsall kindsi. In this series of testss sodium fluoride was rated a "high sensitizer" or an allergen outside the basic or comon everyday factors:

The recognized allergic symptoms or varying kind and degreemanifésted are: vasomotor disturbances; wheezing (asthma); gastromintestinal disturbances; urticarir (hives) and acne (dermatitis):g circulatory changes (rheumatic, joint, cardiac, etc.): migraine; anemias; and bone changes (arthritic; calcium loss orr displacē ment).

- The amount of fluoride necessary to cause cell intoxication depends on the volume and concentration of the drug in the blood stream. It,is welinigh impossible to havena fluoride-iree diet, and since theuadvent of fluorine ichemistry about twenty-five years ago, there is more fluoride in the airy in the form of dusts, fumes, vapors or sprays. ittiscall around us, hat home andabroad;"We contact it in natural and in unnatural radiation, inffluorescent lighting, in tëlevision and at the movies are" "t

Today almost every industry uses fluorides in some way. It is used as a- flux in tanneries and bleacheries, :and plays a part in the production of warnisties; plástics, rubber goods and emeries: This has given rise to manyrmedical ibooks. and papers on industrial flaorosisg acute, and chronic, and on sensitivity effects on the skin, lungs, jidneys, bones iblood and teeth of individuals handling

0fluorides daily in thenformof hydrofluoric acid onscryolite.

Life in all of its phases involves a constant variety of energy chànes. These produce amazing transformations in matter; whether of the soil; the air, the water or the human bodyo, Take the latterg composed as it is o"f trillions of cells and each cell conducting an efficient chemicall laboratory for the transformation of matter; In the adult as well, as in the child; anll lifelisi processés aré carried out by the cell functions. They absorb and secrete essential elements like sugars, salts, fats, and proteins and transform them into usefull and necessary chemicals for the body machine namely, enzymes, vitamins, amino acias, thormones, etcot which are oxidized,to produce warmth and energy, growthor repair. They acto provide for the assimilation of foods - essential elements and for the réroval of waste products and ash.

Basicaliy theuproblem of healthis the problem of the normai celitra íts activity. These are biochemical in character Now the make up of the body is predominantiy protein-carbon, hydrogen, oxygen; hotrogen; phosphorus, sulphur and ali kinds of combinations and' recombinations of these' elenent's 'Modern stídes have brought about medical recognition of atoms and molecules añ knowledge of hein presence in the celi substance. $w$,

In considering the rate of, absorption of fluorides juto the body ehemistry, there, arena numer of factors to be taken into account
a. The condition of therbody, or its ph (acid-base equilibrium). + If the body is already acid; moreacid.will be absorbbed:
b. If the liquid is acid, more acid will be ingested.
c. If' a person were to drink one guart of water at a time, not mach fluoride would be absorbed jas, if the same amount of water were drunk over a long
d. Mót of our water contains chlorine, which has been added to kifi Ehe contagious bacteris If Isodium-fluoride were added to the water, a com-




it finhen Water' is boiledr: the "fluoride content becomes concentrated, so I po p.


tangonkuorides iniwatersarenfour times more toxic than in foodst
.whe Soft waters absorb more fluorides than hard wate ish containing buffers like

- .- calcium and magnesium; silicates añd bićarbonates"

 -

a. Infants and elderly people absorb more.




f. The higher the fluoride content of the soil, the more absorption from foods and water: "




Fatty; foods absorb more than"carbohydrates and stayyionge iñ the system. Foods high in mineralsi(fcalcium, magnesium jaluminùm) jlessi Flüorine is absóbed. Foodsirich in vitaminsin less fluorine is absorbed

- 44

T Various diets give various combinations of fluorides.
$\because \quad$ The physiological: action of cafluoride variés with the manier of coñtaćt whether, itis ingested, absorbed, inhaled:orinjecteds

 In passings I, would, Iikesto say: that it is:very difficult to controequípment for the measurement of sodium fluorider po pore and its distribution in the water . supplies: Lechanical interference due to erosion of pipes from fínoride action causes many plumbing difficulties. In

It will now be seen why it is so important to have pure watery, èspeciafiy when you consider that every cell2 in the body contains from 65 to 85 percent water These cells are dependent on waterintake to hydrolyze essential element for assimi"等tion for the physiological needs:of the various "cellis! mhen sodium fluordem taken into the system. It i's absorbed in the uper part of the small intéstiner and carried by the blood stream into the various celis, organi or tissues in the form of calcium fluoride; robbing the body of calcium. If there is a deficiency of calcium in thetsystem, it will co mbine with other minerais, displacing them fromitheir essential use:iand disrupting, the frinctionsto Just as it acts as,raflux in a motal-processinge laboratory" sô' iñ thê hưman"body it activátes àn insidious demineralization under varying conditions andin varying lengths of time. 4t: 15
It may either enter the cell orremain outside of ${ }^{\prime \prime} t^{\prime \prime}$ forming aninisoluble precipitate which impedes the feedingror breathing of the celly cis arresilt the cell may lose some of"jts functions or it may dies Soménof"the calciun fluoride is carn ried to connective tissues and bones; where it is istored Jome is excreted through the gastro-ntestinal tract, some rthrough-perspirationand o. I" part through the
salivary, glands on It has been knowm that sodium fluoride has been excreted by the kidneyt as minh as whole year after its ingestion hadibeen stopped a

It affects the enzymes such as enolase, phosphatase jipase urase and adenosine triphosphate in various ways There are predominant $1 y_{\text {p }}$ protein substances fand as catalysts have a metalic portion and when this is depressed their action is núitified.

Thus the formation of adenosine triphosphate is, hindered and the action of lipase is decreased by 50 jn dinitions, 1 to 15 milionging
she inhibition of the enzyme phosphatase results in progressiye degenerative changes in nerve tissues throughtout the body, by altering, the phosphorus-caicuum ration and blocking the utilization of vitamins Band Bly affecting to a jarge extent the cerebral area,

The kidney enzyme urase activates the glomeruli, which are the absorptive celis of the kidney. Its depression, blocking ore loss causes an increase of uric acid accumulation and formations of crystās:

The primary gland in the body, the pituitary, is interfered with seriously. This affects the growth and development of bones teeth and reproductive organs. As a revit, we have bone disturbances of mild to severe degree resembing arthric tic and rheumaticochange, often with, cartilage involvement alotting of teeth, mild to severe, alsoocours as, well as softness of teeth and periodontal disease. A nutritional deficiency from fajlureof this gland causes ámineralimbalance. which can bring about premature births, stijlibirths, abortions, miscarriages or st sterility. Embryonic tissue, which is rich in primary gland substance, especialiy from the first week to: the third month of pregnancy; is affected

The fluoride replaces the iodine radicle in thyroxing the active substance of the thyroid gland, which is a key to body matabolism. This.action is ${ }^{2}$ very inportant, because, the thyroid gland has to do with mentality g achievement, and also the beaty and perfection of the human bodya When carbohydratemetabolism, is injured, disbetic sympoms such as an excess of sugar in blood or urine mayrappear. Chronic fiuprine poisoning affects the section of the brain concernederith yolition and the wijl to resist. (The same area is affected by hypnotism) Eo Hxperiments on rats have shown a marked deterioration in mental alertness accompained byfa states of passive beeilderment:

Nomal adrenal action is interfered with: by:the preventiononf absorption of * yitamin $C$. Then We feel dull and tired for no apparent reason. Very important too is the muscular asthenia or weakess sometimes even. complete loss ofiunction - or again hyperactivity of the múscles.

Fluoride poisoning can also produce persistent blood dyscrasias witharsultant changes in ciruulation, Blood-cholesterol may be increased and cogulation getarded from six to twonty times. It has also, been found to hastenthe course of the disease in mice, with cancerous tendenties, because of lessend inunityo Autosclerosis may also be indựod.

Common symptoms aro affections of the sin ais and thinning,or loss of hair . of the fornains

Factors contributing ito tooth decay are heredity; glandular metabolice dyytro-
 and poor on negligent nygienic practices:
 10\% caloium carbonate
The amount fof fuoride the teeth varies from none or a miute trace, to
Due tosindividuai hypersusceptibility, the teeth may become mothed or soft,

0Kottling may be a mild to severe cosmetic disfigurement It is not possible to predict who will get mottled, teeth. Teeth may also become brittie and break: 'Flum orides can ffect the pulp chamber of the tooth asiwelly causing periodental disea se Many cases, of such a condition areycharacterized by an allergyto wheat: More teeth are jost from pyorrhoea after thirty years of age than from tooth decay.

[^16]TREATMENT':
A properly balanced diet with a smaller amount of highly refined fonds.
Forsythe Dental Infirmary records show that children on a balanced diet have had a decrease in tooth decay from $3.51 \%$ to $.73 \%$
$\cdots$ The early teaching of a proper regard for teeth because of their general correlative importance to general body health. Making good dental hygiene a constant habit.,

An appreciation of the cosmetic value of good teeth.
Because the tooth germ-cclls are laid down so early in the formative stage of: a new fife and because they are so susceptible to virus of fluoride onntact of any kind, the health of the mother must be stressed and measures taken to insure it before, during and between preganancies.

## SUMMARY

$\therefore$ Since the exact cause of tooth decay is not known nor can it be shown that fluoridated water will prevent it, and because we are already getting plenty of fiuorine through our foods and are practically surrounded by it, it is clear that we can have good teeth without fluoridation but not without plenty of essential. minerals (calcium and phosphorus), especially not without essential vitamins and a properly balanced dietary intake and of course not without well taught habits. of dental hygiene.

Because sodium fluoride is a protoplasmic poison that may accumulate in the body - especially in injured or weakened tissues - fluoridated water cannot be said to be harmless.

Tooth decäy is an individuàl condition and not a contagious or waterborne disease. Therefore sodium fluoride should not be put into the water supplies from which ali and sundry must drink. On the contrary, water should be kept as pure as possible, since it is the universal cell solvent so vital to human physicochemical relations.

Statistics available on decrease in tooth decay are not reliable because they fail to take into consideration that:

Water ìntake varies with each indivìdual. (Thus an athlete or manuál laborèr will drink more water than an office worker, )

Fluoride intake varies with diet.
. No comparative studies have been made in this regard.

- No consideration is taken of the chemical composition of water.

Migrations of the population have not been considered.

- If there is a decrease in decayed teeth; an increase in good teeth should appear.

How inconclusive statistics can be was strikingly demonstrated recently in New York Staté. Dr. Forest of the University of the State of New York reported: an increase of $331 / 3 \%$ in damaged or destroyed teeth in the fluoridated city of Newburgh over the unfluoridated city of Kingston. Later a Dr., Ast reported $50 \%$ more tooth decay in Kingston Newburgh.
; When we hear of fluoridation being put into effect ati Army and Air Force. bases here and abroad, we wonder why the public is never notified that the fluoride is a harmful substance and why it has so often been put secretly into water supplies throughout the country.

Are mass medication and experiment to be forced on the entire population from birth to death, whether they want it or not? Have we no longer the right to personal care by our own family physician or dentist? Is this right to be taken over
by polife power?
Why is it that we hear only one side of the story from newspapers, radio, television and town meetings? Is thits to be the American way of Iife?

Organizations and groups everywhere have endorsed this measure whole heartodly with no considerationticits aystemicteffectsuctinust that this will onlighten other women's groups on plans to fluoridate the national water supplies and also see to it that women, and mothersteverywhore understand the dangers pertinent to the drinking of water, containing 1, p.pome sodium fluoride by themselves, their children and their childrents children. I deem such action one national defense and the suce ses of such action dofinitely patrioticeto theshighest de-




 ridate water suppies. Especialy PTM groups and other national organizations: These mothers are well intentioned women who have been misinformed. It is your duty to get this information to, them beforexthey are successfulaindoingesomer.


 tary basis. You may reorder thesen opiesuatecostato us.jThey shouldegoato xat every fegislator, in your state and eyerforganization ot On orders jofolootormore,




 SOMETHNG TO THINK ABOUT! At least: 10,000 babies are borne uachyear:with cerebral palsy. "There are, 7,000 babies born each yeare with cystic fibrosis: whe UV: Sohis 500,000 cases of multiple sclerosis, which usually strikes!people betiveen 20 randii40. There are over 200,000 cases of muscular dystrophy, of which at 50 perycent are children betwien three "and $13{ }^{3}$ " Myasthenig" gravis effects about $100 \% 000$, most-

 Those, are estimates givenyout, bys they followingrorganizations: JUniteã ${ }^{2}$ cerebrall 1113
 Kultiple Sclorosis Society, Luscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc. ,

 since eheraduent ofofluoridationo Apparentithere was no no them prior to that time "forothe diseases wererrare Today they are ofimo
 100 pers, cosis. sis notibased oncelimination of the 'cause. "Is the cumulative poison fluorine dilling and crippling scores of thousand of out chindren every year, as it has killed and crippled herds, of cattie near"aluminüm plants"in the cilumbia hiver Valley, and in the vicinity of the United States Steel Corporation plant at prova, Utah? The United States Steel Corporation has settled 900 . Iawsuits for 44 , 450,234

 The burden of proof that In Iurinestis not a:causativerfactor in thesé diseases, ". should be placed on proponents of fluoridationt including the rime rican Medicait Asso ciation, the Amorycan Dentat Association, and the United:Státedtrublic Hearth Sort
vice.

[^17]Those fäcts were taken from a bulletin received from the Florida Pure Water Association.


- The United Statés Constitution was established for six specific purposes.' Of these purposes, Congress has, by legislation, annulled, in whole or in part, these three purposes - establish Justice, promote the General Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty, "Laws have been passed by Congress enabling a comparatively small group, the bankers, to conspire to rob a large portion of the rest of the people. This certainly is not Justice. It is cruel exploitation. It does not promote welfare nor secure the blessings of liberty.

These purposes as given in the preamble of the Constitution and statements made by Banjamin Frankiin, Thomas Jefferson and many other patriots make it evident that they wanted us to have economic liberty as well as political liberty. They planned an American debt-free money system, but American and British financiers moved in on the first Congress and persuaded a majority of the members to commit treason to the people, disregard the Constitution and saddle us with the English banker controlled money" system. "Alexander Hamilton managed to get his bill; establishing a somcalled United States Bank and giving it the power to iss sue money, through Congress. Thomas Jefferson was bitterly opposed to the bill, called it unconstitutional and urged President Washington to veto it, but in the end Hamilton won out and Washington signed the bill. This was the first nullification, the first act to take sovereign power from the people and give it to the banks. Congress has followed this policy, maintained a debt-based money system which has piled up an unpayable national debt on which billions of dollars in interest mast be paid annually.
The banks not only control Congress, but they control practically all our educational agencies: The schools dare not teach the truth about how money is issued. The newspapers and magazines will not print a truthful description of our money system. of all the clergymen in the nation, only one man undertook to expose the evil in the system. He was silenced and made to recant.

The National Bank Act was very pleasing to American financiers, but it did not satisfy the European central banks. They wanted more central control. So they sent Paul Warburgh, a German banker; over here to advocate a centralized system. In 1910, Senator Nelson Aldrich, Warburgh and five or six other big New York bankers went on a secret trip to J. P. Morgan's hideout in Georgia and drew up the Aldrich banking and money plan. This plan, under the title "Federal Reserve Act," was enacted into law December 23, 1913. And as one writer said: "On that day the Constitution ceased completely to be the governing covenent of the American people, and our liberties were handed over to a small group of intërnational bankers,".

On May 18, 1920, the Federial Reserve Board and about fifty big bankers met. in Washington and agreed to bring on a big deflation by instructing the member ." banks to call in their loans and not grant new loans. This made money so scarce it forced prices of produots so low that borrowers were unable to pay their notes and the mortgage holders got their property at a fraction of its real value:"

One:million, five hundred farmers were bankrupted, leaving them destitute and
without homes. "It reduced the value of farm products from thirteen billion five hundred million to five billion three hundred million. This 1920 deflation was really a part of the 1929 and 30's great depression.

In 1927, the heads of the three largest central banks in. Europe came over here and persuaded the Federal Reserve Board to lower the interest rate and take other steps to cheapen the cost of money. This increased the stock market boom. Then, in 1929, the Board reversed its policy and ran the interest rate up high. The resulting scarcity of money caused the stock market crash and the depression.

The Federal Reserve Board put us into the depression, but they, seemingly, could do nothing to get us out. Do they have any means of preventing a depression in case a combination of factors tend to bring it on? We are now said to have peace and prosperity, but out economy is stili bolstered by preparation for war. If we should get real peace - peace with disammant, 'and the millions of men in the Armed Forces and munition plants come home and look for work to produce consumer goods, then what? Especially do we need to consider that now when power machines are increasingly taking the place of man labor.

It should be possible to so balance production and consumption that an adequate supply of money in circulation can be maintained with causing inflation.

Committee for the Resurrection of the Constitution: •John L: Talbott; 2230 Wengler Ave, Overland 14, Mo., Chairman; J. Fred Larson, Rt. I; Anoka, -lkinn., Vice-Chairman; John Francis Lee, 97 Kurray St. , San Francisco 2, Calif., Treau surer; Lester 0. Wisler, $1948 \sim 48$. 4 Ave., Oakland I, Calif., Secretary; M. F. Greenstreet, Box-612, Independence, Mol, ; Dr. W. L. Overholser, Winamac, Indiana; Mrs. Cecil Glyma; 21 , Cherwing Rd,' Yonkers 2, New York; William R. Peeler, 5107 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 27, Calif.

## SAYS IINCOIN WAS SLATN IN BANKER'S PLOT

OTTAWA, May $2-$ (AP) --A claim that John Wilkes Booth was hired by "international bankers"l to assassinate Abraham Lincoln has been advanced by a Canadian lawyer-history student.

Testifying before a parliamentary banking committee here, Gerald G. McGeer of Vancouver went back to 1865 and said Booth was the tool of a bankers plot hatched in Canada to assassinate the American president because of his policy of greenback currency.
"They (the bankers) were the men interested in the establishment of the gold standard money system and the right of the bankers to manage the currency and credit of every nation in the world, " McGeer asserted.
"With Lincoln out of the way they were able to proceed with that plan and did proceed with it in the United States. Within eight years after Iincoln's assassination silver was demonetiaed and the gold standard money system set up in the United States."

## THE HAZZARD CIR̈CULAR

The following is the well known "Hazzard Circular," sent out from Iondon to fmerican bankers during the Civil War period:
"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the Var Power, and all chattel slavery abolished.
"This, I and my European friends: are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries whth it the care of the laborers; while the European plañ, led on by England, is that capital shall control labor by controlling wages. "The great debt which capitalist's will see to it is made out of the war must: be used as a means to control the volume of money.
"To accomplish this; bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendation to Congress.
"It will not do. to allow the Greenbacks (U. S. Treasuryy Notes) to circulate as money for any length of time for we cannot control that..
"But we can control the bonds and through them the bank issues.".

## IMPORTANT

"There is an important sense in which the Government is distinct from the administration. One is perpetual, the other temporal and changeable. A man may be loyal to his government and yet oppose the principles and methods of the adm ministration. ${ }^{\text {en }}$
 - The readers of Economic tiberty are invited to join the ninational Dividend Clubil in home commities everywhere in these United States of America. Fuil particulars will be mailed upon request for: ( $j^{\prime}$ ) Application for Charter (2) ByLaws (3) The Plan.

CITIZENS NATIONAL DIVIDENDS -1948 48th Avenue; Oakland 1, Califomia.

## ECONOMTC INJUSTICES CAUSE WARS:

AND HONEY IS THE KEYM
Economics deals with all the physical needs of mankind: food, clothing, housing, equipment, chemicals, machinery, transportation, etc. so long as. economics are controlled by the inimical forces; (the self-seeking exploiters), greed and avarice will continue to crush the finer impulses of mankind. Finänce Capitalism, (the invisible power subtly controlling, most legal governments) is the corystalization of these forces, and usury (interest) in ail itis shrewd methods. is its: shackle, The building of Empires and enslaving hundreds of millions of human beings through finance manipulations, and hogging the natural resources of foreign lands, have been possible by the prostitution of what should be menis greatest Public Utility-HONEY.

HONEST NONET: ECONOMTC COMOON SENSE
An A. B. C. on SCTENTIFIC MONEY
$\because=$


JOHN ADAMS: MAII the perplexities, confusions and distress in America arise from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit and circulation."

BENJAMIN FRANKIIN: "The colonies would gladly have borne the little tax on tea, etc., had it not been that. England took away from the Colonies their money, (which was issued costlessly) which created unemployment and dissatisfaction."

HORACE GREETY: - ". . by our iniquitous money system we have nationalized a system of oppression, which, though more refined, is not less cruel than the old system of chattel slavery, "

BENJAMIN HARRTSON: i. . .the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer, under metallic currenoy.!

WOODROW WILSON: "The growth of our nation and all our activities are in the hands of a few men (who control our credit). We have come to be one of the worst ruled governments in the civilized worldma govemment by the opinions and duress_of_small groups of dominant_men."

CHARLES LINDBEBG, SR: "Under the Federal Reserve Act panics are scientifically created; the present one (1920) is the first scientifically created one worked out as we figure a mathematical problem,"

THOMAS JEFFERSON: "I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a monied aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the bank and restored to the people to whom it properly belongs.

ROTHCHILD BROS., : UThe great body of the people, mentaily incapable of compreheriding the tremendous advantage that capital derives from the system (check money and credits), will bear its burdens without complaint, and perhaps'without suspecting that the system is inimical to thoir interests." -Iondon, England.

VINCENT C. VICKERS: FOR 22 years a great munitions merchant and 9 years a director of the Bank of England: "The existing system (ǐorld money system) - . . creates poverty : . and is the root cause of war.!!
"ROBERT H. HEMPHILL: former credit-manager of Federal Reserve bank of At lanta, Ga., "Some one has to borrow every dollar" we have in circulation, cash or credit (and billions more that do not circulate). Our present civilizátion may collapse unless the money problem is widely understood."
F. W. PETHICK-IANRENCE, financial seoretary to the British Treasury, said in 1930: "I am convinced that unemployment as it exists today is not an economic out a monetary phenomenon."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: HXoney is the creature of law, and should be an exclusive monopoly of National government. Money possesses no value other than given it by circulation. Money will cease to be master and become the servant of humanity."

THOMAS A. EDISON: ". $\therefore$. the people have an instinct which telis" them that something is wrong and that the wrong somehow centers in money. If the nation can
issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill. . .both are promises to pay; but


THE BREAK IN THE DIKE,m-Daughters of the American Revolution (185,000 strong) at its convention here jast week started the mossback and other brainwashed Washington"gentry out of thêir boots'by adopting"a series "óresolutions"désigned to hand the American government back to the American people such as and
 activities and force it to stick to judicial activities as jaid don in the cono stitution.

2rabolish the income tax and tho en 73 iniegai corporations whichar (il-

3. Abolish somcalled Foreign Aid uwich is a definte comminist plan fôr ya destroying countries founded on the free enterprise system."
 can industries and factories for the benefit of a few industriaj behemoths: - it
5. Withdraw recognition of Russia and all its satellites., The ,DAR pointed


6" Cot the united states out of the United Nations? and the United Nations out" of "the United states.
7. Defluoridation of all govermment nad municipal water systems that have had sodium fluorides (known to all CN readers, as rat poison) dumped in them, at the prodang of the comunite and the Aivinum tists
8. "put the brakes on the move toward sociatized medicino.
9. Have Congress investigate the use of state mental heath binh to commit to state asylums persons, gujity of political activities against the cliques in porfor"
 cegénation

Ii: Condem the politicaly economit sociaijstic and onemorid activities of the (Communistic) Council of Churches of Christ.
$12^{2}{ }^{2} p{ }^{2}$ ition to the haphazard and confusing proposal to merge the three mator armed services tundorne uniformil
$\therefore$ If eñough members of Congress could be un brainwashed zong enough to put these 12 principles into the laws and practices of the land, the, Wo Se, would again be something jike the hexitage our founding fathers ieft use to wo in a These 12 points sound exactly like the platform of the Cönstitutizon party: And like the editorial policies of CAPSUE NEWS, which it has been battling for during the:" $2 \frac{1}{2}$ yyears of its 'existence.
 most respected patriotic bodies incthe world. If the Americanciegiongrveterañ of Foreign Wars, American Federation of Labor, American Bar Assn, Farm Bureau Federationnandyall the small business men!s sorganizations woularfollow the trailyblaz-


Expect nothing of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and National Manufacturers Assns, becuuse they are, too tightly tied to the apronstrings of the Houserof Roderejior
$44^{=}$The DAR fàsolutions werent taken any too graciousty by a large segment of the press - particularly the Kept Portion The sourest noterwas struck by Drew pearson kownto washingon rewsen as the Biggest ifar since Ananias

 cal. Every CN reader knows it hasn't and knows why. And knows that NY's Commu-
 itan attack by Pearson iss:adwas boost, pariculariy ta a patriatie:organ Ization. Pearson's record shows him to be a bigger traitor to his country than Benedict Arnold

In his ycolumn of Dec. 30,1950 , he printed the numbers and dispositions of the American troops in Koreagsomething the Russian Generais"Staf fould have paid a billion dollars and sacrificed 1,000 spies forim Sè Morris"A. Bealie's RED RAT RACE; $\$ 3.50$, Columbia Publishing Co., Box 1623, Washington, D.C.

Ait the Russjan Amassador had to wo was pick up the Washington FOST : that moning and cable Pearson's colum in toto to Moscow and Peiping The FBI investigated the "leak" and sent its findings to the Dept of Justice, where it was promptity suppresised

Pearson:'s, column was intended to smear RacArthur. Someone high in Administration bircles was using him to get up courage to fire our greatest general bofore he chased the Chinese Comunists back into Russia.

How many American boys died in Korea as a result of the Pearson-Rockefeller Truan hatred for KacArthur wil never be kovm. But there were plenty.

RUBBER MONEY-CAPSULE NEVS discovery of what looks like a $3308,000,000,000$ shortage (bookkeeping: or otherwise) in NATO military aid accounts; between; Wash ington and Paris, has met with two distinct types of, reaction in Washington-m mystification and indifference:

The mystifiction on the part of the Déense Dept officiatis, the indiffer ence on the part of Congress, most of wose members definitely are brainwashed. The Controller General, who should have disallowed all payments, not appropriated by Congress is also haid to pin downo.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which has "ts headuarters in Pains"saýs defintely and without equivocating or pussyooting that, "n the last nine years, it hás gotten $\$ 328,280,000,000$ from the American taxpayers, $\$ 66,726$, 846,000 from the taxpayers of the other 12 nations which form the NATO bloc:

The Defense Deptrofficially says that all funds sent to NATO comes from appropriations for somcalled Kutual Security Aid, known as KSA. Total appropriations, however, for MSA during the 9 year period in question have only been解 $46,188,000,000$.

- The U. S. Treasury would have to issue rubber money, with a 17-1 stretchability, to send $\$ 328$ billion from \$46 billion.

At the Big Gas Factory on Capitol, Hill, where the House of Rockefeller is taken care of first and the peoplelast; they shrugit off with two alibis.

- One is that NNATO may have been financed with both Defense Dept and MSA appropriations. IIThis: "is' ridicaloús because the total Defense Appropriations"for" these nine years have been. leave nothing for our nuclear experiments and other routine things:
ar：One Senator sispalacesuard points to the conflictingstatements，on the NATO
 4－

One pant of it says these flguros，represent payments actually made This jaj is logical because，under this NATO statement Uncle Sap is providing d3\％of the funds＂to＂protect；the l：2＂Europeancountries．from Soviet＂aggression．＂itntla at

Another part of the statement says total defense expenditures of nato not countries，1949～1957．＂The figures themselves give the merry haha to this theory：



－France is sponding more than this every mont on their Aigerian police ac an tion，＂sop it sysilly to even suggest that these figures may be the total defense appropriations：and soxpenditures of these countries，sn the nine jears involved ea

The Defense Dept is more rationatin its explanations．it say franivethat only $\$ 19$ billion has been sent to NATO，and most of that is suppliss and materiait

 money spent for material is paid out，to American firms iñ botherope and the
U．S．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { This means, the House of Rokefeller The Bi fite of Amprican industrial } \\
& \text { Imperialism in Europe are Standerd oin, Socony-Mobil, General Hotors, General } \\
& \text { Electric and IBM-mRockefeller units alle. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The thing that breaks down the alibi of the Brainwashed Brethren is a com－ parison of the money reported by NAO from the 13 nations involveds w France（ $9,7,85,000,000$ francs worth less than $\frac{3}{4}$ each）totajling $225 ; 000,000.0$

Test dernany $5{ }^{5}$ years
 $\therefore$ Netherlands：（12， $000,000,000$ guinders）worth，$\$ 3,224,460,000$ In U．Sj money：
 Portugaly $17,164,000,000$ escudos $0600,740,0000 ; \cdots$ ， Turkey（7，938，000，000 iiras）worth $\$ 476,280 ; 000$ ：
别 April $26,1958_{i}$




#### Abstract




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[^20][^21]



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$\qquad$



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\text { Norvay } w(1,286,000,000, \text { kroner }) \text { jn } 10, \text { Sur }
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WASHINGION；D．C．
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Groece ( } 27,523,000,000 \text { drachmas }) \text { worth } 883,00,000 \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

money．
"The American Republic, iestablished for the protection of the individual; has become a society of speciallinterest power groupson "The remedy is; he, says to to establish a newt; no special mprivilege party. re
"All businessmen should read Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn's recent spech, The State of the Unions:- Now. Here, Mro Gwinn-inan outstanding Jibertarian leader and respected spokesman for conservatism-gives the facts to the American businessman straight. In brief, Washington/is all but lost because the business community has not risen to its responsibility to elect good men while the labor boossés have practically established ownership over Congress oy Trade associations have miserably let their members down and share responsibility for what has it happened: Prompt political action is néeded now unless Med Walteritheuther is to :be a dictator of America.
 dindalways sưckers for politicions fare begining to suffer for thein bind supm port of Eisenhower, in 1952 and especially in 1956, against the strong advice of publications like RIGHT."


- RIGHT, (Monthly Newsletter), 25 single copy; $\$ 3.00$ per year, Bradford Martin, Editor, P. O. Box 180, San Erancisco; California.

If you do not want to be a citizen of a second rate nation. If you do not wish your children to be forced to begin their school day by repeating the atheistic creed "There is No God." If you do not relish meeting the communist firm
 your ownstate'), becausê you own al businessã.. We wuggest that yourbegin an old fashioned letter-writing campaign to your representatives at Washington'and' at the State:Capitol level. "The"pen is: mightier"than the sword!"

The power of corrspondence defeated, the Canceri Quack Bin in California This power of correspondence should be constanty employed to pass the Delaney Bill. for instance. There are many networks over the country who mebt twice monthly (or as oftên as they wish and cän) They spend the day or a long evening writing Ietters or cards to Congressmen, Senators, State or Iocal Iawalers, on bilis of jrmediate imortance. The advantage, that an information concernm ing the bijp under question is typed and right before them, names of conmittee, members addresses, and even samle letters to encourage the beginner. aroup
 day, working just, what time they spare from $10^{\circ} A_{0}$. to to 4 P $M_{0}$.

If you would be interested finoming such groupamong your own neighorhood, most of all of won are good patriots who are willing to fight for our constitutional rights and freedoms let me kow and $I$ will send further details and help in getting started. pleasénciose a few stamp to help us with our printing and postage. Thank you.

Those who will cointribute and male the statement that they wish to preserve the Constitution and the old-fashioned American way of life please so state that you are a Patriot. Wè, will then place a key on oun addressompraph plate and you. will receive (1) National News \& View of Laws etc. (2) If you live in the state of California - you will bênotified of bills pending etce. Stamps to help"us in : our work will bet appreciated' at: ally, times\%.

$\therefore$ Gopies of this bulletin given for a donation on 50 to'stageg y you buy $\$ 5.00$ worth of our boks : You may then have any number of copies for the 50 price. Merely mention that you are an old customer and are already on aurt:" files. : Be sure and notify us of any change of address HEAETHBSEAROH HEATPGSEARGA Your Keys to Richer Living Harobli Sherman : Comunist Problem In America By, Edward E. Palmer 250 Soviet Image of the U. ${ }^{\circ}$ So By Frederick $C$. Borghoom former member of the fimerican Embassy in Moscor NOTE: If you wish extra, copies, of TRUTH folio sendy 7 . 25 to Us at Heälthinésearch, Mokelume Hili, California or given free vith a $\$ 5.00$ book orderipius 50 ( 85.50 total) California Sales Tax (4\%) Estrafor Cajifornia Residentso



447 Crane Blvd: Los Angeles 65, Calif. Dec. 31, 1956.

OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNOR KNIGHT:
Governor Goodwin J. Knight
State Capitol $\because \rightarrow$ rite
Sacramento, Calif.

 funds to furnish SaIk vaccineto California adixts under 40years of agenas well. as to:thenchilidren?
 justified in asking why you are wasting this large sum of our tax money to promote a scheméthat has not proved to bo either safe of beficiaj in the jight tome investigation. fo for this vacine hes kired many popie and caused paraysis in man mone who would andoubtedly have been well today thout the shots of Salk toxoid
 the faise reports and garbled statistics designe to seli the poople and their leaders this dangerous vacine enougho the truth has Ioded out so that ip a states have already rejected, their supplies of satk vacine vhy should our great state be the slowest to wake up to this monstrous fraud?

According to an AP report "(Dec. 13 ) Mnjy 4 states have used uptheir grants ifrom the $\$ \$ 3,600 ; 000$ federal appropriation to aidistates in providing free vaccine to people under 20 years of age itit is evident that the people do not want this deady vaccine and have not been inducêd toruse it up. It is bad enough to haver, President Eisenhower rob us for this largen sum, but why ohoujd ou rob us, again, for the same thing?

Health Director Peterson of Idaho didn't mince words when he stated, to the press'g that polio struck only vaccinatedichildren ingareas where there had been no coses of colio since the preceding autumn ciln gyout of loncasesithe paralysis occurred In the arms in which the vaccine had been injected.!"

After the Americañ PubliciHealth Service announced that there hàd beensul68: confirmed cases of poliomyelitiss among the vacinated with 6 deaths onthe Salk promoters clamped down a rigid censorshipeönthër reportinglof STalk casualties،and. the people were told that there were none and that the vaccine was safe and successful.

 before it is given to children: rat, the publewa qumediately told that the

 to learn of its dangers.) One papex reported that the promote"s expected a five:s
 CTNE: enclosed:)

 it is time to turn the tables and open an honest intésigatioño Don the other hand if you are associated with them and knowingly fosterang a progitm that istdoing. damage to the people, under your leadership you will, sooner or later, have to: face charges that whint ne aqtogather pleasing

I 'am enciosing the booklet titled HUDDEN DANGERS: IN POITGVACCINE' which is a compilation of some of the latest finding on the Salk-vaccine program and its hazards as well as other vital information about polio "We "belijeve:"at is" worthy" of your erious attention it is to be hoped that this information wily help you to gan broader vien of the subject that wit helpoyout to "rverse your decision on this life and death fosue. we dsk thatyoutharav your caly for public funds to support private rackets.


NOTE: 䒫xtia copies 2 for . 10 from Health Research, Mokelume Hill, California. Hidden Dangers in Polio Vaccine - By Eleanor McBean - 解 1.00 ; the Poisoned Needle By Eleanor McBean $=\$ 2.25$.

DUON`H. MIILER
300 BIRD ROAD

OGRAL GABLES, FLA.
 U. S. Public Health Service Washington, D. C.


When you report to the Associated Press ththe incidence of all types of Polio declined $62 \%$ in 1957 as compared with 1956, and Paralyitic casesudeclined. about $73^{6}{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$. 0 . upon what FAGTS do you base such a ridiculnus statement?

If these figures are a brain child of the National Foundation for Tnfantie Paralysis, that alone vill label them worthless as far as being truthfil is con cerned.: Knowing the inner workings of this cormpt group from their president down to their Iocal !hatchet-menif, I trust giving out these faise percentagest was not intentionaj on your part. hy contrnie taking the publice on an expedi"tion 2nto Alice of wonderiland?

Firsta, their President Basinct contror, KNows of clinics in thear country: - . who have long success súly treatedepolio thas received invitations to visit the ",
 he place COPD before GOD??


No: immediate positive diagnosis for POIIO. .e so for the past several years it is very clear that they "jugglell. the figures erroneusly, simply to brainwash and lie to the publice Wer expect the TRUTH from public servants:

If a sick child were brought into your of fice, coutd you, any member of your Department, or anymember of the A. M. A. that you kougive gn inmediate, correct and positive diagnosis as to Polio" I "doubt it".
$\cdots$ Youli recal the puppets in the old fashioned sideshow, where the danced, sang, etc., yet didnt have; a brain in, their head but were simply doing the planned wishes of the "expertsi" pulling the strings. It looks like the Xoney beggars. sand the monkey-juice peddlers are puling the strings with our Health (?) officials dancing and singing while innocent jitte chitdren die from the unnatural injection:of: a foreign protein into the body in violation of every law of "God and Nature:

Polio is a OUNDITION. as is a sprained ankle It is not a disease caused by any mysterious tive virusg as no such virus exists. polio vacine has NEVER prevented; or mitigated Polio in even oNe child or adulto yet look at the DEATHS on the doorsteps of vaccine

An honest Congressional nvestigation would shock this nation I suggest it you call for such an-investigation immediately tet us bring order out of chos, eliminate this shameful Hracketu; prevent further suffering deaths and disgrace. You may rest assured IM eager and wiling to cooperate without any personel recompense.
: Vill'greatly rappreciate a copy of the department's findings of fact which you no doubt have had prepared to support the Press release referred to in the first paragraph of my lettor.


DHM: sw

## SUGGESTED READING

The Vaccination Controversy - H. Dennis Taylor - (Imported) -

CHIROPRACTIC FOR VETERANS - If you are a veteran you have a stake in this mattér. House Bill No. 2178 and Senate Bill No. $968 . \cdots$ For detailed folders on these two bills write: Chriopractic For, Veterans Hector Minnesota.: (Enclose . 10 postage 100 1eaflets explaining the bill sent for ${ }^{2} 7000$.
You are urged to wite to both of your Senators"and to your Representatives asking them to do ali the the power to insure passage of these bills.
STRIKE A BLO AGATNST FLUORIDATION - Representative Usher I. Burdick has introduced a bill Ho Re 1004\% to prohibit officers and employees of the U, and Distinct of columbia from treating water supplies with fluoride compounds and for other purposes. Please Write short, polite letters' to your 'Representative (Doñ ald I Jackson for Santa Monicas and to your Senators (Mm Fo Knowand and Thos. Kuchel for california) Washington, d a asking them to have the bill brought out of committee and made lawo Also vinite to Oren Harris, Chairman of the House Comittoe on Interstate and Foreign Comerce, and to Warren G. Mognuson. Chairman of the senate comittee on Foreign and Domestic Comerce This is'a wonderful
opportunity to indicate to Congress your determined opposition to fluoridation.

ACTION ON HUNANE SLAUGHTER BILLS URGED. - Bill H. R. '8308; although overwhelming-

Oly passed by the House of Representatives in February, is being held up by the
Senate Comittee; on Agriculture and Forestry, together with an identical Senate Bi11, S: 1497: "The Committee has voted to hold nev public hearings, doubtless as a result of pressure from the meat packers, who hope to stymie this long over due legislation, Please write briefly to vour Senators in Washington, $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{C}_{4}$, and ask them to see that, the measures become law. If you have already done so, as we know many have, why not write one or rore members of the Senate Comittee on Agriculture and Forestrys John J. Williams, Spessard I. Holland, Herman E. Talmadge, Boarke B. Hickenlooper, Andrew Fe Schoeppel, Allen J, Eli ender, Edward J. Thye, James O. Eastland, Stuart Symington, W: Kerr Scott, Milton Re Young, Olin D. Johnston, Karl E. Mundt, and George D. Aikeñ.

IF'you wish to draw your own concilusions, we strongly suggest that you send $\$ 2.12$ fon a copy of THE AGE OF TREASON By-Dr. CIymer. This volume gives the observation of many doctors for a period of up to 35 years without comments. It covers Fluorine, dopes, tranquilizers, stilbesterol, synthetics;"and other items that are being given to the people without their knowledge in foods which are castrating, causing cancer or other sickness as well as killing the brain. Are the people to become zombies or robot slaves. This is a MUST for everybody
 cord - Appendix Your Heaith Is In Danger - Extension Remarks of Hon. Usher I. Burdick.

The Department of Welfare suppressed the above information. Congressman John E.
Moss of California's third, Sacramento Valley district, made public a letter
asking Secretary of Welfare Marion Folsom to explain the action involving the paper, prepared by Dr. William C. Hueper, a specialist at the National Cancer Institute. (Sacramento Bee, April 10, 1958) . . Hueper stated thát chemical and physical agents in our foods may create cancer hazards to tḥe general population.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - Exteñsion of Remarks of Hon, Ralph W. Gwinn, - HOW TO
 CAII FORNIA.

THE SOIL of the Nation is in a bad way. For information on soil and its relation to your health, send . 25 for THE RADIANT ERA - by Floyd S. Graham.
"The partisan, when he is engaged in a dispute, cares nothing about the rights of the question, but is anxious oniy to convince his hearers of his orm assertions. ${ }^{\text {a }}$

REPEAL INCOME TAX LAWS \& ORGANIZATIONS:

1. Organization To Repeal Federal Income 'Taxes; 3757 Wilshire Blvd.g. Los Angeles; Calif.
2. American Heritage Protective Comittee, P: O. Box 8327, Laurel Heights Sta., 'San Antonio 12; Texas.
3. Guardians of Our American Heritage; 2203 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
4. Samuel $\mathrm{E}_{9}$ Hayes, 8001 Lakemont Dr. S Seattle 15, Wash.
5. Free Economy Assn., Inc., 2618 E. 54th St., Huntington Park, Calif.
6. Responsible Enterprise Assin Educational Foundation, 4501 Cicotte St., Detroit 10, Michigan.
HEALTH RESEARCH
IOKELUMNE HILL

## TAXES

. Wany Americans learned for the first time how devastating the tax "TAKE" is . when a 14 year old boy, who won $\$ 100,000$ on "The Big Surprise" ended up with only: $\$ 25,000-$ after paying Federal and New York state income taxes.

An economist fon the Brookings Institute of Washington says of hidden taxes: UIf I were compelled to answer to answer the question concerning the number of taxes reflected in the price of aloaf of bread, my answer would be not less than 10,000 and probably as many as 50,000. The essential point, of course, is that there is no logical poin't at which to start counting. ${ }^{11}$

Ex-U. S. Official Charges Karxism. A former top Eisenhover administration official said today (January 8, 1958 - THis), "the subtle principles of Karl Marx" have invaded the federal tax"system.
"Sloviy but surely, in said former assistant Secretany of Commerce Lóthair Teetor, "federal income and estate taxes are siphoning off every pool of personal wealth in this country, and destroying the scource of funds from which business ventures obtain the capital to start and grow. "

The end of the road, he said, is the "destruction of free competitive enterprise and our precious personal freedoms. "ii

Sen. Morse (D-oreg) said he vill demand a. Senate investigation of federal regulatory agencies, on top of a House inquiry now bogged dow in internal row.
"We are giving away our tax dollars all over the world. The foreigners are sending the "dollars back to New York, "or establishing dollar credits in Federal Reserve Banks-for the purpose of sạpping our vitai gold reserves, "!"AMERICAN MERCURY - October., 1957.

The Income Tax can be STOPPED!
The Income Tax can be Stopped:!
Did you know that government owned corporate activitios, plus "foreign aid" to communstic and socialistic nations, is costing American tax-payers an estimated: $\$ 33.5$ bijlion per year? : YOUR SHARE - $\$ 2,094.00$

This expense can be stopped when we adopt House Joint Resolution 123: inthe Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, fiñancial or industrial enterprise except as
specified in the Constitution":
and House Joint Resolution 232:
"Congress is prohibited from laying taxes on personal incomés, inheritances
$\because$ or gifts. $"$
Write your Representatives and'Senators in your State Legislature as well as in Congress, and in your own words request irmediate action on both measures.

Did You kow thate. In Foreign Socialist and Communist Countries YOUR income tax dollárs helped fiñance such "projects" as:
(1). Highways for Comminist Yugoslavia.
(2) Bath-houses for cemel driyers
(3) A model city for Commuist-sympathizer, Nehru of India
(4) Allowed Great Britain to reduce its personal income tax!

This unconstitutionál use of your tax dollars is called FOREIGN AID. For such purposes the U.S. Government in 1954 spent - $\$ 4.5$ Billion\%

* Congressional Record Mednesday, July 11, 1956.

Your personal income tax could be eliminated if we CUT OUT AID "TO COMMNIST AND SOCIALIST COUNTRIES GET GOVERNNENT OUT OF PRIVATE ENTERFRISE.
A.
 Constitution which protected our system of free enterprise, but it is drivingius into socialism or welfare stateism and pauperism.

 capitalism- by taxes, taxes añ



Send a TRUTH PACKET to your friends - \$1. 25 each- 10 for
HEALTH RESEARCH MOKELUMNE HIIL, CALIFORNIA.


 OUR IIBERTTES (which become less and less each year).




Paul R. Leake of Woodland, Yolo County; California himself an elected State
 public officials and reminding them they: are fervantspof the peoplen o nox
 क人 serious danger. Creeping Socialism hás already swadiowed"uplso many" of ourina
-



DO YOU WANT TO DO SOMEIHING ABOUTT IT?
-





 formational material you need, and furmish any which you may have trouble in




 makers know that AN AWAKENED AMERICA INTEND TO STAY FREEE.

Eryw jeht entront
HEALTH RESEARCH WOKELUME HITIT,

CALTFORNIA.

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=6^{4}
$$

## SEGREGATIONTAND THE SOUTH

 ed membershilpanduguests iof the irenownediCommonweal thy Olub of Cali-


I have been invited to speak on "Segregation and the south, il Gandui thave"been request'ed too da in twentyeseven minutes that whioh cannot adequately be done in severalnhours.

In : I will "do mybest to presentsthe oase for the south and in know you will giveme.a' fair, hearing: I shallotryitove objeotive, but if I fail in this regard, I assure you that $I$ can and will be truthful.

I earnestly hope that no one will be offended. I shali, remember that I am your guest, but let me assure you, I will not sacri-


Integration is defined by Webster: "To bring together the parte -scof:: to give the sum totalo of; $V$ or sto pass from e o omplex and unstable state to one relatively, simple and stable, It means therefore, a blending or flowing together.
 Segregationis odefined byowebster or no separate ors set apart from the others or from therrest; oto isolate,"

Itris essential that rourealize that in then twelve Southern States, segregation means something quite different from what it

tove ser In the South; segregation in something more than raj, definition In a dictionary. It is something more than securing the Negrois block vote. Segregation in the South'is a way...of Iife.e tIty is. the means whereby we live in sooial peace, order and seourity.

It is the guarantee whereby our wives and ohildren are affords"ed.the" commonyecency and protection which iszessentialijf any har-" monious relationship is to exist between two different races. Sem gregation exists not merely becauserwe prefer ju but because we t must maintain it. Self preservation, the first law of infe requires
 tress. It is the first oommandment and not the last.

Ninety-eight per cent of both races prefer segregation. Integration is urged by the NAACP, a few Southern mulatoes, Northern communist-front organizations and leftwing labor groups who would use the unsuspecting Negro as their tool. It does not work any -seonomic chardship nor deprive the Negronof any of hisyonstitutional rights.

## Negroes Not Hated

I want you to distinctiy understand that the south does not hate therNegro. I dare say ryou know Iittle, if anything about the true Southern Negroot Amongs the finest oharacters I have ever nnown

Thereris areat deal of genune affoction and understanding between the races of We,havo lived harmonjously together with a minimum of violence and bloodsed. We have nurtured the Negro, taught him, provided for him, educeted him and ondeavored to make of him a worthwhile citizen'.

The Negro has made great strides and the southern white han is largely responsible for these advancements. In Nississippi, and other Southern States, Negroes who, have desired to do so have become well educated and wealthy Millionaires are included in this group.

This group has among its numbers doctors lawyers, teachers, business men, insurance, executives, merchants and plantation owners. There is no field of economic endeavor which has been barred to the Negro.

It is only in the social sphere that the barrier is raised.
There are many reasons why the Şoutherner must refuse to permit integration with the Negro in the social planes of our life. Time will not permit analysis of ali of thém, but the basic ones can be enumerated.

- First, the high percentage of Negroes in the south is of gravest importance, and constitutés one reason:

The national average which the Negro bears to the white man in America is only 10 per cent. In Mississippi, however;"it"is 45:3 per cent, in Georgia and south Carolina it is 38.8. per cent. The great, state of california has but 4, 4, per cent "

The state of New York, that yearns so for the welfare of the Negro in Mississippi, has but 6:2.per cent; New Jersey 6.6. per cent; Pennsylvania. 6.1 per oent and oregon has but eighttenths of one one per cent. Niontana and Nevada have two-tenths of one per cent and south Dakota has one hundreath of one per cent, or 275 Negroes.

In the states of New York, ILInois, Peñsylvana and New Jersey, where so much turmoil and strife have arisen over the desegregation of the public schools where mass demonstrations of violence have taken place, just, as they, have in Tennessee and Arkansas, if these states had 45.3 per cent of their population Negro, I shudder to think what violent clashes would have taken place between the Negroes and the whites:

If, in San Francisco County, Californiä, as in many other counties in Mississippi and other Southern istates, the Negroes outnumbered the whites five and six to one, I wonder how. willing you would be to have complete educational and social integration.

There is, as every honest socialist knows, a distinct correlation between the degree of segregation of the races and the numerical strength of the Negro. The reason is obvious.

If in the South the Negro was permitted, as he is in some Northern States, to obtain the ballot by simply reaching 21 years of 'age, it woula mean that no qualified white man, in many qualified white man in many counties throughout the South could ever

- hola public offioe

It would also mean that in the haliss of congress, seats now held by competent white representatives would be held by ignorant, ancompetent Negrós.

The Negro I. Q.

- s? "White iregret that I must do sog I must nevertheless comment upon some of théntellétual and moral aspects of the reason why thésouth múst remán socially segregated.
- The average vocabulary of the Negro in the south consists of approximately 650 wórds: I hesitate to estimate the I. Q. of the average Negro of the South; since the Federal Government refused to give me the results of thé intelligence tests given in worla war II, and in thée Korean oónfict". The NAACP objected to thé furnishing of this information.
- I can, however, safely say that based upon the tests which are available from Worid War I, and from personal experience, there i's'a vast guif of difference between the I. Q: of the Negro of the South, as well, as in America, and the average white man.

Ittis because of an inherent deficirencyr in mental ability, of psyohological and"temperamental inadequacy: It' is because of indifference and natural ind olence on the part of the Negro.

All the races of the earth started out at approximately. the same time in Godis calendar, but of all the races that have been on this earth, the Negro race is the only race that lacked mental ability and the imagination to put jts dreams', hopes and thoughts in writing. The Negro is the only race that was unable to invent even picture writing.

An exhaustive study of the program and results of integration in the schools of Washington, D:C., which the NAACP and other leftwing groups fostering integration said would be a model for thé rest of the United states to follow, clearly rem veals thet the average white student who was integrated in the class room with the Nëgro has been retarded two to three years in his educational progress.
C. Therefore, it is not to the best interest of America that the white children, partioutarly in certaln congested sections, be rétarded thre years in their educational advancement.

Never forget that the left-wing socialist groups are forever grading awn, never grading up the intelligence; the industry and the genius of this countrys They wish to equalize, thereby reducing to a'low minimum the intelligence of America.
$\because 2 . *$ There is certainly ress than onecper oont of the white peo: ple of th'e South who would rever agree to marry a Negro. Misce-- generation, las largely: taken place; I, amegad to say, North of the Masonmixon line, Iand whatever laxity which has heretofore existed in Southerners permitting clandestine relations between
(Negroes and whites inas alrmost entirely disappeared. The rule isently "do not xfear miscegenationd

## Moral Reasons

The main objection to social integration of the races in our schools or'elisewheremby southerners is for moral reasons. ."- I again repeat, "there are"exceptions torthe rule, and among the finestricitizens I have known are numbered Negroes. : They arer ou "however; 'exceptions:

In a remarkable treatise, "Where Is The Reign of Tertor?" byt Representative John :Bell Wililams of Mississippis published -in the Congressional Record onischool integration in washington, "it is "sucinctly shown that, the white boyscand girlsiof washington were subjected to unspeakable vulgarity, immorality and" filth.

Ther truthis often brutaly but mustispeakity As revealed in this exhaustive study: objectively madeg the white children of washington, D: C. were retarded, two to.three. years in -their educational advancement.

The obscenity, vulgarity, immoraiity and brutalify which came about requires the constant maintenance of policemen in the halls endecorridors of manyr of the schools.
"Obscene pictures; and notes were piaced on the desks of white girls by Negroess The radiators stairs and halis were utipized asrest room urinals by Negroes. The carryng of concealed weapons; the vicious aggravated assaut ts the actual rape and attempted rape of white girls and even teachers are some of the results found in this model example of what integration in our -high schools can produce. ob

Make no mistake about this; the southern fathers and mothers are not going to permit their daughters to be humiliated or irm


They are not going to permit their daughters to have, to resist the lewd advances of Negro boys. Thoy are not going to permitt their sons and daughters to doersubjected to the tabysmal vulgarity of Negrol children who are urged to take every possible advantage of the white children.

Possibly, I cannot speak for the South, but wan speak for Mississippis cand I tell you this, we have already by constitutional amendment, authorized our* legislature as other southern states will do, to abolish the public schools if the Negro "and white children are ever integrated therein.




" Few isolláted fassauts with deadly weaponshavestaken piace iñ either white ór colored schoolisitn Mississippi. "ssuoh assaults are numerous in Washington, Chiciago, New Tork and othêr sities where the Negro and white children have been integrated.

## 

## Moral Standards

Thé Neğo, in so far as sex is concerned, is notimmoral, "he is simply nontmorals" He mérely"follows hits, natural instincts. Thé. pregnanci'es and thlegitimate births which have occurred in schools in Washingtion are not abnormal, they rare merely astounding!
a.

The high percentage of "̇enereal diseases among the Negro

- Childaen is trágic. "In thelsouth, werhave not and donnotupun-
- ishithe Negro exceptin raiè.instances for desertions illegis timãcy ór bigamy

To have two or more common law wives along with a legal

- wive is notituñ unal tor Negro ment The white raceris riow on -the verge of forever abolishing:incest. The Negro isistill: far bèhinas" In 'the South; werpunish the Negro for incest and there are now on my Docket, as is frequently the cases, indictments against Negroes who have begotten ohildren by their dáaghterst

We cannot coount for nought the natural indolence and indifference of the Negro's nature. We cannot disregard his utter disregard for the laws relating to" theft: "We cannoteverlook hi's proclivity for drunkennes's and dope addiction" We cañot overlook his natural tendencynto immorality and" violencerand: subjeot our" children to the terribléconsequences resulting from such trats through fintegration.

In California, the Negro constitutes"4.4 4 pers.centr:offyour total population, yet 19 per cent of all crimes committed in

- Caifornia were cominted by Negroe"

In the state of New Tork, the Negro\%constitutes onily 6.2 per cent of the total population, and yet 40.1 per cent of the prison population on'New York' is Negro.
 - populationiland comits $173.0^{\circ} 4$ per cent of the crimes.

In the District of Columbia, the Negrois mecca of America, Fo aocording to the 1950 censusy the Negro constituted 35 per oent It the totalypopulation and the Negro prison population is 70
 "white "population" This is'a national disgrace.

* The District of Columbia has more Negro convicts than either Louisiana, or Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Kansas, or Märyland.

Experienced southern officials and honest sociologists with experience on the subject, point to the presence of segregation as one of the principal contributions to the low incidence of crime in the Southern states.
"They are firm in the conviction that segregation serves

- as a restraint on the exeroise of imagined license, which the Negro confuses with libexty:"


## WASHINGTCN:, D.C.

The ,most completely integrated city in America is our na-- tional capitol. Jet us see what integration has produced for the citizens of Washington where, since l940, the Negro populam tion has increased by 186,000 and the white population has increased by 9,000.

Since the last census of 1950 , it is estimated that Negroes compose almost 45 per cent of Washington's adult population, and 71 per cent of the pubiic school population. Yes, the Supreme Courtis order to stop discrimination and to embrace the Negro race was issued from a cilty which had already tried it with what result.

In 1.955, as disclosed by the Honorable Fuetts Haley of Texas, of every seven murders committed in wäshington, six were by Negroes. $0 \hat{x}$ every eight cases of rape, seven were committed by̆ Negroés.

Of every five burglaries, four were committed by Negroes. of every twenty juvenile crimés, nineteen were committed by Negroes. Of every forty-one cases of venereal diseases, forty "were Négroes.

Desegregation has come home to roost. It comes with ironic justice to roost in the city of the Supreme court ittself --ivashington, $D . C$.

- Segregation is but one distinguishing characteristic of the South. It has other attributes.

The south is the citadel of conservatism. It is a bastion for constitutional government. For years Mississippi and the entire South have been gravely concerned over the socialist trend of our Federal Government.

The South has constantily disapproved the prodigal give-away program to the Communist and socialist countries abroad. It resented the oompeting by the Federal Government with private industry. It deplored the tolerance shown the communist and leftwing groups in America:

None of these stimuly howevery wére sufficient to "precipitatéa geñine "gráss roots" mo vement but Mississippi south Carolina and Louisiana did boldly ory protest inili948; whenthese $\therefore$ States walked out of the National Demooratio Convention in philadelphiă "organizedthe statést Rights parityrnominated and
vóted for strom Thurmond of South Carolina and"rielding: iow Wright of Mississippi ás its presidential and vioépiesidentialynominees.

The conservative constitutional people of the united states had an opporuńty then to vóte for two men who wererbitterly opposed to the gradual socialization of Amerioa and:thesdestruction of the sovereign rights and powers of the fortymeight: states by a totalitarian inclined Federal Government. our stand provoked only ridicule and abuse.

It was only when the supreme court of the United states, on. May 17, 1954, handed down the infamous Blaok Monday deoision that the people of the south realizea that: the rrase wasi"oast," that the rubion had been orossed, and that they had nowalter=nátive exept to organize ompletely and resistcther ulitimate résult of that illégà soojologiól cána unconstitutional ader oision.

Thus it was the citizenst'Councils were borntint is othe. medium whereby the South proposes to and will nullify thiss ililegal decision. The Citizens council is the counterpart of the

 The Citizens Counoil is a good cross-section of that city or County it represents. Among its members are lawsers, doc"tors, ministers, Industriaifists; "mérchants, semployees, trarmers,


Jews, Catholics and Protestants alike beoomeomemers when they subscribe to an oath of non-violence and pledge to support $\because$. in every liegal way póssible thiermaintenance of segregation and prèservation of the rightsiof the "jtatescos"this iUnionetyent

There are in Mississippi 362 Councils with approximately 185,000 members . Throughout the South, thiere arermore than 300,000 Council members. Each Councililisicompletely:;autonomoungand has obtained from the state a Charter:

Theré is mō̃over, in eãchistate earboard of direotorswhioh 5. representís eṽery council in that. State; and thererissa southwide co-ordinating agency in which elevencof the twelye: Southern States are represented, known as the Citizens! Council of Amerir States
 It is sent into every state dx the Union and is: pladed on the desk of every State Legislator and important publio official. Every high school library receives it. Every member of congress and the personnel of many Federal Agencies likewise receive this $=15$

Primarily, the Councils are dedicated to the preservation of segregation and the sovereign rights of the states of this Union. They are opposed to the communizing and socializing of our labor organizations, churches and schools.

The Citizenst Councils are deťermined to do everything within their power to prevent the broadening of the powers of the execútive branch of our Government, and the usurpation by the judiciary of powers vested solely in Congress.

They are determined to resist the enormous and unwarranted pressure which is brought to bear on both major political parties and on ail branches of our Government by the left-wing minority groups.

The Councils will resist to the bitter end the proposed welfare state and its destruction of the obligations and liberties of the citizens of this country. Above all, the councils are dedicated to non-violence and have prevented lynchings and mob action in the South.

The Councils firmly believe that within the confines of the true constitution of this Government and within the constitutions of the respective states, an orderly, peaceful and legal means oxist whereby these objectives can be secured and maintained.

The NAACP:
Though there are many facets to the movement to completely integrate the Negro in the South, the basic cause we know is of world wide Communist origin and design.

In 1910 four white persons and one Negro founded the NAnOP in New York City. They were Wm. M: Walling, a Russian-trained " revolutionary; Mary Ovington White, and Oswald Garrison Villard, a socialist and descendent of a Civil War Abolitionist; Dr. Henry Moskowitz; and W: E. B. DuBois, its present Negro'Monorary Chairman" with not less than 72 citations of Communist, Communistfront and subversive activities entered against his name.

The president, executive secretary, special counsel and chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP; eleven of its twenty-eight vice presidents, it's treasurer, twenty-eight of its forty-seven directors - and mány other associates are cited in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee or designated by the Attorney General as affiliated with or participating in Communist, Communist-front, fellów-traveling, or subversive organizations.

We realize that the drive for complete integration of the races in the South is but a small segment in the over-all plan to first socialize and then communize America.

Positive proof of this can be found in the Communist Party's National platform adopted on May 25, 1928; which included every
demand for Negroes which is now found in TARGET FOR 1963; a, pamphlet published by the NAACP in 1956, giving its program and objectives.e.

The communists hever decided that every adult Negro in the South shall be franohised so that the Negroes will hold a large number of the seats in the state Legisiatures and will occupy


The report of the Nationai committee of the communist Party of october 5, 1955 conoluded with this adrice:- 1 Pass:. civil rights legislation End segregation! Full equainty for the Negro people, - - nowl!!

The February number of the Red magazine uparty Voice, ii said, "victory would mean desegregation, majority ruie, and Negro representation. Victory would mean the replacement of the Dixiecrat, delegationsito: stateiand, National I, egislature by -spokesman for the Negro people labor and poor farmers. In .

## Negro Legislatöors

What woula happen the oountry the twenty four southen United Statos Senators were replaced by ignorant Negro and Cominuntist labor leaders\%

I cannot help but wonder how the rights of Californians and the people of all the states would fare if the seats of the United States Senate which:have been filled by men such as Cor-' dell Hull, James F : Byrnes, Walter George, Harry Byrd, Bankhead,
$\because$ Thurmond, c⿴lliender;, Lyndon\%Johnson and James Eastiland. Were usurped. by Communist Negroes nor labor leaders.

What would happen to this country if the hundred odd Southern members rof the House of Representatives of Congress were replaced by Angelo Herndons and Reverend Kings.

It is a, fact that commist sympathizers and let wing: organizers; founded the NAACP anduargely control, it. It is, indisputable thet the Communist groups have inflitrated some of the labor unions, our colleges ond our churches, and are all: chanting for integration. A war is being waged by them to oapture the American mind. $6 \cdot$.
$\therefore$ The south above all other seotions of the, oountry has
: stubbornly resisted and fought these groups which are oomuniz-

- ing our Government. The NAACP knows thiss, labor, knowis this, and the communist know, this $\hat{y}$ and we are; therefore, the target of their résentment and unending hate.

We have grown accustomed to the misrepresentation, vituperation and abuse that is daily heaped upon us by Northern leftwing news media and vote hungry socialist politicianso.:

We can take it, because we are waiting for that day, and believe that it is not far distant, when oonservative Americans will unite and ell constitutiong , ilberty loving citizens: in
thifs: countryswilnimisefup im:our,defense and join hands witho ciusintwaging ouridon ely, fighty to dprotect and ppres erve Amerioa.


 Fuseduin organizing":therwhite; andithe Negroes in unsegregated.a

 / He wrote, "The time is ripe for a great mass movementis among the Negroes, revolution must come; we mean a complete change in the organization pofsocisety, thercapitalist system muistugo and it is igoing mustobechastened by! the porkers themar sérvies ;"a tbulletsis usométimes moretc onvincing than iauhundrede prayers, sermons, protests and petitions; we are espeoijally. a thankful for the Russian Revolution $-\infty$ the greatest achieve"ment of the Twentieth Century, int






Two of the Communist aims calculated to destrov the conservative South have been accomplished: First, the infamousiliem in galoblack:iMondayodecision bofomayol7gn1954; outlawing segregation
m

The second great victory for the Communist is the civil "Rights Bill recently'enactedrbyfongresston Augustr 23 orl 957. Thisebilininaugurates asecondreoonstruction fra in the South. As Gongressman Williamoolmer has cosado it, will, affeoto however, " nout"only the South because the sovereign fights of every State inv:thejUnion have peenviolated.
: like a loaded pistol, is aimed at the - South which has contributed so much to the foundation and per-


It is not the South, the Democratic Party or the Republican Party which will suffer the most. The real victim in the tragedy which, wa's concluded wil be the Republic itself, for one the trigger is pulied the freedom and basiorights of all sections of this coutry wit be further urtajede
agha powerfatar of an aiready powerful Federal Government will "be further stretched out int'o every metropolitan'center'into every town and hamlet of this"great country, North, South, Eesty and West, for the further regimentation of our citizens. - ar whis could welt be the final stop next to achieve the goal of the true proponents of this"legislation .- the complete des--truction of the sovereignty of the states and the centralization of all power-of-the people in one strong centralized Government under the dome of the capitol in Washington.

As R. Carter Pittman of Georgia has written in his splendid booklet "The Broken Constitution!"
"As we in the South once, more pass into our garden of

Gethisemane thencerto beancourssocial:ofudicialticross, we: plead with"our "brothers ito the North vandoto the West notytio, ilet itheir sympathy and understanding be limited byizlatitude or Mongitude."

 sporation aotis of violrence cwhichenave ocurredur the southicand
 our respective state Constitutions and the Constitution of the


 Southiand west weedid noteask for this aburden but wewhiln
 "Our Yankee friends to the Northoandeastomayonotwant to be saved, but they should be saved too, and also the white and the Negro race. Let it be known, however, that we in the South do not intend to obey men, however exalted their seats or black their robes or hearts. $A$ We intend to obey the laws of god and to obey the laws of this country which are made in accordence


 of those who died that we might live in the freedomito besdifferent, with the liberty to be left alone."




"etiam' nuno sic erit, which"literally translatedimeans". "As'nong as we live, so long shall we bé isêgregateds and:after deaithrs God willing, thus it will still be?:
9 Fi

 deed a great honor and sacred right- 年or youltoithaive permitted


 Club of califmia st Sah Frncisco Mhis august body has been adaressed by seven united
trywurne Intorn ix States, Presidents beginning with Theodore










"\%. $\%$.
The Supreme Court, in the last few years, has rendered 16 "decisions" designed to solidifynthe :Communist yote for the Republican Party. And four designed to get back for the GOP the solid negro: voterwichrRepublican leaders cry was "stolen" - from them by Frankin Roosevelto:

As CN has shown before, the supreme Court has no power to make any of these "decisions" which are nothing more than new laws and amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution merely created süpreme sourt and an unnomed number hof wesser courts.

Theyput it up to the congress to oname the 1esser courts "and gitve powers to the USSC. Congress hes never given "the. "high" court, which is now pretty low in public esteem and justifiably so, any power except to review decisions of lower courts which contest the Gonstitutionality of tacts of Congress.

Many of the laws passed by'thes supreme Court have been subversive, to say the least. One ties the hands of all police
$\because$ depts and makesittafficult to solverames of violence. Another ties the handsoo the efficient FBIwnikeping Gomunists fi̛m boring from wi thin our Govto bureaus and stealing defense secretsers

One bräzenlysays the law eneorcement people can to anything about plotters to overthrow the covit by violence eyen tho there are definite laws to "protect"the US. In a brazen "deci sion!" those nine intellectual baboonsrsaid ther FBI must wait until the acts have been oonmited and damage done before doing anything.

- Protecton of the American people aganst the force and violenceofommunst ploterstis aganst the. Ieft-handed principles:of the USSCG:

1. it Ther amazing thing is thatigovernorssand congressmen and county and city authontios take thjs hogwash seriousizo If a few state iegislaturesi would interoose it might brige tree people to their senses.
\# If: nearly, every member of congross wasn thbrainwashed, the a - court would have been mpeached longyago. The supreme court - problem far transcendsitsact in destroying good race relations and: putting back integration, in states that wantritg 50 , yéars.

If the GOP leaders, would get wise to themselves, they would note that the Segregation crime has backer ed on them. "In'the off'year elections in New wersey; New York and Virginia, - 20\% of 1956 is negro Repubican votes deserted to the pemocrats.

The Senate Internal security commiteent the nai on the head when, in aireportifiledrith the senate last monthyit. said the net result of these d 6 iteftistit decisions, has been comfort for Communists and criminals, frustration for law enforcement officials, serious interference with congressf self-informing function and destruction of all efforts of the American peom
ple to protect themselves againgt subversion at home thru their State governments.

Why, then; doesn't Congress act to impeach all nine?
Amerioan. CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C.: - June 21, 1958.

AT LAST, "A FEDERAL JUDGE WHO HAS READ THE CONSTTITUTION:
Federal Juage Lemly of Arkansas has taken his place alongside Tederall Judge Atwell of Texas as two Federal Judges who know the Constitution'. There may:be others but they have been afraid to oome out and say so.

Now that the laws of Arkansas and the oonstitution of the United States have been reactivated in Little Rock, the question is "Where do we go from here?"
eThe Negro Ku'Klux Kion has announced that it will immediateI'y appeal to the níne inteliectual baboons in Washington who. "ripped the US Constitution to shreds in the first place. :Since the "high" court is on a binge of destroying the American way of life; and aiding in the projected soviet "take-over" of America, it won't be surpitising if they throw another monkey wrench in the máchinery of race relations:

Governor Faubus of "Arkansas hit. the nail on the head when he said, of Judge Lemlyts legal decision:
"The Negro citizens of our community would do well to accept today's ruling, which will do much to re-establish the normal friendly relations which prevailed here before. However, this is not a final settlement of the problem.
"Had my:plea (either in wittie Rock or in Newport, R.I.) been héeded 'by:Mr. Eisenhower,' nitre fionths of turmoil end tenstion would have been 'avoi'ded, as well' as the saving of more . than $\$ 5$ million of public funds."
$\therefore \quad \because$ Judge Lemly was told that the net result of the illegal actions of the Supreme Court and President was at least 40 fires in the high school locker rooms, suspension of some white students, expulsion of a negro girl and general disrespect for laws that would Iet a court in washington flout both the US Constitution and the laws of Arkansas.

And the Soith isnit the only part of the countiry the USSC has messed up, insofar as: race relations are concerned. Pennsylvania has its local segregation laws and in one instance (Levittown) it flared into the apen. 'In Philadelphia the "old town" is declared the black belt. White property. owners and real estate men will not sell or rent to Negroes in the newer sections of town.


#### Abstract

  switchblade knives.






Washington's public schools have badly deteriorated since
 of educaton has ben lower about two scholastic grades" by:
 tion have uprooted, themselves and moved into Maryland and Virginia to such an extent that $70 \%$ of the national capitol's re-

- sident population is nowicolored.

Virginia has solved its problem and protected the integrity of its own laws and the US Constitution in its own state. The Tegislature vested inn the Governor power to close any public school, in which sufficient Federal pressure has been exerted to force integraton into that schoors rés trationt.

 operated whin the state law and the oonstiatution of the Uny ted states. fór - mos of He Huse and sem an

 They are brànwáshéd by abombardmentio propagááa erome their party headuaters in washingtone Therefore, fow op them have ever read the constitution and" those whó have. are bedry? confusedry this bombardmet.




 ed recenty by Devitadio :
 acts of the obut, not ony strictiy acainst the constitution
 were, these items are $100 \%$ correct". The supreme court winl continue to pass these illegal laws until they are impeached by - Congress, as thés have gone mad with usurped power.

A good example of brainwashed Senatorial and Congressional "thinking" along the propagandä lines propagandized by the Supreme court is this "gem" from Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts who 'is the commústic walter (Big-Rediveuther's candidate for - the Democratic nomination in 1960 . Says Senator Kennedy:
 a great man decions and argeat man tatutes have acopta
the Supreme: Court as the body ogtablished by: the Constitution to interpret the law and from, which oourt no appeal can bectaken.
$2-4$ Senator Kennedy says that what the Supreme Court says is - the Iaw of the hand beoase ione of the justioes, thereof saja the law is what the supreme court says it is -mot what the Congress votes it is."
 tution on Jt gets away with it only beoause Senator Kennay and his protatypes iack the power, to think for themselves. $\cdots x^{2}$, -5 Washingtong D: Co June 28, 1958

 take over and keep shop now and then, after all. Nixon may take Sherman Adamsluplace. an Tke may pull,out American
$v^{2}:$ troops from the Midde East before a summ tonference This woul doprive the Gommes of toing the prosectitor, with him as the defendant. . The House un-American group is, starting. a probe in the south, to see how the Marxian social revolution is progressing NAACP Aeaders are rinviting the Committee to stay out of the South They want tope let alone ve some of our ohoioomilitary supples had gone to Iraq inciuding somer later model jets. Whese whiofali into Russian hand if it goes Communisto - The Demonats plan to give Ike ail, he wants for the Mi diot East mherifigure mess wily developa and this will help them in the next election erso ike has. asked that $\overline{\$} 10$ billions'be added to the permanent national debtroffor, 空285 bilivons, and lt be hiked to S 288 for the time nbeing : Hewas ; iectea on platrom, of reducing spending, and lowering the debtser Remember? o or The Army wiln ovenew recuits mental tostso In this way it wil eliminate many-

- Negro recultso oomanders in turope as welly as those heres say such troops cause trouble. - Ninginia citios have a plan to give tests for pupils to enter school. Iike the Army plan, they think this will eldminate integration in many sohoolis more The House has appoved aptatédivi Rights
, Bill i This rostores to stater some authority over thetr. own affairs susurped by Washington officials
4yrnemy
Americen CAPSULE NEWS -


IKe wil not dump sherm Adam until congress adjounis. "The
Committee wants to quiz him some more... They could do it as a private ajtizen but not as an Asistant to the president. o The supreme court decision to integrate schody may be ditohed. Local authorities refuse to enfore it. only the Federal Govit.



 at all. . Bill Rogers; Attorney General, says he plans to prosecuter more:bigtimeliawifiolators. However, Bill probably
 Eisenhower, is an ambassador this summer to Central America.
He and daughter spent an extra day on vacation, and were rushed
to the Capital in three planes. Cost to the taxpayers about
 know when he became a citizen. The Immigration authorities may


American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, $D$ © Com July 19:

- 4 f
i. $\times$.CHIROPRACITC YCOMES OW AGE"

CHIROPRACTIC
" *, Many medical faces aree ned todaýrecause a; doctor of chirom practic, Nicholas: G Grimaldin of Hartfords, took the basic a science examination in Connecticut and finished ahead of all 64 candidates

The medical faces are red because too many: of the profession have been poll-parroting the AMA propaganda that chiro-

- Upractor's are minlmtrainedy andrnot capable of treatinghuman

" the times
When chiropractic firstmbegan to take a foothold by icuring cases the meds were powerless to help, the science wasn't
 cluding a notorious medical abortionist, who was run out of iBoston, started "schools" in which they professed to teach chiro-
- practic in ino days.

These 30-day wonders were, of course, ill-trained. But
-" with "the passage of laws ins 43"stateskregulating and setting standards"f"or the practice of chiropractic this has, almochangediorthe medical lob'byis"responsible for the passage sof basic science laws in many states, designed to keep chiropractors:from practicing chiropractic.

[^22]" "For"years chiropractictoolleges have been;better; acoraing - ito the medicst "own yardstockin-oliassroom hourst then the medical schöols ", For details:see MorrisiA Beallels best selier THE
 American CAPSUEE ANENS $\because$ WASHINGTON $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{D} \therefore \mathrm{Co}-$ June

After the Food and Drug Hoodiums had Dro Adolph Hohensee "safely" stowed away in the Federal hoosegow at Lewisburg. (Pa.) they set about"to systematically break his spirit by burglarize ing this home, and farm; and putting his wife and brother-in-law in the county jail on a phoney contempt charge.
(Editor"s Note: How this has "worked out" is attested by the fact that Dromohseers: backion the lecture platform, dom ing his part to make a' healthy "nation of the USA. He has proven

-     - that his inintestinal fortitude as 100: timess as rgreat assthat of the 'whole Fooduand Drug Administration quack: personneltios -

Acting in conjunction with the: same Pennsylvania "lawit. authorities, who collaborated in the frame-up of the dootor,

-4 共
"M Theyinirst sold" his 200,000 Foreamery" for 26,000 including fiveiacres of ground: This bullaing is where Dr: Hohensee used to collect and distribute raw milk to those Pennsylvanians who preferred this wholesome product to the chalkand-water prom "duct "they" have ato buysat the worthodox! "dairies:

- They Msold! his. "herd of 200 Holstein cattle for 233,000 . - Oñebulr alone cost

They "sold" \$20,000 worth of tractors and othex farm maco hinery for ${ }^{6} 8,000$.

They intimidated the insurance companies. whioh had runder-
-written rall of trie fohensee real estate and improvements into
oicancéling: this insuranceg, iand thereby violating their solemn contractsentas

Dr. Hohensee thinks they intended to burn down all of his properties', but that he igot out of prison: too, isoon for them--

- Pive weeks off for good behavior when he, should have had four
- months. His employees. at the farm suspected something like this when" the rin'surance was canc"ellied and took extra precautions to guard the properties.

Feeling that Dr. Hohenseels wife didnlit know what the soore was, and was therefore intimidatable, the hoods brought pressure on the Federal Trade Commission to get into the act. :The FTC has jurisdiction, ordered by Congress, over, all falise advertisingo
 mins, or anything that will keep people away from cdrugestores, framed the Food \& Drug hoodlums usurp the FTC's jurisdiction

 St then


 comply with the Frcis requést, and swith the isubsequent court order:
5-Mr Masyiga was Jailedon October z2ndand Mrsos Hohensee

 While these two were in jail, the hoods ransacked the en tine Hohènsée estate at chapmen Llake Penna Having salready
 "foüd withem five mile suay a 1

Then when they "examined" the stolen:riecords they didntt know what to do with them. The wish, which was father to their "thoughts that'streyt would inoriminate : Dr: Hohenseenblew up in "smoke

Ottierwisiè, the todotor wouldnt be on, the thustings, apreaching the gospel of living according to nature, and wbrakingothe profit spiral of the Drug Trust and its allied beneficiaries.


## THE-ROCKS FESER'AL RESERVE BANK MAKES MONEY

(By Emanuel Josephson, M:D., Author of "Your Life Is Their Toy," et al) -... The Rockefeller interests wrote the Federal Reserve'Act, forceditithru. Congressieter many unsuccessful efforts, and now completely control the Federal Reserve System



Mhey: häve planted as its"head:man (Chainman) william: MçChésñey Martintof their Council" on foreign Relations.at And 2.Winfiela Wi Riefter of CFR ás ar member of the Boardof, Governors. And Jay E. Crame, Standard Oill directonty astchairman of the New York branch, FRB.

$$
2
$$


n. ${ }^{2}$. In short, throughotheir Federal Reserve Boards the Rock Mob has insurped the power to ilssue currency which the Constitution gave exclusively: to congress.o. They are thereby in a position to manipulate the nationts weal th, create booms' and depressions añ rob the people of their ejobs and homes and lifte savings. suispicion from themselves; the Rockefellen'conspirators' have s subsidazed"the "publičation of many"false tales about linter:
"national 'bankers" being' the authors of the bily and the opera-


The truth of the matter pig that the international bankers (outside of the House of Rockefelior tuself) have never sucoeded in taking over the nation's banking system in spite of their riefforts: In the Benk; of the. United:States :attemptsponative American intelligence that had not then been binainwashed out by con-- Jspirator !philanthropistson treso Jackson blooked such a raw,


It was not until the 1907 panic, precipitated by him in

 gan feud with Rockefeller, that John D. Senior set about gaining control of the nation's banking and currency system.
 - wornentaiskiwas assignediby the conspirators to Nelson Al*drich Rookefeliterts grandfather gen Nel son. Alarioh weing unacquainted with central banking as it existed in Europejrothe Senator turned for assistance in drawing up the scheme and the
 - Warburghad beencbrought over Irom Germany by the popkefellers and placed with their bankers (Kahn, Loeb \& COe) He brought with him the know-how that the Rothchilds had attained
min banking control, as fisdal jagents ofither Vationnand other



A conference initiating the oonspiracy was held at the Rockefelier cottage:on Jekyll Island, a multi-millionaire colony"thatiboastedecontrol of the US Government and its finances.

The facts are just ooming out in court documents filed by the victim of Drugitrust greed and Rockefeller-Kremlintmethods.

- "For thosé who just tuned in in Dry Adolphus Hohensee one of
* Americal's better known nutritionists andiecturers, was given a year"andsa"day ins the Lewisburg", Federalspententiary after:a
 Earl Irons was railroaded for a similar "offense." - fentris
₹: "*Instead: of"printing an account, of the trial". the Scranton irnews=il papers published a bitter mendacjous editorial distribe

 rionohensee was oharged with shipping a o pound pack
age of whole wheat in interstato ondipping opopound packto Denver (Colo.) and another one from Scranton to Phoenix (Ariz.). since theresis no law against shipping whole wheat, even though it is a product ithat if (widely) used would cut down the Drug Trust profits, the Food \& Drug Hoodiums, who enn gineered the affair, told the court that whole wheat is a drug.

A brain-washed, judge either believed this, or pretended to believe it. Even. then the hoodshad to go to ridiculous extremes to umake a oase a! They (told the courto he had tmisbrandedit this wholerwhat when itwas found there was oni y the descriptive Iabel:on it they, then oharged rhenad shipped wheat "without adequaterdirections"on ite use and failed to state. the purpose and coriditions and diseases for whon it was: intended."

The hoods were in a quandry, to continuer the ouser when one of them thought of another goodnjoke. They would claim that when Drethohenseelectured on nutrition thisnconstituted tiabel-
$\rightarrow$ ingit of any product he hadifor saleor interstate shipment.
After quite a parley with the brajnashed judge, they coñVinced him that, theysoouldnt frame their viotims unless, the courtiagreed that platformiecturesioonstituted. ioral iabeling." This new distortion of Noah Webster is Dictionary sounded. gotod to "hizzoner", so the Dictionary was ruled obsolete.
mhe judge soonsoionoe was hurtinghim a sitio so he askedithe hoodsafor specific instancosiof harmothat had been
 mittedr on the witnesslstand that no one was harmed nor have they ever had a complaint pherhood went jnto a hud de and came out with instructions to the judge to forget about the harm, theynwanted Hohensee puts away and stopped from making the pubife nutrition $=0$ onsciousin:

The judgenobedientiystok his orders and told the jury to bring in a conviotion. They jury, being mostly ongthe moronic̣ side, complied.

When they got Dr Hohonseo in towisburg the Drug Trust and American Medical Association still werent satisfied. They tried to break hiss spirit, by subjecting him to the sort of indignities Uptoni Sinclair wrote about in his Lanny Buda serieso The way Hitierpistrutes treated, hel pless Jewhsh merohantswhom they had yanked out of their homes at midnight. One of their methods was do drag him: downisthreerflights of otone steps by the arms "under the pretense that they were putting himin "solitary."
". . "Another was"tokhave the prison":goon squad beat him until he wasibleck and blue; and bleedingitrom the mouth; nose and bowelsesvi, tit
$\gamma: \therefore$ Still another was to denyhim copies of CAPSUTENEWS which -were mailed at his mequestor when the warden was' toldue was.
violating the First Amendment andrabridging ifreedom cof the tpress he wrote to Washington about it." At"the Dep't. of Justice here, the ohief tibrarian for fideratiphtsons setwthemstraight: on the first amendment rDre Hohense wás rilowe to read ECAPSULE NENS.







 häabeeñ


 $\therefore$ There were, in effect, appeals to higher courts to review



 " legal grounds: for damages against all conoerned. it, arA
 * Whát they dia. to hin ministhe Eewisburgolinkts best dese



FinWhat transpired at Lewisbdurg happens to be arlong, "long
 beating to within an jach of mylife mall because Itefusedg

 Distriot ent orn ey the American Nedical Association etoz whe aty an the nighto ootober 24, 2957 to waken outhor the honor dormitory, stripped of my clothes sogivenctonlysupairy coverails without buttons; and thrown into a celly in the segregation sedtion on the thita fioory whoutiany blankete ory covers of any kind

By morning I was so frozen that my taethere: ohattering,





in Wheñ I toid themtin wouldyunderno circumstances; do this they "wöked ne movern to where w was bleeding from the nose:and mouth.
trio wàs drageadownthree niightes of stairsobymyarms and wrifstsitmy heels andi büttocks! bounding off each stonerstiep of three flights of about 12 or more steps in each flight.onesms


-126m
oiating pain"that it was hardIy endưrablio.
$\because A f t e r$ "this treatment, they threw me in a room"where some men were séated. Among these I recognižed Associlate Warden Blaok"welly' who proceeded to give me another opportunity to agree to withdraw the lawsuits. i again refused.

They proceeded tó draw me into another rōom; stripped me "of tre bloody coveralis; put another pair on fée and then dragged ""me to the hole" (dungeon). This is a cellyabout $6 x$ xo, floor" made of uneven tile, that makes it almóst"impossible to stand, , sit or lie on same.

At the front of the cell there are a number of powerful light bulbs so placed that the light or the reflection shines on you day and night. "At thê vary toop" there is a vent through which fumes are reléased that have a tendency to thioken a man's head until it feels it will burst any moment. No: toilet or sink. Just a hole with a grate over it in the midale of the floor.

I was thrown into that hole on Friday morning, october 25, 1957 after the above-desoribed beäting and was tola that I would remáin there until I died or lost my mental baiance

- After a number of blackouts I came to in the prison hospital where the medical officer ordered that $I$ be given complete rest and not allowed to waik. After the prison doctor had jefused to obey orders añ certify me as ta psychotic", thèy took me to the Federal Prison Hospital at Springfield, Missouri.

Thëy wanted me to sign a paper permitting them to perform any kind"of surgery"they wanted on me: "I refused". When they began to let me alone and allow me to rest and not be subject to beatings and indignities I finally began to regain my strength and health:
$\therefore$
I was released at one AM on the morning of April 13th and returned to" what was left of my ranch and other properties at Soranton.
(What became of those properties while the owner was helpless is described on page 122-123):

American CAPSULE NEWS Wáshington, D. C. - June 14, 1958

## REPORT ON THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT

Dr. Emanuel Joșephson of New York City, Americals'leading expert on that American blight. Known as Rockefellerana, gives additional information this somcalled Point Four Program; another method of looting the American taxpayers for benefit of the House of Rockefeller. Dr. Jo says:

Nelsón Rockefelier "toamé into his "own" when he engineered our defeat in the Korean War by the dismissal of General Mac-

Arthur before he couldewinostherchinese Reds off:the mapiof Asia. Nelson professed "horror" at the brutality of his Axis

 ruts on a atremendous scal et amhereby he laid the groundworkifor

 Fr sis sof exceptionalointereat bbequse in fitsoderelopment the fine - of icommand in therRookeller-sopit Axts mosreaparent than
 with the Rockefellers as one of the fake phatanthropies of theix Foundation in the late 1930's, at the same time the tin conspir-


 inoRookefeller' snCouncti ony Poreig Relations, to thengenda, of

 The conspirators had brought the us to the rescue of the Soviet partners of the Axis. And the Rockefellers'and their SFoundation had openly embracedr theirtsoviet agents mincluding the Eislersit the Browders and arosto of others,siand intensi. fiedotheirfsupport of apoendless array iof "errontsime\% injer
.-A FEarlyBrowder wascassignedr to the taskofyroadgasting and s- popularizing the conspirators! treenousbscheme aritis he did
ran arbookopublished in 19.94 by ther Rootereller , Foundation- sub-
-asidized, International Publishersocntitled TgHERANG QUR


Havect The Rockefellemoonspirators then hadmansman Harry Shippe




Directly thereafter, Nelson Rockefeller orderedrhis own appointment once again in another of his Finnegan-in-again open sromipartisan, chameleon emergenciesminy publica office, as dictatoro and boss when anparticularly a arger stealy (never less, than billions) is to be made from the public treasury , wodncerat

- Isil asifexmade himself: Ohairmanof the International-Development "Advisory" Board for the express, purpose of putting over the treasonous scheme hatched by the conspirators a decade prior.

 "reports" (orders). As usual, it had been published in advance, and was promptiy released, amid a flood of propaganda, in a book entitled PARTNERS IN PROGRESS.

The "partions" in orime are avowediy, and openly the SSovietsiand, the Rockefeliersol it was no mere chance that the tithe had been suggested, by Browaer in his weherañ book, pub--lished 7 years prion and that the fdeas expressedr by Nelson zin his liforeword wene idention with thoser of hispsooiato.

The purpose of point 4 is the same as that of all the other ostinternationalist foreign, aid sohemes launohed, by Ther House, in$\rightarrow$ icluding Lend-Lease, UNRRA, HMarshain Plans if do Rooting U. S.

In adition to enriphing the conspirators, financing the - "companies that they" hadrseized as their private war loot., en-- larging and repairing-their war-damaged oil refinerios, re-openring and extending thein damaged oilfieids, and expanding, their Empire and profits, atrathe expense, in taxes and livés, of American "peasants."
" "The program was respecialm" conceived to trajn cheap: foreign labor in the skills thet would qualify them"to compete mercinlessly and ruinously with American leborers, in fore eqn indus. - tries ownediby the conspirators directiy or through dummies.e.

- . - . Whe ultimate objeot of the conspiracy is to drive to the wallwall Amerjcan industry for which ruinous coppetition can be
- set up in foreign:lands; to create vast, unemployment among.
- Americals "peasant" workers; and to prećpitate a more ruinous - depression than any earlier generation of Rockefeliens had produçed.:

It was no äccident that Moscowmtrained Red (Walter Rèuther) praised boss Nelson Rockefellerls advocacy of the MParty Ine" in a plug that was published on the back aover of Nelson!s book PARINERS IN PROGRESS.

Nelson Rockefeller devoted twenty four hours á day to pushing his scheme through Congress; with the aid of his Red minions." "And he toured the "sticlis" lecturing to promote this - steal for whioh he demanded nineteen billion doilars tax money.

Congressman Burdick of North Dakota had placed in the Congressional Record some hitherto suppressed facts about the Food and Drug hoodlums using: Post Office lobpies all over the U. S. to post slandering circulars vilifying the Hoxsey Cancer treatment. Mr.. Burdick showed that the Food and Drug. hoods added a barefaced lie to theiruslander. The hoods said .n : "they had investigated 77 cases of Hoxsey cures and found none of them cured." The Burdick evidence showed that the F. \& D. A. didn't investigate a single one of these 77 cases but, instead, turned them'over: to ararexas quack'named Meadors. 'ta

American OAPsULE NEWS
Waskingion, D. C. - June 14, 1958 before the Senate Interim Committee on Public Health Hearings to Study and Analyze the Facts Concerned with Fraudulent , Dan-
gerous and Deceptive Practices in the Field and Treatmentwof Disease. With Senator John F. Thompson as chairman, this com-

 -rabrger Cañórobarabinn and propasedibyióne caspars Wetrberger,
 Republican candidatedfor Attorney Géneral atacta gra orduta

Assembly Bill No. 2359 proposed the establishment of a



 tions had publicly gone on record as condemning any form of कancertherapy exceptsúgery and radiationguthépractical in30 tent ofthis bin wastornimit Tby legislative viat cancer an


 geable have attributed the political defeat of its author; ;is Caspar Weinberger to this proposed legislation.


 tors concerned with oommitting medical atrocitiesterwasic the expert there on the subject of medical soience, medical



 cal ethios. "

YQ. $x$, xin oppôsing thé próposed limitations on the freedom of choice of dootor and treatment, IVy continued: "If these persons are licensed to practice medicine and. . use something not on the approved list, they would lose their license to practice medicine in the sfate of California. . Irm against such regimentation in the field of the treatment of cancer



 as spel léa out there (proposeduahcer legislation) can\% ofo





Questioning the possibility ofrorruptibilitysin such organizations, chairman Thompson queried: "Isn!t icorruption' rather astrong word? Foulan!t you sooner say prejudicel?"
"No, I wouldn't think so," replied Ivy.
Economics of Cancer Therapy--After reviewing in the course of the hearing the possible motivation of afarice on the part of proponents of forms of oancer therapy exclusive of surgery



forthem. They look ? for the last straw and ans surgery and or fadiation, most canceripatients; soy pointed out ; thave spent all thelway from \$5;000 up to \$100:000 before they have reach-" edethis hopel ess stagés tand then are abañoneduandwitten off, 'and that' istla tragic. situationtinsofar a's 'our management of

I. Testifying on the cost of iKnebiozeny an agent for oancer bethatrivy contends déserves scientific studyc he pointedgout : "No avarice wás Imanifested; because, it - (Krebiozen) wasisali given away, androontributionswere not aco epted up untilt about three years ago, when we reacked the bottomoof the barrel of our supply of money s and theniwe nasked the patients which is entirely legal añd undé the regulations of the Federal Food and "Drug and Cosmetire Act, to contrizbute on the basis of their ability ato contribute ntowards rthe costeotiproduction and dism - stribution odekrebiozen, "Since then about sifxy per cention óur patientsohavo been unable to contribute, ianything; and 江 presume that about one per cent of the patients areable to contribute the full oost. Where is the fraud? , Where is the


vit (Although notrbrought out in the present hearing because - Tof the fáilureof Mry Harry Hoxseynto:appear before the commit$\cdots$ "teè, vit is êstablizshénthat the maximumoosti of the Hoxsey - treatmentis $\$ 460$, thoügh nthose unable to: pay reo eive ittor nothing $)$

Popular Clamor foriModical-Therapy of Canoer - Despite: the millions of dollars of publicly? donatedefunds spentrby - such orgánizationsuas the Americaņcancersociety to propagandizertheralleged tvirtuescof isurgery andradiation in oancertand to condemntany other forms of cancer"therapy "there is m. is popular clämor andeeveñihsistence for these other forms of thexapy o This was manifëst by the factathat"the Weinberger Cancer Board Bill when before the California legislature drew morémál fróm the "püblio than*alliother legislative proposals
$\because$ combinediand the majority of the letters opposed any legisla-- tiverattempt thowever adroit to restrict therapyin California
to surgery añ \%or radiation.
Discussing this phenomenon, Ivy pointedsout: furhen we. have a group of patients which have to be recognized. They $\therefore$ :- consistrof tho'se whotrefusesurgery, "xraýc or hormoness Now,
. 'whydowthey do thish I know, because, I have questioned arlot
" of them."They irefuse surgery because they have seen four or
c. five cases of oancer in their own family and they have developedasoancer andrthey have outlived the patients who have been

- submitteditorsurgery, orion ther basis of their observations they claim that theserpeople who havernot been operated on or submitted to xeray liveilonger "than those who have." That is theiry impression's That is why they say: this. Itmnot saying that thiscis true or false; Inm teling you what I' have observ.ed.!!
(By way of 'background not brought forth•by IVy or others at"this hearing, "we may̌oite a oomprehensiveg though popular" Jy ignoredirtudyrithe survival rates of cancer patients - treated by" surgery: and"or radiation -as contrasted to untreated
 CaliforniatMeaicain sohool gonethe bosinsof work supported by

- tand the Guggenheim oundationeppesentedyapaper bofore the so New. York Academy of soivencesin Jantary l.956non fidemographicu .".
 of the Transactions of that society, Vol. 18, Ser. II, No. 4. onsofiones! conc:luding disoussion in this:"lengthy ratitistical


4'treated caases yend the ievidenoedis sitnong enough to warrant full attention stoathils parit of ithe oancer problemafor not



 nóbetter with thanswithoutitreatment, and, there ins ritherpossibility, thatitireatmentimaysmake the survivalotimenof canceris
 Attitude Toward Organized Medicine. The tone ofobrizivy's testimony as it concerned the Amerioan Medical Assooiation was onedof scholarly mifnnot objective restralintan Intiesciribing the


 ed-up research. The motives whioh caused this committeentol trumpmup this sort of evidenoe I do not know, and what I am telifng yourhereoundersoathe-Inknowithat Itmpunder roath, and yourdon thavelto telin me becaúsen havermadothis statement many: times underraath; andgawhenprosenteds therevidencerunder oath hasanèverubeeñaiedubyanyophysipiansnbyitheroneoman rwho
: "sent: the'. American Medical Association thesemalsifiedboasesoat
7the prompting of thertreasurer of cher Americanmedioal:Assoaiationg notapyanymembersofethevAmerican Medican"Association:


-disgrace to aqgreat andinobleprofession toswhich Mrisivynand asi have contributed foursons theserreportsonould besoorreoted. The whole profession should be hangingithein headsingome to think that these reports have stood there and have not arous-

 $\therefore$ It wintuerecadiled, that the Treasurer of the"fAmeridahomedi-
 whom IVy elsewher é under oathciaccuseds of anstigating an plots to
* ruin Krebiozén beausé of Inys strefusel tossanotions selinngt the r-mights in Krebiozen to a groupsinvwichcmoore wasrinterested. These charges have never been deni ed" by "American MedicalwAsso-
ciation; however, thetontinuing regardefor theintegrity: of
 years after! Ivys first made thesercharges." ther ournal of thes
 ethics ( 7 June 1958 , p. 10), wrote of Ivy as an authority. on medical ethics.

- The Identity ofKrebiozen atwenty four hoursa aftert Dr: IV.y represented his testimonyt profesérrpaulukirk off the Uni-
\# Versity of California andidriAnthur Furstrofintanfordiniverm
sity wereicalled tointestifye as the the ohemical composition of samplest of Krobiozen suppled them by theacalifornia medcall Assogiationoy Both of ithese chemists, testified thet triebiozem was nothingmore than plain mineral oil this adyerse testimony was given wide newspaper, radio and TV publicity while' Dre Iny wass moturning from California and unazailable for



 mentioned by them nor in the associated news storiés, is cited -in ifairness;to DF: IVy;: "In that o onnection it has been said "thatiwhen you take an ampule of Krebozen and extract it you can tot rindeanything in twexopt minergi oin that is beouse there is fonlyira hundredthof samilitgamethere teng iof rograms
- Rresent; end when we extracted Krebiozen from thèmínat ofil we "used four thousand ampules.ty
* $\because$ It ris believed shat Doctors Kink and Furst used fewer than : have a dozen zampules of Krebiozentor thetr highiy publidzéd hstory: 'Inja Iettergdateduune 20, 1958, to the senate interim Committee on PubliciHealth Dru Ivy wrote "Messrs. Kirk and Furstuwereneitior: so mislea by, their negative microchemioel. findings, or so secure when proteoted against, suite for libel when testifying before a legislative committee that they did not consider c̈ategorical evidence: exists to prove that a powder called Krebiozen was deliberately added to No. 9 Light Mineral oil andstirrednin thoroughly with an electrico stirrer Meforenit was put in appropriately yabeled ampules.
 mbyMessfs. Kirk and Eurst under section viji oannot be true. oti" Ivypointed, out on fin gking for and urging a determina--tion of this question bycopmitee or Grañd Jury action, I
 - Atend tosalu ownself to deprecjate a potentialy yaduble propertyoby the usefofathe vicious and astaraiy teonic of the


Pushing further, Ivy stated ask and urge, thet this be referred to the proper law enforcement agency of the - istater of acalifornia for a determination of the facts and pre-
 me: I. shall way yo im imunity whoh protects witness before a Legislative commttee and aly rights obstructing extradition

- fromithe State of tilnois to the tate of caitornia o
 Conway: Ivy that has impressed most observers, friena and foe alike, is the monumtal jntegrity that oloaks the nan for-- tified by brains, andr guts, this is an almost terrifying integrity in rani age given to equivocation and expedienoyo As one
 scare and he doesnit run. " He is unashamediy a practicing American: uI am: forsthe free choice of physician ry a patient, fand for the freer choice by the physician of the treatment of that patient; "t he explained to the comimtee on \%

[^23]autionttarian commetee makrig ristision what iss good:and what
 solence or fts applioationse We have hadrai goodiexample oftr

 further:- "You donlt get justice on the basisesonesoientifilo evidence, only on the basis of the opinion of experts, and the
 sajence and science th generay fas been notoriousy sbad. "o

 trated as he describedtheonsternation shown bycertain oom


 ed, "what you have done they will trealize thatiyourhava done' what is right, and they will not rally to'a persecuted under-


 it and ask What sortoof a documentris this?

品 (xt" $\therefore$, *
 that has too óf'en and"too qómpieterystruck a ompromise with truth and and sought an appeasement with evil, the few IVys
 age born of intelleotual poweŕañ integrity...The, unthinking ourage of bind or unquestionine fâith ornstupidity having
 oourge insplred by the demád of integrity imposed by acorystainneolear and nóisive intelooto itois salbrand of oourage that runs counter to the ethical passivity andisuperstiz tion-born mores that in all ages comprises the barnyard mores of the. faceless mob bowing in unquestioning conformity to police priest or pupide opińont \%
 man hompon aganstspontan ous outbeaks óf applause sensed the magntua of what wastanspining Here was a mane with
An nothing to gain andalitolose - power prestigo, recognition, and economic securizysteghting agańst thetpassive stupidity or ignorance of the world and the active or militant stupidity of poxtion of his profesiton , Beyondthe pospibility of the tangible reward of pubix or professional approbation' above
 Chistianst heaven or the mosions payadise, we'saw a mañ im pelied by the actates of a senseonatyiandintegrity that a

 sanity that, "ortif ied by whtelligenco; répresents the minjum requirement for ahy soctety that lis to survive in "this complex age Upon the integrities of science and the scientifio method -anethod thatexacts destuction from thoserfailingito adhere

- with exactitude tovtuti or reaility-depend such things as the success of our missile program." One deviation from the inte-- grity of a physical law; one factual compromíse in an electronic oircuit; or one corruptible technician can mean the difference between a missile that works and one that fails, and that difference could spell our survival:

In what transpired during Dr. Ivys téstimony one seémed to sense, in many ways; that a slowly awakening public opinion has "atiadt become jintolerant toward the hollow authoritarian pontification's and untruths fostered by certain groups to imposé by légíslative fiat their diotates onia free pooplé.
--By Joyce W. Staopoole
NATHONAY HEALTH FEDERATION


KREBIOZEN REPORT

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
of
HON. ROLAND V. IIBONATTI
Of Illinois
Monday, June 2, 1958
Mr. IIBONATI. - Mr . Speaker, on the 29th day of May, A.D. 1958, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A4957, there appeared a plea by Dr. Andrew Conway Ivy, distingaished professor of - physiology at the University of Illinois, ULetts Give Krebiozen a Fair Chance." He based his plea on the results obtained in - the treatment of terminal cases for the last 5 years. The A. M. A., through its officials has sub rosa opposed any program concerning the scientitic evaluation of Krebiozen by a blind type of ćlinical test and, have, through the nefaryious practices of one of their number, lied and falsified recoras of the findings. This evidence was brought out by the testimony in the hearings conducted by a committee and commission appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Ililinois, inquiring into the conspiracy to suppress the freedom of research at the University of Illinois, on which commisstion I serfed as vié ohairman.

The conspiracy still goes' on and in front and behind the scenes lurk the malevolent and relentless purusing power of some of the officials of the American Medical Association. And like all vicious forays staged by organizations against the reputations of honest men, it failed. Büt thé do scare the editors of various medical'journals to not publish Dr. Andrew Ivy's rem ports on Krebiozen, aftêr tentatively accopting the same for publication. What a slimy deal for professional meñ who represent a profession blessed by God and venerated by man. Surely,
 suffering extuciatigopan andooverishing family upon, fam ily to pay fortho mouning medoal, hospitakand nursing cósts,
that amout to as mude ajo 10,00 per person ln ases of the mailgnant, ilingering typeo It would lead one to think that some of the political doctors in the perimentioffcial family of the A. M. A. do not desire the development of a drug or medical therapy that would arrest or freutralue the development or growth cof cancer Perhapson thetr minds medicune is jo longrer a profession, but a business and may it be uther said

 patients under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

Some day, in the not too distant future, an investigation Oy the congress would ace tify these interferences with the jeubligisxicht to benefioial medicines, both in experimental use and curative research tests.

The Krebiozen story unfolds again with the meeting recently held in Lebanomispa. important report as to the biological activity of Krebiozen and its effeot on terminal patients. The soience editor of the Chicago American, who has been in the forefront of the Krebiozen issue throughout the assembly investigation in IIlinois, and who covered the subject matter with a scientific understanding and treatment that kept the lay mind interested and onthralled in the most important medical problem of our day, submitted theafoliowngirieportinther article of the discussion at Lebanon, Pa., as follows:
mokify
(From the Chicago American of June 9, 1958)
5 CI Yento KREBTOZMS SAVED 43, SAYS DR. IVY
 - oancer after treatmentwith the oontroversiavarug. iKrebiozen.

 - GAMen Rutherford phyidian and tacuity memben duthe University:of pennsy vania.

Ivy, professor of physiology at the untyersity of Ininois, introduced 2 teenugers and 3 aduits who accompanied him

mran Thesevyoungsterssareoexamples ofras great groupeofzoanoer mapatientsiswitten offebyaspeialists as hopeless"afterysurgery
 "


Showing young Përlíañitothereroup, Ivy said several
leading Chicago neurologists puit Jay in this category when they


"IDuring J956:the boy wasagiven Xmay: treatmenta butadespite this grew worse, becoming bedridden and almosticompletelysparalyzed due to pressure of the advancing growth in, the brain. Ta By the timerkrebiozen treatmentswas :started, anis weight had fedroppeditol 88 pounds and hécould neither talk nor swallowor

 his powers, Ivy said. He had 'justicompletedithis firste 2gr* years of high school work with the help of a visiting board•


- क walks with cotutche's'ande talksiclearly. ol

Noting thet the brain tumor is considered by cancerspeoialists as uniformly fatal, Dr. Ivy presented Jay to the group as "one of the most grati'fying"cases of my: career" and as typial of Krebiozen's aotivity.
SPECTACUIAR RESULTS
 involving nervous; tissue," hes deolared.

Introduoing Kathl een, Ivy reoounted how she hadraeon operated on for cancer of the thyroid gland and subsequently given fx-ray: andiradiomactive jodine on Ingspte ofentis; she began to suffer from pain in the hip, caused by cancer spread, became:palejt listless,jand spent most of $r$ her otime in bed.

After 1 year on Krebiozen, she had no sign of cancer. She has since returned to school, recently winning high rank in a nationwidentatincontest and the 60-yard dash in a track meet.


Ivy said that the 3 adults with him, 2 women and a man, also are free of active cancer, although previously given up as hopeless by other methods of treatment.

Dr. Ivy told his colleagues:

"our data on 750 pationts shows Krebiozen to be beneficial in 70 per cent of advanced cancer cases.

Ordinarily such advanced cases are abandoned'by the specialist and sent home to the general practitioner, Ivy continued. He said: "ntirn禺禺
"It, ils "then "the ${ }^{\text {tob }}$ of the family"doctor to help such people to die in as much comfort as can be gãined with the use


 Medical Association: Ivy"; rhovever, hás: continuedintisworki in collaboration with 300 physicians all A. M. A. members, in many parts of the country\% try.

孚



Dr. Rutherfordxhimséffipresented 4xćasés fromthe $56 \%$ he told the doctors he has treated yith Krobiozen in the past four



 oenoer3of the bleaderithat Irdidnlt try to treatishim.be Instead I oalled the pricedt to give him the last rites. I thought if hetrived through the daymen widutitim in thephospital and


 er was back at work, Dre! Rutherfordieportedojethat was a 4 Ifears ago; and the: patient is still hale and harty, weighing 179




Dr. Rutherford said he believes the other three cases presented are derinitelysin the drlear.
 an attitude in whioh intieres't" and "skeptic"ismuwerey mingled s? At one point DFor IVf was asked, why he had. ohosen a smally place




En win go anywere peopierrernterestedr to hearmabout Knebiozen beoause i will not permit scientifio. truth to be bur-






## Suggested Reading: <br> 

KREBIOZEN - Key to Ganoers - -By Herbert Bailey - - Oloth, jackets

 $\therefore$ GHE GREAT IVY--and KREBIOZEN :fser *ot do
 I don't want the truth buried under falsewortsuperfioial
evidönce."
The compulsions within the man who spoke these words are the same which have caused him to hold fast to principle. to remain incorruptible under the unremitting pressures of the ruling olique of the worldis most powerful medical organization - and" one "n' which he "oocupied "a top "spot until he refused to beoome party to a ompromose of moral and ethiolalissues --: the American Medical Association.

Author, of the statement is Dr. Andrew Conway Ivy, worldfamous physiologist, dootor of mèdicine, scienitist. A man who has earred the respect and admiration of his professional colleagues, and who deserves eternal gratitude of the unknown mililions.

He is the man, chosen in 1947 as representative of world medicine at the Nuremberg Trials of doctors indicted for oruel and inhumen treatrient of prisoners of war on the protext that medical knowledge would be furthered. His role at the trials: to lay down the code under which nations will be guided. in the füture as relating to medical-ethical, scientific, and medicallegal conduct. (It is well to remember; as you read this story that this is the stature of the man Ivy; whom certain men within his professión have sought to brand as ia fraud , ia quack; a cheap opportunist.

This is the man who was awarded in 1953 the Pope Pius XIII citation for great services to humanity - a nominee of the most Rev: Bernard J. Sheil; D. D.., Auxiliary Bishop, Chicago, founder of the Catholic Youth Organization. Dr. Ivy happens to be a Methodist.

This is the man who was presented with a Presidential Citation for his contribution to the war'effort at the close of World War $2 ;$ the man who holds degrees of medical doctor, doctor of philosophy, doctor of sofience as well as several honorary law degrees. He has taught more than 5;000 students; had an active part in preparation of more than 1,300 medical projeots written for scientifio journals; comauthored a olassic volume on peptic ulcer; disoovered most of the bodyts hormones; orusaded"against thé quota sy"stem (limiting the 'number of medical problems confronting the human being when he attempts to reach the stars; pushed for broader education or mediecs.

He's a life member of the American College of Physicians; held membership on 10 researoh cominltees; as director, organized the: Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda, Md., during the seo cnd World War; is past president of American castro Enterologico Association; former cháriman of the section on Pathology and Physiology of American Medjoal Association; former member of the Council on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the $A$. M. A. $;$ holder of the distinguished service medal from the American college of Physical Therapy;-director'atlarge (1947-5i) of the American Cancer Society; first executive director of the National Advisory Council whose function was advising the National Institute on how to spend money appropriated by Congress for research; and in past president of American Physiological society.

This; then, is the pedigree. And what follows, fincertain instances, will "make, your hair curl" that is, if youte an ordinary red biooded Amerioan who believes jn Eair play who believes triat human beings are mare montant than doliarsie But


 and day in San Francisco where Iv a itate cancer commission during a hearing before the califor-

G1egedo spend Se eral hours in company with the two scitentists, ror the purpose of pessing on to HEALD OFHEATH readens tsalient "actsin connection witnthe aramationtory of Krebiozen, as well as the almost unbelievable events which have impeded! ijts accegtance in conventional medical quarters


 afritten by Medidal Writer Herbert Bàiney author of Mrebiozen



 every citizen who wants to be informed and"beliteveshershas a stake in the preservation of personal liberty and intellectual





A warning may be appropriate. To the person whor disceasily :rashocked, who has high respect and affection for the family doom

 zen as arteathent of orncer oqutingone of the figures who - assisted inthe dooumentations comodorealberto co Barrerra
 mutt minton
 serve to. trow the


It is a story of intrigue surpassing the imagination - of



vanceŕagent which has ben dinitallyproved to haveréficacious effet on more thandoper cent of the personse (iterminal






 to high blood pressure - and Krebiozen, over whiohionerof the
wildestt storms＂tof allwtimé developed wipsto the presenty．that many will háve difieuty belueving Such words as nincredible，＂ ＂weird，＂f timpossible，＂lfantastic，＂arentoo mild to describe some of the goingson which eharacterizeí the allout battle of the colossus of the medical world－the $A: M$ ：$A_{\text {：}}$－and the great IVy，

 Chicago pr ivg sketed fone（ato request iskeletai facts about his life．In that 90 minutes，andin therturs whit fol－ lowed，it was possible to absorb just a jittle of the quality of the iman Ivy：isouscapilt，bel around him for long withoutw sens－ ing this greatnesśs You aresimpressed：by his huminity andyñ －thersame breath you tingle with pride at the monumental，inter－ grity，as much a part of him as the lijtte white moustache and the square jaw：You know that here is a rare individual－a －man to whom，facts andipeople mean more than titles and gold．
IrAndiyou arergladyoupte had the privilege of meeting him e Be－ cause he ris an inspirationto sthose who might become tired or di scouraged，and perhapsilet，down：－
－Borni 65 yeans ago in southeastern Missourin Androw ivy grow －up in＂Cape＂Girardeau：One of the four boys and a daughter the fathers was ：a＂teacher：of chemistry and mathematios


Legendary is the story of how as a youngstenghe was back－ ed into a corner by a goat．Realizing the animal was squaring $\because$ offcto．charge；ithe squane jawed youngeman stole a maroh and charged －headen into the goat：The surprised animal trotted away，Iyy －mecalls that what imade him excited＇＂was not the biliy goat as＂ remuch a＇s ittwas＂hig olider abrother who was watohing the drama，from
 das whill．billy and swamp angel．＂．
＋MHAs young mangithoughoonslight buit ，fowent in for：
5．boxing and at 7 weighing 132 pounds；he kayoed the state National Guardichamp who tippedethe iscales at i85 poundserte fs a scrapper，and the something＂inside himwhich promped him to attack the goat（after he first had been threatened）may be the same urge which has＂keptuhim onntop＂of＂the heap in the gigantic power－struggle described in＂A Matter of Jife or Death：＂ Medical Colleger，University of Ghicago He taught in medical ＊school．＂during World．Wars．A li entenant in，Natonal Guard，he sought：more activerduty but his superiors didnot agree subse
－q quently he became professor of physiology at doyola University Medical Schoolig Chicagóthen professor tet Uńn verisity of Chicago， －andelater at Northwestern University and，then University of Illinois．In 1946 he was appointed vice－president of University of Illinois＇and＂distinguished professor＇of physiology and head of the department of olinical science He still holds the two latter positions＇but his oontractas vice－president was not renewed． an action of the Board of irustees，which came at the meéting at which President George stoddard wấsired for his handing of the ．＂Krébiozen．Affair．




 Ass oxecutive directom of the NätonaloAdvisory Councilo he set up the machinery, under which every part of the nation received research ifundsm smallunstitutions as welias the big ones. My thinking was tornot make the bige biggers but to make thent



 in the country for research, i\$5,000 foriseachiósteopathionschool,
 ars a scientiot hetbelievessin the untrammeledr right to ox-

 should be investigated." (Andinin furtherahoe ditithatitberief.he saw that Dr. Joseph Gregory of Pasadena, Calif., received a

 cians, he says bibutctreatment rishouldrbe "basediconknowledgeifandr education, "where only truth is told." He rules out nothing, just because it may happent tódienuisual. "I would like to see set. up an experiment to learn the effect of sustained hope and





 university funds for medioal rëséarch from 8,5000 itio nearly el million annually; had increased the scientifio budget from f 2
 for an expansion prograiforitféodieges tof medriner, dentistry,




 ing As a scientist he will not take no for an answer defeato




 ;oties the American Tubeoutospasociaton has builu jtsiow






 ceases (the growth of new cells). But in cancer the growth con-
tinues indefinally devoursthe hostanothing in the normal zooy sis cable to ohalt growth a"t just the right time pathologists do inöt like this view but basiceily it loannot be denied. it covers the prophoblastio theory advanced by John Beard rand Ieading to the Krebiozen theory:
inve always tola "my physiology students that the only real hope of finding the cure of cancer is by asoortaining the nor* mal defenses of the body agalnst cancer. We know that some animals and some thumans are: more resi'stant to cancer than others. One out of every 100 foo bodies oures ftself tox cancer orror

Ăn this in nutshelwis the theory upon which Dro Durovic workeduwille adeveloping Krebiozen. He rea'sonedithat the body. contäins a aprotéctive substance which fights the wiua, disordered growth of celis : that bodies which do not contain this ele ex ment cannot resist chaotic cell-growth (cancer) when attacked. So purovicinjectedrhorses with Actinomyces bovis to stimulate the animal to generate argreater amount of the antimody sto -fight the oanoeric The blood of the animal is then processed andeKrebiozen (in tery minute quantity) Jis cextracted. $\rightarrow$ *

Dr. Ivy opposes use of poisons (drugs); irradiation or sure gery "unless absolutely necessary to assist Nature; or as a palliative measure. Our hopeas in finding why some are:morelsusceptible than othexs to cancer ot he repeatsernusurgery is a necessary evil. If one hias an obstruction we mustrdonaintie


He has studied in the field of radiation isince 1920 : Hé recalls a paper. read by Dr. Harvey which almost forced the closm ing of the school which croated the Betatron ${ }^{\text {s }}$, instrument found useful tonly in the isolated cancer case tife believes cobalts
 limit spray radiation, he saysot know the ieftectand I wouldntit have
commenting furtror on this point he said, inte observed that patients who had.been burned up (with irradiatioñ didn t -respond to Krebiozen as "did . those, who hadnt t been sko treated. "

Krebiozen is inot gityen to patients within 30 toogo days. aften inradiation'; andenotwithín 30 aays. afters such drugs as Corti:sone thayje "been administered.
'TOUR SONTS ARE DOCTORS.
Dr. Ity has given four of his five sons to the medioal profession Mrs. IVY is a sẹjentist of no mean repute, works a few days eaoh week in the "ab puring the warashe discoriered the cause of "war dropsy, and the ímportance of protein a a basiro discovery in the fieldof nutritionots:

Asked whether surgery may spread certain types of cancers Dr. Ivy replied, "I lived through the fight in the profession on whether biopsies should or should not be done. Work has been done showing that ife the tumoris squeezed ilke a toilg it spreads. I ive always told my students we must respect the tissues to ibe removed as well as the normal cells. I!venot been an advocate.





No one has made more orucial discoveries in the physiologies ofrdigestionsthianshens Dnatuyw thid valways until Knebiözen -

 HTHS Qxériences in endeavonin to have arfanretest madéop Krebiozen seitherby faricarimedialrAssoiation amerioan Cancer Society (with whom reegotiations again are underwaỹ or Na-
 California heaningsuhene the , CeinforniamedicalreAssociationis: sponsering legistation which wouldegivent completecc ontrolwos. the ftypestofleancer utreatment Sto abe fpermitted sinsthat stateg [s




 maintains there are only two acceptable methods of cancer treat-


 of researchernstitutions jol inices ohospitels and the:governans ment sorganizations aconoernedutith shealth matters unithe very: - Mivelthoodrof toctors ifltyou pleaser-American Medioal Associaition "calls the shots" on research and types of treatment and





 Ereatment of Krobiozen advocates, Dr. IVy is convinced anfinion partial test can be made only via the double blind controlled


 cer Institute that a committee of five physicians be named, two
 each: group sellectone laymans they ichoosingma, thirdansixtympar tients with brain cancer would ,bexprovided:a Duringenthe nextwen three or six months part of the patients would be treated with. Krebiozen, part withinninamaroinstandronly one layman of the committee of eight would know which patients were getting the



 zen, I would acknowledge Krebiazentowbe ineffective; :If time could identify those so treated, then the drug should be recognized 'as having theradeuticsvelive gand mentitled"to "furtier test-



 3 Does it sound rair? If American Medioal"Assooiation tolis member doctors and thergeneral ipublic ithrougheits professional channels as well as via the public press, radio and television that Krebirozen ism"tworthless!! m.justrashigh grade mineral oil one scientist told the californiaginvestigators in May why does it:evade the doublembind test? Why does the National Canoer Institute, whichedr Raymond Kaiser toldatheicaliforniarommittee r"stands readytortinvestigate any and aliclaimsignot agree.to, +

 were a soientifiomateryit could be. settled in three months. In July, 19.55, wo proposed that the, public Heal th service arrange a dauble -blind test They wanted to have it madeusing doctors as the evaluating commiteesm It was pointed out to them that no committee of physicians consiaering Krebiozen s merits would give it a square deal reThey oouldn!t afford to, they re on record againstit and they haveito save facé A congressman fromallinois attended thermeeting too. I told them the double blind test was the only fair way it cañ be done afterwards surgeon General Schee eragreed wh me that an unpedjudeedr report would be impossible to get without use of the double-blind testo
"After the investigation by the Tilinois tegisiative committee, the A. M. A. was asked by the committee to sübjeot Krem -blozen to such ajtest: The fequest was turned down It did no researche:

Dro Ivy told the cailifornians, in answer to a question"do Amërican medical schō̃ls have freedom of research or must: they be screened?" - "Krebiozen was researched thus until the" At Mo: A: issued the status Report; Individuals: who, wanted; distribution rights for Krebiozen tried-to foroe Dr. Durovio: to get it on the market before it had been thoroughly researched. Publicity was rel eased prematurely during a, meeting in March; 19.51.

I I wanted 10 universities around the oountry to be supplied with Krebiozen, ifree of charge; and 1 et them administer it to, patients who had been: abandoned I Loped a few might show a dramatic response. Reports ould be kept by doctors caring for the patients and filed with us for use in compiling the total resuits: Anyone can measure what happens to, a patient, we were $m$ interested in observations on progress. we ask no doctor for opinions," only what he sees we then assemble the data.
mFrom lo or 12 institutions where Krebjozen was sent.g, favor-
able reportsoame from six olinios outstanding resuts came
from two olinics And when the A. M. A came out against Krejo-
zen: unjversities immediately droppod their tésts, with only
two continuing until the winter of 1953.!.
*SUPPLY DWINDITING

The supply off Krebiozen iss dwindling, is expected to be exhausted by falp Six months are required to replenish itw six months' and $\$ 350,000$.
"Where will the money foome frok? "I. donlt know," he says, "but I was in a similar position when I set out to raise $\$ 45$



 - oppöstion of thénerioan Medical Association flackóp knowledge by the publio about the potentiens of Krebiozentmakedt attak of no mean aimensions rbut themkita of peoppewhothave?stuck with IVy and the Durovics - and there are some big names, too $\%$ - and the kind of people who will join the crusade as they learn the
 lieve this warrantsopport we can think of ho moreworthwhte




 and this kind of charity finatly oomés to an end The Durovios;
 ed half milion dolars into seing that it was suppied pa-a
 per ampule if they are able, if not, they still get it. Though,

 cal research, the fact that Dr: Ivy has donated his timeraiatter university hours puts the lie to the charge of the chicago Medical Society that Iv was Mrofitinem from the "Sale of a secret remedyt
m" me manner in whioh his threemonthisuspenion was votod by 35 men "üt of a membership" of 6,000smake interestingreading:
 make a lin ving praoticing medicinegithatine does not need patients, and that he has no listed telephone (he was acoused of "adver"'sis tising: ") He further reminded his accusers that as'a medical oxperty, representing the nations" of tre world atinuremberg', he
 there was no faud becaúso ho olatims had been made; and there was no avajo because we gave Krebiozen atay
 "the fellowis áe mád because jou took on tho se bohuniks withsome thing supposed to be good' for cañong you helped' them outwi.



 that I won't have happenti?

## GSURVIVAI AREORD

- of appoximatély, 750 cases fin Unitedstates, 43 patients have survived five years or more ena many more "or shorteris periods. Another 600 have been treated but sciontific aata"is
adequate so they were not included in the monograph published in September, 1956 An additionai 500 have been treated in forejen countries and the ratio of resuits corresponds to those tabulated in thisoountry

MKebiozer sefficaoy ís the same today, wrote Mr Bainey "as it was four years ago when Dr Iv compiled what is known as the Ity report whe four year shaveonfirmed hisoriginat findings and the number of patients now cancer-ree and the in creasing number in whom the disease has been checed by krebiozen treatment have convinced himbeyond a doút that krébozen is of great value in the management of the cancer patient\%

In reply to the question tis the five-year survival moord comparable to that of surgery and tradiation? Dre Ivy sade "Surgery and irradiation already häd faí ed before krebiozén started: In 98 percent of the oses dit was somi

Here is additional data as to the effects Krebiozen-treated patients have experionced. "some reitef pof pain in po per ro
 per oent of the coses a measurable decrease in inflammation de-p oreasing the stress rand press on nerves, ii

Evidence has been acoumulating in the fies of orebozen Research ioundation in ohicago that the Krebiozen approach is on the right track Dr, iny and Dro Durovo do not represent. it as a cure They stout maintan that on the wasis of information gathered to daterit holds promise and oertainly should be seriousiy tested and explored.

UFive to 10 per cent of the patients treated for the past four, five, sfix and.seven years, arestip alive, í reveal ed We dont say Krebiozen did that, but no one under the sun oan show me a group of hopeless cases with á greater percentagesof survival on the basis of spontaneous or natural means."

Dr. Ivy mentions the case of a South American consular official diagnosed ascoffering from bladder cancer. A well-known surgeon advised him the cost of surgery would be $\$ 5,000$. The man is not wealthy. He investigated Krebiozen, became another Krébiozen guinea pig. Hisepain left.almost immediately. Two years later a cystoscopic examination showed no evidence of the tumors.
"A Matter of fife or Death" carries several case histories of what has happened, so some patients following krebiozen treatment (It shoud be remembered that oni termina oases ares accepted for treatment áfter hope hás bén abandoned by orthodox practitoners)

Here's an example of a more fortunate patient: por more information write to HEATTH RESEARCH MOKHE WNATE HILI, CAITFOKNIA).

DrCW F. P P P IIIjnois Patient Advánćod:



 external lesion. Tumor painful on touch. Biospy wass mâde ext K . J. Hospital. A squamous oell carcinoma was reported. The patient réused surgery and x-ráytherang trinebinen started





 lation tissue (new-formed and healing) were present in its base.
 from the piace where tumorwas locatedebeforand no cańéran


ror



 had been considered a terminal patient, and was bedridden, when












## HERALD OF HEALTH

2454 Van





By DON C. MATCHANAT


 profession in this country what is ancavopathio dotor, a wem
 and theories of therapeutic treatment vary betwen these ctiree distinct branches of the healing art?
raratint
 answered in the following story gleaned from the pages of a sworn affidavit on file with the california Senate, Intorimf
 Joseph C. Vorbeok, M. D., 644 East Main street, Venturaj Cálitix as a preliminary to testimony he expects to present before the comint tee which is istudying the extentof quacerysincalifornia.

Because: of the grave consequences which may follow adoption by the Californiamegislature of a proposal to create a speofal. board empowered to prohibit any method of treating cancer. Herald of Health brings itts roaders a summary of the salient. points contained in the effidavito If legislationsuch as proposed is adopted in coaltfornia, herculean efforts will be made to duplicate it throughout the land. It has been described by propọnents:as -"pilot legisiation on

Joseph Chester Vorbeck Mo D. is an outspokendoctor of: the told schools", He hàs no love for hyocrisy and doesnit inke to be "pushed around the! s'a rugged individualist, who believes hiṣ first, obligation is to his conscience and his patient.

He has practiced med̆icine for nearly 60 years. He has administered the Koch treatment for, iancer, to himself and his wife among other "patientsgand the affirms that this treatment, possess-- ees "an tinvaluable théraputic jmethod:"

Born in Pacific, Mo Drio Vorbeck was licensed to practice meảicine in Missouri cin 1889.0 He received a California license -in 11943 and still practices in Ventura: Heowas graduated from the American Medical College in St. Louis a school chartered to teach the eclectic system of medicine. This branch of the healing art is "comprised of physicians who combine the practices and:medicines seliected from all ischools of medicino: ". Taber hs, Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary defines eclectic as ya, systemiof :nedicine tréating disease through specific remedies for individual pathological conditions rather than by treating the rbody as a whole. Remedies princippally botanical... Selecting - from various sources whatiseems to be beste?
$\because$ Whe eclectic school of medicine and ats system. of educa--tion and doctrines is a product of Amerioan jngenuity is a product of American ingenuity"and, wisdom, the ven erable doctory expiains. :"Originating: in the Unitedtates tin the eariy. i800s, it was conceivedr and established to eliminate the irrationaly unscientific and; unsound- if not barbarous- dogmas of treatingdisease iby'blistering; bleeding, and salivating the victims; as taught and practiced by allopathio physicians in accordance wis th the tenets of the allopathic secto (Ed: Note: Allopathic: practitioners are so-called regulary doctorso orn Mo D. Sh .
"The oclectic dooitrine, on the other hand, whose code of ethics is the Golden Rule, is founded upon the belief expressed by the Latin axiom, "Vires; Viaties; sustenata, " sustain the Vital forces, do nothing to lower physical vitality and thus contribute to the ravages of disease Members of the eolectic sect;" Dr. Vorbeck continued; "arer organized as the National: Eclectic Medical Association, and no other medical organization, incluaing the allopathic group!s A. M. A., has authority to speak for members of this sect on matters pertaining to the science of medicine and the healing art."

HIS: BACKGROUND:
The veteran doctor's medical training included servicee as firstiassistant on a staff of six assistants to two distin-





多 5 dita

For three years he was iplanitusurgeon of simërican:iRadiator Company, and he served without pay as chief physician to the Mattie Adams Orphanage, Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was co-owner



 eases. Chemotherapy and physiotherapy also were used.


 of L. and the National Associátionidigainst, the IProhibition ment at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee in Washoington: chelsuccessisulily refuted ansetróf reésolntions adopted
 thing sirthat"! therefis nowbisis in scienceaforthe use ofealco-

 fordthbr, forbeckremembers whatyit is toupractice assa country:






From 1921 to 19す5 Droutorbeckswasmetheowner, medicat director, physicist and chemist of the Federal Radium Laboratories


 - "adátion hér mañáturad Radium Emanation Generators, "invented





 Food and Drug Administration. The report was published in detánliby the
 ftindo deantmentoon government, federal on state, overuhas: disputede or denilod mer therright to make the ese clatms (about the generator , (iand this includes the pederain grade Gomission, Pure Food and Drug:Administration, WUSS: Publios Health Service


First using radium as a therapoutic agent in 1907 ; Dr.
Vorbeck perused the writings offmire than 600 eminent authorities as carried in more than 2,000 publications.

-tist III Heve used the Iow-dosage method of raditumemanation ex-
tensivelyy in streating of auride vanietyl of diseases', many of w whioh still are considered therapeutio enigmas by those who do. not employ this therapy," he says. II have witnessed results whioh ordinary observersiregardi, as littie Less than miraculous. T employradioatiotyonsyin the form of the gas-radum emanationy, which", Ine sunshine, is without intrinsic vaiue but which saves the expensiveand relatively limited suppy of rodiumi":

Dr. Vorbeck pioneeredin the stuay and use of roentgenology ifor thérapeutic and jaiagnosticu purposes; and established

- his':Own X-ray labora'tory jointly in association with his uother,
 cly available exciting force wast the high--tensionig high-frequenoy
$\because$ "machine known as statici electrical generator As ascience improved iupon the sequipment.; it was added to. the Vorbeck laboratories.

The veteran physiciannsurgeonts experience encompasses extensive personal professional experience with the use of X-ray
 ience in use of X-ray for diagnostic purposes. During World.. War $2 \cdot h e$ served as roentgenologist in the clinic of Everett $C$.
 diagnostic work in more than 200 m-ray investigations a month from October, 1942, to. July, til943.

4FromsJuly 1943 ; to May"; 1944; Dro.Vorbeck served as medicalidirectorlof the medical conter for civilian employees es. tablished and "conducted" by: the Uo SidNavy and contractors of s the Pacific Naval Air Base, Port of Hueneme, Calif.
$\therefore$ In the affidavitherhas filedrwith the Senaternterim Committée, "Dr: Vorbeck deciares: "Bynreason of study training ": and experience, $I$ aminamiliarswith the three distinctly different sectarian systems of medical education in the Unitedistates, thescompletion of whose curriculums leade to the degreep Doctor of Medicine, M. D.

 sôhool: ${ }^{\text {inc. }}$.

The peppery physician describes as inoytaioaln pupetsand satraps of the American Medical Association, suph groups as the health and welfare departments of: federaly state, county; and city governments; food and dríg bureaus, boardsiof healtho He describes the Anariosn Cenoci gocieby as a "setoiy je" of Ameri-


Launching into bis reasonst, for objecting to a board or agency with supreme authoiity to dictate the kind of modalities which may be used to theat such diseases as canoerg. Dr.e Vorbeck expostulated:. IIt.is amiomatic in our beloyed country thatg. "Give álecislative bill an attractire and appealing title; back it with; well rorganized and abundantly financed propaganda and can active lobby of persuasive ladies and gentiemen who solicit

 - porairpoponen'ts of this spill have termedrat ac cancor guack bily m everybody wants public protection against medicall quack-
 Ing disease to be made ewelil and happys saccordingly the mereiz Eitie of the bill inclines everybody to be for it.

 for the legislators to"ascentain whether the measure will pron
*raçe "ốod"or badiresults, andiwhether the acts contemplatedi lite withinctheolegislativezody s junisdiction questions which must
 bodies.





Mid dowhether the proposals are deesignedato destroymeãicalr fréedomin California wand abecome"the sopeningawdge by whichsthis

$\cdots r_{0}^{*} \because 25$ Whether, ias prociaimed fby proponents, therstreatment of cancer"by turgery, xx-ray; tand radium? "be t the onlyomethodss a thät häverbeen found effectivetasia cure for cancero to got
3. Whether the medical sect, organized and iselling -hēaltit undery the name of Amerioancmedicaliassóciation, which, while ittoglorifies an the preótsionofits logic andrin, the et


 of mankind.
"This is not the eftrstime the policymakers of the A. M. A. have thought fit to display their ingenuity on momentous
 bill wére:of less fearful importance T, think it an absolûte
 bounding in the tenets of the seot, and the iniquities" abound ing in the principles, policies and practioes of the sectis or-

It is:no matter of pride or of pleasure: It is their business törtace precaution's against doing that which would gite others "cause to dégrade them.
"The vast powers mentioned in the bill are vested in a !special board empowered to prohibit any method of treating cancer that had been found to be harmful or worthless:". .' . $\quad$ '" "ứt the chief of the bóard or bureat is' in factisupreme: He: is ñowhere compelled to accept its advice or that of anyone. $\therefore 2$ As thése immense powers arei oonferred upon thei chief and exer-
 "personality becomes simportant": It is annotorious"fact that no
physicians, M: Donseneraly who is not an ornthodox member of the A. M. A is acceptable to the membership and hierarchyope thatrorganization And this applies to aldomedical boardss bureaús , faculties of medical ischools and medieadaaboratories, inclữing hospitàlsustaffs"
"At the very threshold, therefore the tegislators are confronted by the remarkable and amusing fact that they are asked to turn over all questions relating to the noble scirence of medicine and the healing ant to an aggregation comprised al most"exclusi vely of members of the so calrederegular or adom

iThat includes questions of combating and conquering the disease cancer and its ravages; it: includes that groupup phy:sicians and surgeons whö, either gnorantiforiknavishly, squéze trom the waxyshands of doomed cancer victims the huscious fees with which to pay for the cruel andingrgeneraj. spurious therapeutic use of the knife, the X-ray and radium; it inclúdés that olass of physicians andi, surgeons whose professional reputations are protected by onceaing errors of incompe tency in consultationswith associateshwo conour in the assertion medical science is without any other remed that which has been employed:

IIt includes the protection of thóse phystians, and sur: geons who aspire to a monopoly of the lucrative cancer market, and who have the boldness to assertithatir any claim of etherapeutic value indthe treatment con cancerit on behalf of any: 7 methodiótreatment advertised sirect to the pubjic\% would be deemed to bor fallse.
"Not for a moment would I be understood as reflecting fin : any respect upon the good intentions, either of the legislators who have been misledrinto introducing the bill, or of the mem-- bers of the legislature who have been deceived into supporiting it. Neither do I criticize those who conduct the great and wonderful channels of publicitys- the public press ; radiovand - tellevisifon who have been swept off their 据et by the propaganda disseminated by sources presumed to be authorities gnthat has been imposed upon their unsuspecting confidence.
uI am fully aware that among those who make up the membership of the sect and organization complained of, there are many brilliant fmen and women. But because of the threat of severe i, reprisalis ajncluding expulsion from membership and its costly s consequencesjo they remain cônformists and thus o for their ser. vility to the principles, policies, practices, edicts and prom clamations oo the A Mo Ao, they continue to be fulr benéficiaries of its iniquities, if not actual accessories thereof.
"I respectfully request the honor and privilege of appearing béfore your fónorable Committee as a witness to give evim dencéin? proof of what-I have saidand what I. shait say in the following summary of eqfirmations:
i. nThe American Medical Association (A. M. A:) and its

10"altoómponenty bödies" in the states, counties and citiesi is.the organizátion of a medidal: sect whose dogmas of therapeutio. praotice aremin acoordance with ther doctrine of faith and beljef: at foundedtupone two phillosophies: the philosophy expressed, by the: Latin phrase, Pontraria, Contrariis, Curanturi, $;$ and, the philo-: sophy Contrariis, Oppenenda' meaning in order to cure, I must opposer: orthe Iaw of oppositionts
 iths the national ofganzation of the medcal profession, and thetrithbelongstorequther phyocians of this countryous These claims are knowingly false. They perpetrate a faud upon the American public. Making and publicizing these cläims shows


 the'sembershipiof the niationais medicalrprofessione inhey ares
 -2.4 3 . whenatironairmedical profession membershipyis made in
 finjtely different medical seots, the philosophios gicreeds and dogmasionwhich arel as unlike as are those ofr the christian, * Hebrew, Moslem and other religious sects; each and all raf which: are guaranteed the same limited rights and privileges, no more

 Hishe thomeopathic's ectiteaches and praotices, othe, art of healing: in "accordancerwith the doctrine of itheory founded ron

 as defined by Webster means the doctrine or theory of curing disease with very minute "doses"of medicine which in a healthy person would profuce a condition like that of the disease


 ganizations with component ibodiespin ritates; coountiles and citties.

> gnthe sect whose donthodox adherents call themselives pinegu-

 medicine and inatherpracticetof the healing."artonu
 competitite war of extermination againstythe institutionscand membérs of the homeopathic andecolectic seotsi for more than a
 glomeration of motives lincludingedefamationg. detractiongina.as trigue; xealiousy , obstruction gsuppression hoppression g, seleish-

 THE GOAL


- UThe goal is andewassmonopolynof the institutionseofmedicalthearning; monopoly tof thenright to treat the siok in the or hospitals of the land; monopoly, of the legal right to say what: is and what is not a therapeutic agent; monopoly of publio medicallopinion; móopolyofothe rightsto setrup; and enforce a
sectarian oodeofethics tor the national medical profession; mónopoly medical services anywhere, jn accordance with methods of treatment other than those taughtiand promulgated by the A. M. A.; in few words - the goal of union of State and Medicine, with
"By, collusion with the managementa of hospital"; the A. M. A. hás denied iand is idenying individual citizens numbering tens of thousands the right to have medicalt treatment in inospitals by physicians other than those who hold A-ino A: membership.

5. furhe binl in question, if venactedy would interfere with the right iand duty of the physician xto prêeribéiñaccordance with hils individual professional judgmentor.

The affidivit concludes with ${ }^{\text {Drent Vorbeck' snstatementron }}$ the ther apeutical value of the Koch cancer treatment, ya modality "which has been decláred"worthless:by"thesAmerican Medical Association and the Pure Foód andeDrugidaninistration:

II am personally and professionally familiar with the use and therapeutic value of the Koch treatment for treating cancer," he avers JI took this. treatment myself for the typenofncancer
 plete, and permanent cure as therresúlto "I prescribedand administeréa this treatment for a, argeiand conspía uous.mábdominal growthrith prompt, completesand permanentresults. The patient was
my wifle
"I have prescribed and administered this treatment to a signifioant number ốpatients áflicted with varioús types of cancer isome instancés were: symptomaticaliy cured; some proved
 X-ray and radium had been used futilely. With rare.exceptions, even in the fatal cases, a marvelous.relief of pain followed its use. In some cases where opiatén iad been gíven at regular intervals daily for relief of pain, the strength and frequency of doses could be greatly modified:
"From the foregoing experience, I pronounce the Koch treatment for cancer an invaluable therapeutio method from the physical and economic stand-point: I consider it my humanitarian, my professional; and my civic and moral duty to give my patients the potential benefits of this the Koch chemotherapy treatment for the diseasercancer; before or after they have been subjected to the knifeg x-ray ond radiumol cannot conscientiously prescribe or recommen the use of surgery, X-ray or radium after the condition known as metastasis has been clinically determined - to existro:


 Tach trat

$\sigma$ Under this straight forward titio the ournal of the American Medical Association; carried the following item ing golume 16.5 Number 5, October 5, 1957:


- has ruled that metronditan toronto canot ad fiupine y
oompounds to the water it supples to z muntodpalities. The argament began when one of the municipalities sued
$E$, Tor̂onto: which was jproposing to siluoridate the water:
 senior authority was perfectivitentitied tiono oos but tir the Ontario Appeal Court reversed this decision, and when Toronto oarried fits' case to the supreme court the latter endorsed the ontario Appeal Courtis decision by fivento twoo mhermajority decision says that the new
- MMetropolitanotoronto by liaw is not aimed at making the s.

Thisupply:of water more pure and wholesome but is destened.t "to oause: the inhabitantsfof thermetropolitan areas". $\quad$.ac. ${ }^{*}$ whether or not they wished to do so, to ingest daily
$\therefore$ smeilltquantities of "fluoride in the expeatation that"
".s. this fillivender great numbers:of themiress suse eptible
$\therefore$ to tooth decay\% Hence therbyway is considered to have
7 zoxceded the powers $\quad$ oonferred by the ontario legislature:
\%. Thiscraises the question as, to whether other ontario
Ey munioipalities that hevesalready fluoridated their wà
z ir ter are acting beyond their Iegal powers whe situa-: tion could be put right by fresh legislation ate the of at next session of the Ontario Provincial Parliament."
 of mass: medication have reasont to be enc ouraged by, e,
 $\because$ border.
 $\because$ ASTATEXAN CN THE HTUORIDAPTON OF PUBLICWWTERSSUPLIESS: MEDICAL-DENTAL AD HOC COMMITTEE - 6 TEPARUATION Of HIUORIDATITNN
$\therefore$ for belie this statementur importantineormation for those engaged in the medacaj, dental and relatedc
 $\therefore$ "reetivés the coaréful consideration it merits"
 and represents the joint efforts of many doctors"and scientists in various parts of this oountry who have conducted an extensive investigation of the facts and other information related tó fluoriation.
 blem of doctors who treat-individual patients and who al-
ways: 'think of rthemeas individuais. . .
$\because$ "The preliminary circulation of thiss tistatement", vealed that thou'sandst of physicians: dentists andt scientists are in accord with the analysis of fluoridation problems discussed hereìn


The Meduco-Dental ad hoc cominte on evaluation of Fluoridation is a voluntary organization formed for the purpose of independently studyin'g this highly controversial subject. Thís investigation is a continuing project. The "Statement" represents the current evaluation of fluoridation based upon existing, evidence'and the potentialities indicated by medical experiencé, perspective; and the trends of soientific invéstigetion Correspondence with the oommittee is invited

Address all communications to:
 Boonton, New Jérsey:

CIMIZENS MEDICAT RBFRRMOE BUREAU, Inc Setaúkét - Toń tisland Ne York

While on this subject of outstanding peiople", the "following list of other dignataries wil informé peope dnd grouns, who oppose artificial mivoridation and the máss-médication ón the public, and the loss of proper doctor-patient relationship might be interesting
"His Holiness Pope Pius XII,
Rev. James Keller, M. M., Christophers,
Rev. Lyle Fo Sheenf Pastor St. Malachys, and many other ôuroh dignataries'
Christian science Followers,
Hon. J. J. Delaney, New York,
Hon. A. Li. Miller Mo Do Nebraska (u. Sorgress),
Hon. Senatori Lundgren, "Massachusetts,
Mr. James Rorty, Noted feature writer,
Dr. M. Klorer, Doctor of Philosophy añ physicist, City College, New Tork;
 Major G. Jordan Ret. U. S. (get hils material oñ morine),
Carl Le Holmgre City Comissioner, Rapid City; S. (Note Read his paper ine Moral Issues in muoridation'l)
Congressman Usiter İ Burdiok;

Robert Edward Edmondson;, Bend,t:Oregom, Nated sindependentypublioist, Hon. J. Weir; Minnesota,
Drob Nesinty Directior of Laboratory Ns: Yority Water-Gas-Elec-

cous
Arthur Ford, Water Commissioner, New York Citys.
Thomas Rkinker, (Retinedy Water Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. (Award Winner;A Mo MoA
Nelson E. Fûlerype E. Santary Engineer, Batavia, New York
Mr. K. K. Pauluov, Noted Researcher (Has challenged top promoters to: debate.)
Mr. ${ }^{2}$ Henry Presholdt, Prespa Monite Water-Proofing Glue Co.
Charles EeperkinsijNoted. Biomechemist
Maurico Natenberg, Writer
Madisont County and Anderson Gity s(Indianal. City andy County Boards



- jorollowing arie as few aspociations whomave come out in op-
position


French Dental Association
Iocal Union of chemical Works Ahticio
Association of American Physicians añ surgeons"
Chiropractic Physicians
119 Dentists of Worcester Dentai Society - 5i Mêbers Worcester

"Daughters of American Revolution, ohío
New York State Conference, D. A. R'
- Royalt SwedishrMedicine Society

SWitzerland Health Asociation
Rubber Worker and Textile worker Unions
Association of Homopathic Physicians
Quite a few local Medical Societies
New York Federation of Womens Clubs:
Womans Patriotic Conference on National Defense
Daughters of Amexican Colonists ache
o(1500 physiojans and dentists sidentists)
some food processors who state they do not use antifjofaliy fluoridated water in their plants: (Reprints of their statements available.)

Hershey Chogolate Co. Monarch Finer Foods
Battle Creek Food Co.
A FHN OF THE THOUSANDS OF PRONTNG T OMPONEN TS



Dr

Dr o Raiph Pino former President Miohigan statemedcal sociéty
Dr. C.J.Stringer, Chtef, Ingham Co., Chest Hópital, Lańning, MIa
Dr. M. S. Rhodé, former chief of Staff, Belleve Hóspital jow York City

$$
-3: 158
$$

Dr. Alfred Taylor, researoh scientist; University of Texas. $\because$
Dr. V. O.'Hurme, Dir. Forsythe Dental' Infirmary for Children;" Boston, Massachusetts
Dre Eudwik Gross; Chief of Cancer Research for the V. A.
Dr. "Jonathan Forman, editor, Ohio State Medical Journal
Dr. F. B. Exner, former Pres. King County Medical Society
Dr. "Simon Beisler, Chief" of Urology; Roosevelt Hospital.
Dr. Fred Wittich, past Pres. "International Assn: of Allergists; Minneapolis, Miñnésota
Dr. D. G. Stoyn, Prof: of Pharmacology University of Pretoria, Union of South Africa
TE: J'. Ryan, D: D. S: , editor;"ORAL HYGIENE
Dr. James G. Kerwin, D. D. S., Passaic, New Jersey Health Dept. (Read'his article in the F'eb: 1958 issue "Dental Digest").
Dr. Marvin Smith; Miami, Florida
Dr. A. A. London, 'D. D. S., Boonton, N. J. (Board of Health)
Dr. Hugh Sinclair; Vice-President Magdalen College, oxford, England
Sir Stanton Hicks, Prof. of Human Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Australia
Dean Rene Fabre, Faculte de Pharmacie, Paris, France
Dr. Gordon B. Leitoch, formerly member of editorial staff of Northwest Medicine
Dr. Gunnar Santessoñ, Medical Clinic, Royal Serofimer Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
Such leading allergists asi Drs: G. L. Waldbott, Detroit; Albert Rowe, Oakland, Calif.; Harry Rogers, Riverton, N. J.; Mason Lowanco, Atianta, Georgia
Dr. McK. Pipes, Ashville, N. C.
A Few More Who Oppose Mass-Medication
Dr. Heard, D. D. S. (nationally known) Hereford, Texas
Dr. Leo Spira; $M$ : D. Vienna-London-New; World Researcher (fluorine)
'Dr Max Ginns: D. D.'S., Sr. Dental Consultant Worcester City Hospital
Dr. William Wolf, M. D., Cilinical Prof. N. Y. University, Dental Laboratory
Dr. Chas A: Brusch, B. S.; M. D., Director Cambridge Medical Cen-
Dr. Raymond I. Girardot; D. $\because$ D. S., F. A. C. P. (Remember his article "They Didnft Know the Gun Was Loaded")
Dr. Robt. J. H. Mickg:It. COl. U. S. Dental Corps (ohallenged promoters with cash rewards).
Dr. Reuben'Feltman, D.:D: S., Research Dentist, General Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey : $:=?$
Dr. Chas. Dillon, D.D.S.g.E. S. D. ' noted. English Dentist
Dr. Robert S. Harris, Ph. D. , Bionchemist Professor M. I. T.
Dr. Frank P. Underhill (late) Prof. of Pharm. and Toxicology, : Yale Úniversi.ty
Dr: Paul Phillips, Biomohemist, University" of Pllinois
Dr. W. T. Schroenck, Rolla School of Mines
Dr. James W. Thornton, D. D. S., Board of Education, Mt. Vernon, New York
Dr. Harry Masslor; Univ. of Illinois College of Dentistry
Dr. Alison, M. D., Los Angeles, Former Pres: Cal: State Medical Society (get reprint of copy of his statement from Committee Member)
Dr. P. P. Oliver, Prof. of Classies; University of Illinois
Dr. D. E. McGoy, University of Illinois

Dr: Jofinsong Dental Direotor, University of Texas "
 Dr. F: F. Heyroth, M. D., Cincinnati, Boardef Health, Dr. Daniel. Tobin, Direotor*Guggentéim Foundaition for chilaren: Dr. Hans Neūman, Mo Dopopto of Dentald Research;Columbia Univerm
 Dr. George óaboucher; M; De Jong Beach; Calif\& (ohildapecialist
 Dr. Henry W. Cave, Consulting surgeon, Rö'sevelt Hóspital:s Dr: Edw "Eglee, spécialist Thoracte diseasest
Dr. Thos. J: Kerwin, Urologist, Flower Fifthi Hospital, $\because$ Dr William Coda Marting Geriatrioián ColeriMemorialr Hospitait.

Thesernstscould goron and on TWe believe the names ogiven will, give data as to the qualifi"ations: of thes" jndividuals "añd groups!
FLASH 2ARećentiy aätión by a group óf 44 sto Potersburg, wlorida Doctors oaused the oity to discontinue artifioial fiuoridation. 0 Brt
"Co D: Harris" Box 4206 - Tower Grovestation


116-page-folio - C. D. Harris - $r$, $\$ 1.00$

OUR MEDICATED FOOD SUPPLY

## 

 gooder óf the Welfare state vintage; who fóroe massiodicatión upon the public at public expense, but at least we can fight back

 purpose of preserving them with no regard as to how we wirl
 through the Federal brúg and fód Administrattionoancight "os However housewités onn help to proteot thén famisiles at leäst insofar as packaged foods are concénéry by reading thé Iabel
t of content on every packer of food bought tretusing to puriz chase ohemioally preserved and adulterated 'soods' and supporting legisfation now pending to control at
 from the nation's milk supply, the Food andidrug Administration has issued restrictiono ondosagés of thesédrugs for cattle"

Consumer Researoh Bulletin, August, 1957 ficige 33

 Midwestern university, suggested that this warning néded frequent emphasis iest consumers forget that pelyets of ic diethylstilbestrol fan artificialhomone to" give wirds.
a plump appearanceland makasthemitender -- are implanted supposedly at the base of the skull in a portion that is
 mas ixatwor

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 diat. 73:276-277 (Aug. 19.56 (New Yore iider
fex man Eshournal of American Medican Associations-- Page 1424

## December 8, 1956

"Food Poisoning Duerto Nicotinic Acid in Meat: Re-
port of an Outbreak. E. D. Iyman, C. J. Potthoff and $\ldots$ En Hop Jacobi Nebraska Mm J. $42: 243-245$ (May) 29.57



No. 17 , August $24,1957-1$ Page 1989


## PHNICIILIN IN" NIIK

The Elimination Of White Bread made with chemically treated flour from the diet iss oajled for ingertainjitypes of severe chronic skin disease by one physician: At a meeting of the Texas Academy of General Practice fastrfallo Dre Arthur. Go Schoch of Dallas pointed out that many of his patients improved markedy within a few weeks after they quit eating commercially-made white bread. He also indicated that he had treated a number of patients suffering fromperpetuation rof: a penicillin reaction by eliminating milk from their diets. The penicillin appears In thermilk of cows which hay en beens givenspenionlyn injections


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 searcher, makes the statement in a letter placed in the congressional record today by, Repo. Delaney (D. - New York).

HDelaney is the author of legislation proposing changes in the Federal food and drug laws for tighter restrictions on the use of chemical food additives.
"Smith has veen'a staff researcher atyHarvard Medical School, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Sloan-Kettering Institute formancer, and now holds. a fellowship from the American Academy of Nutifion for oancer studies."

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"This matter of chemicallingre"dentstin foodulnam"opinion is one of the really serious and important public relations pro-


 Vol 162 , No. 2 , Journel of Amerioan Medical Association,


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 to law by Congress and it is a tribute to the Food and Drug Administration that the particular abuses that the act was originanity designeato corredt havepassedinto the tireality of history."

The New England Journal of Medicine -- Page 1102 December 6, 1956










 ministration, George P. Larrick.



Dootors Sound Off Against Obsolete Laws That Permit Some


 New York Mirror Magazine







"Included sin" ther "seízed foods was a carload of wheat damaged by lead pain't pitgment proviously transported in the car."

Food and Drug Administration, Release Tuesday, January 29, 1957
"SPRAYS CONTANIMATE FOOD USED IN AMERICAN HOMES"

Liver, Stomach Disorders Seem Possible From Continued Consumption, Says Sammartino.

Bergen Record, June 11, 1957. Bergenfield, "Many of the foods Americans are eating today have poisons in them, Dr. Peter Sammartino, President of Fairleigh Dickinson University, told Rotary Club members at yesterdayis luncheon meeting in clinton Inn, Tenafly . . ."

## "PENICILIIN'S ENTRY INTO IIILK FOUGHT!"

A. P. Dispätch -- St. Jouis, Missouri date line
"The Federal Food and Drug Administration is seeking means of removing small quantities of penicillin present in a "significant percentage of todayis market milk," Commissioner George P. Larrick said today.

We have asked the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with us in a very broad educational campaign designed to acquaint dairymen with the steps they must follow to produce clean milk free of penicillin, " Larrick said in a speech prepared for the third annual conference of the council on Consumer Information."

CONTAIINATED FOOD SEIZED BY FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG ADIIINISTRATION AINONG IT BUUK GRAIN AND FLOUR .
"Seventy-one shipments of contaminated flour were seized. Eight of these, aggregating $476 \frac{1}{2}$ tons consisted of bulk grain and flour containing poisonous chemicals added for seed treatment, or to prevent insect and roden't damage during shipment and storage."

Release of Food and Drug Administration 'September 30, 1957
"CONSUMERS NEED TO LEARN HOW TO PICK ORANGES FOR QUALITY"
"WHAT DOES GRADE "A" MEAN? To most housewives it is a symbol for high quality, and quality is synonymous with whole-someness. That was the report of William H. Feldman, D. V., M., of the Mayo Clinic, at a food and drug conference. Mr. Feldman
found. that ther people he interviewedrassumedvascamatter of course that if poultry was läbele "Grade "A"M"it would also have been inspected for disease and other signs of unwholesomeness. He pointeducutu however, that sucheismot theroasegand poultry that' is inspectted and"subsequently graded mustucarry the addi-
 order to avoid confusing and misleading the consumerigit was suggested that when uninspected poultry is graded the words "not inspected" should appear on the label along with the grade marking:


MASS MEDICATION+VIACHEIITCAL PROTECTION OF FRUITS AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION TAKES STEP TO $\therefore$ : PRESERVE RIGHT OFWREE CHOICE

YGHEMICAI PRESERVATIVES added after fruits and vegetables have been harvested must now be declared on the label. Growers organtiations are putting' pressure on the Food, andinnug; Administration to exempt the kshippers of, ifresh produce from, theriabeling requirements? It seemsithat consumerspdon't tike to abuy t lemons, for example, labeled "To Malntain Fresbress in Transit --Thísimíituhas been Protected with: Sodiumpo-Phenylphenate." Commissioner George P. Larrick has itaken the position that 花the consumer has a right to know whether a preservative is added to food and what it is." For the consumer is. sake jo whepe heicant "mantaint his" forthright stand"th ....
 "gating on oúr,owng which béars"out" the oontention on Consumer". *-Bületino I

The following cards measuring three by five inches were on fruit shipments but disoardediby thernetanser, no doubtrfor the obvious reason that "it wouldourb" consumer lappeajes

These cards are very smaky and the note torretailers an-
"notuncing the Féderal. Food"and: Drug": Administration requirement: to display the ruling is in four point type, so that the average person woulderot notice it or could: soaroelystread itit he dide
"Io Maintain Freshness in Transit--This Fruit Has Been:Bi-; phenyI proteoted."
phenylue peeshness of This Eruit Has Been protected with Bi
uNote: to Retailers - Federal Food and Drug Administration Requires That All Retailer Display This Card With The Fruit At Time of Sale:


 TMGepreoeding articles were taken from the CITIZANS MEDICAL



of

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. USHER L. BURDICK -of



TV THE: HOUSEO OF REPRESENTATIVES


- Din bundrck Mr. Speaker This offoosis swapod with




 Representag ve USHERSDORURDTCK State of North Dakotá, Un'ited States Houser of Repreentatives, - Washington, D. C.

DEAR"REPRESTVTATIV BURDICK:
 own Gread which appeared on Unitedrics International winestoday was mós't interesting, and I must sey I weicomed the fitatement because I agree with you nearly 100 percent.
W
 made bread manufactured by a ophercap plantathis breadedo will come to yoü from Mifineapolis where itt is now being made, and the enolos ede folder will teld you the full story ;of the
 क We hope jo buicdiospitais throughout the sountry trom the sale of Angelital's Bread, and perhips the bread will help sup port you in your new campaign against pastelike, store-bought


Incidentally, the bread has just been introauoed into Fargo,
 loaves the frolsum bakery plant there. "Whioh"onty proves.a that your constituents have good taste for a real homemade

In addition to this letter, this concern sends the following pamphilet:

NUN'S HOMHMADE BREAD MAY BE MIRACLE

* TO BUILD NEN HOSPITALS

(By Hubbard Keavý)
HENDERSON, NEV* --Amid plenty, Ail Freeman wäs literaliy starving. He couldntt retáin a bite of food in the Rose de Lima Hospitas, -here in an oxygen tent to olear up an ailment in his lung dating baok to his combat service in italy in World War II.
'Then a nün fed him a piece of buttered and toasted bread.
Freeman lived on this bread for 5 days, saying with the gratitude of a man freed from great hunger, "This müst havie been made by an angel."

He missed the wonderful-tasting bread when he got home and often went back to the hospital to get a loaf. The Sisters of St. Dominic couldn't sell the bread, but Freeman, like 'many other ex-patients who had tasted the bread while they were ill, left a generous donation at the lititle chapel fireeman, a publicist, represents the sands Hotel in nearby Lasi Vegas and had been trying for a year to raise funds for the badly needed extra beds at Rose de Lima.

He thought up the idea of putting the bread on the commerclal market with a royalty coutribution going to build up Rose: de Lima Hospital and then to build other hospitals all over the country. The bread seemed unusually good to him--but to make sure, Freeman sent hundreds of loaves out to people all over the oountry asking for their frank opinion.

When the sampling was done, Freeman knew he had something special in the way of bread. Peopie wrote that they had never tasted bread so delioious in all their lives, that it was even better than their own homemade bread.

The recipe used by Sister Angelita was 100 years old, first used by her grandmother in her native Germany. The trick was to get a commercial baker to make the bread as good as Sister Angelita.

The Sands Hotel got behind the projeot, with its president, Jaok Entratter personally heading the work, and finally 700 loaves were produced commercially at a cost of \$20 each. And Freeman knew he had started something when; during the first week the bread was on sale in Las Vegas, 5,000 loaves were snapped up. As 3 cents a loaf royalty, that meant $\$ 150$ for Rose de Lima.

Entratter set up a charitable Angelita Bread Foundation, with a trustee board composed of a Lutheran, a Mormon, a Caitholic, a Protestant, and a Jew. The goal--to market the bread nationally, to build Rose de Lima Hospital, then to build, hos-
 quality bakers in most large citiesm-they get the recipegnthen: secret of mixing and the trademark "Angelitals Bread" for one
 the loaves to the Angelita Bnoad froundation to build hospitals.

Sister Felioia, administrator, of the Rose de Lima'Hospital, prays daily for the success of the project. Jast year, her smallor,overworked staffe took carefof 3,000 pataents- 48 peroent of whom wer Lutherang Protesitant" Baptistmand Methodistjo 22 percentr of whom wer ewish; and, 30 percent of whom were Catho dional the Sisters were conoerfed with;was the fact that they were ail ill and needed care.

bso soon, Angelital soread, winl be out on the market soon, with the help of God, Sister Felioia will have her badly needed sextray bedsond oommunities alloverfAmericarillohave:


"Do you suppose," Freeman asked Sister Felicia, "that ar~ ther we, getwa good start wifh the hospitals that the Angelifa Foundation might haver a little lefto over fo helpeus build a a m



 Dosw

Small mills all over the country can turn out unbleached. flour, and one large mill in North Dakota, the State Mill and Elevator Grand; Forks No Dake oan supply; this floureandrno doubt hundeds of small mits throughout the countrysoan suppy

 because housewives were too busito bake but this pamph et efo shows the way out. Let the bákers bake the bread in quantities fromunbleached flour, and under a formula exactly inke, the homemadebrea prooess. That wo d supply wat i feared that house w ves would not find, wime to make rit, tooks as though we were

"herit One, other caution - good bread cannoty be made from doctored, water fouridern water used in bieadopojons the breador: Buy your bread where good pure natural water is used. If the. water will kill a goldish donttuse it. Natural water has as fluoride in it, but nature has buffeted it with other ingredients








WHEAT THE GREAT RELIGIONS TEACH: Contributions OOA 36 Religions
 - The truths that have guided mankind from the earifest times
to the findingrof the Dead Sea Sorolis.
安 trat
1.258,: Copyrighted Publication - Two Years in Preparation"

This book explains mimis search away from selfecenteredness to total happiness as: found in the spixitual teachings of:

Buddhism - Hinayaha, Mahayana, Zen
Christianity - its many divisions, Christian Soience, Mormon, Quakers, Rosicrucians and Theosophy
Confucianism - Incas, tibet
Druids - Celits
Essenes - (Dead Sea Scrolls)
", Greece and Rome: - Mystery Cults and Pythagoras

 Judaism - Hebrew
Mayan - Toltec - Aztec
Mithraism
Taoism - Lao Tzu

, $\because 546$.
Zoroastrianism Parsees - ending with a dissussion of the Dead Sea, Scrolls

The Series in Life Magazine covered only 6 religions and (devoted most of its pages to the shell of their outer ceremonies. Arnold Toynbee saysy man must learn to regard all the higher religions as revelations: of God a Civilizations:are but stepping stones in" matis spogress to deeper ${ }_{n}$, spiritual, insighter ith $\because=4$

In this book you will find truths the clergy does not know.

It witu answer such questions as: Is thereproof of odod? What is therplace of religion in modern life today? Is relie. gion, outmoded? etc. \%

MIIEOGRAPHED - 186 pages: - Heavy, Printed - Illustrated: Cover.
.- For this wonderful booke write and order from
HEALTH RESEARCH,
$\because r$ MOKELUNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

## BEIRUT, LEBANON

(VianWestern Union Cable) - Standard Oill and the Rocke feller boys in Washington (Duales and Eisenhower) have oreated here the hottest. spot for American cannon fodder since World War II.

If World war III breaks out in Lebanon (the chances here being figured about even) it will be due solely to standard Oil's greed and the subservience to the House of Rockefeller of our Administration in Washington.
 ing the landing of the Marines here this week was that he did
 reason should have his head (if any) examined. No American has
 who w'ere:"kidnappedibyt Cuban rebel's ande'held asinostages̃o. Ike' didn't even bother to send their families a message of condo-


His conoerń obex the over the place here. A successfull revolution willimeanothat the rebels will capture the town of Sidon, 25 mileselsouth of here, and take over the tidewaten tomminus oflistandardsoil's 1,067-mile pipelinexfromy the ritchrsaud-Arabianl oily fielas. Also the huge storage tanks: int which there are minionse\% gallons: of oif awaiting'shipsitiontransportmitethru andsoüt of the Mediterranean.

HerdSM - netembts

Ikets position is weakened by the fact thatrisuchdan"unvasion should havive been initiated by the Unilitedonations?oeInstead, thelrockéfellerg governmentratswashington initiatedsiatond then told U. N. to hop to it. Our representativertootedins f(Henryit Cabot Lodge) had a speeoh already written for him in Rookefeller



Before the New York newspapers were on the street with in-


 Rock Mob is risking a third world warg was built with $\$ 25,000$, 000 of American taxpayers: money illegally given standard 0il


The seriousness of the situation is reflected in the non-

 said to have Communist sympathies, said "Washingtón use the same reasons to explain its actions in Lebanon that


- 50500

Englandis Manchester GUARDIAN said the American government is stricken with panic bythérevolutiontineirad, awheresem by the way --- Standard 0il has wells producing a million barrels of oil a day ándablequartioipation in an exploring corporation


The Iondon DAILY HERALD said that Britain must not join the madness of Amerioan landings in the Middle East.

These facts are all known to every Amerioan correspondent


 that mentioned it.





- 坟五69

The decision in Lebanon was whether or not to exchange the lives ánd blood of finerioans for oil: It was decided we should be willing to make the exchange. When the shooting starts in the Middle East expect prices to go into conbitis: It could be 4 to 6 years before cars, T. V. sets, and other goods are available as they are now. ? Nasser became hero to 80 militon Arabs when he seized the Suez from the "Wéstern Capitalists:" Ike forced the British, French, and Israeli troops to let him keep.it. Now he is taking the oil fields from the-Capitalists --and Ike objécts. . . The U. S. learns it cannot buy friends with dollars. TThe more givemaway, dollars, the fewer friends. Though some dollars have been used to bribe of fioials not to cut the throats of officials of other countrijes. $\because$.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO AMERICA
AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS
MR. DULIES SAID in $1955^{\circ}$ before the Senate Finance Committee: "The President may, at his discretion, sacrifice a part or all of anys American industry, if he believes that his foreign" policy would be furthered thereby":

THE NORTHWEST - Japanese plywood manufacturers t have just about destroyed the plywood industry in oregon and Washington.

Lumber, metal mining, and sugar produotion - Key industries in the Paaific Northwest are : . facing: bankruptcy: .

TEXTILES - The American government sells American cotton to: Japanese textile manufacturers at prices of $6 \&$ a pound below what Amerioan milis are required (by the government) to pay for the same cotton in As a result; million American textile workers have been cut to a 3 or 4-day work week. two hundred eighty textilre mills have closed since 1947. "Imports of woven cloth haty jumped 735 percent.: :

OIL - Weline right now . . witnessing the destruction of an industry because of foreign imports.

In Texas, the State and Federal taxes on domestic oil amount to 75 oents a barrel, while the present tariff on the imported oil amounts to 5 to 10 cents a barrel. There is no incentive for expioration any more. .They can produce only nine days a month. .

We have reached a point where foreign oil on which we could not depend in emergency presents a threat to our very:, existence. .

MINING - . Imports of foreign copper are destroying the American copper industry. In the past two years 719 (out of 720 tungsten mines) have closed down. . Lead and zino (production)
is the lowest in moderishistiony mownwithout a home supply of these metals, our national defense would be maimed in time of war. fourfeconomy isilalready seriously damaged in a time of peace

 handmadéglass, atileqand coal industrias). ?Hereisare:joases roft jé




 NEUGENGANDCoTher President, negotiating with Iceland forinewo-1 airbases\%. Fonsought to.sappease, Iceland by sacrificing the fiNewEngland fishingrindustrymionds -
 FIRST TIME IN 24 YEARS, TO ASSUME THE DUTY THAT THE CONSTITUTION


(From DAN SNOOT REPORT, March 24, 1958: Quotes from

- Senators ana Cóngressmen)


##  2 SHOULD HAWAIT BECOME THE 5OTH STATE?

[^24]-r "Nownthatacongréssinasi votedifor admission ofralraskawas 3
 ers are clamoring for early admission of Hawail as the 50th



 omy of Hawaii than the average American ever dreams. The facts in thisucitallysimportantematterahavembeenalimostrentirel yIs as

 m The economy of Hawaithindargely controlledubyathe interat national Longshorements"andwhirehousemunion"which" is:"headed by: Harryt Bridges who is Presidentwof therUniontothentwe willerozk into the cold facts regarding his oontrol iof Hawailal Harry: wo Bridges has been"identified with Communist activities in our
 tus was not documented by the.Houseacommittee "on Un Americansis

 - Patrick walsh, fiormèry yavikremini agent inncanadars thercos.
 as a vice-president of the Cominform maritime apparatus" Ary report bysthe senäte Initerior Committeer duringy 9.49 s said; that Bridges wasp "knownva's" one"ofethe topileaderswofthermaritime: "e section of the Cominform." This committee reportr alsosstatiod ${ }^{2}$ "The Communist International maintains a special agenoy to dism
 munist Parties throughout the worldze The annualerepontiof the

agitation and propaganda department reveals that during June,
 nine comminist publioations ine the U . A. One of these was. the cavifomia wabor"terala of "This publioation is the ofer ficial ôgan and mouthoiece of Hárry Bridges and the T.: I. W: .
 gets lits news propactund free from Moscowo tht

Harry Bridges union athe: Internátional Jongshorement a and Warehouse Union was expelied from the C. I. O. in 1949 after findingsthat the ention organization wascommustadominated. Those who are fänliar with the extreme lieft-wing' naturerof the 0 O. 0 and the extent to which it fóllows the Communist party fine realize the degree or opentommunistiontrol requined for: them to expei a member union as: Communistidominated os The of ficial Térritoriai commssion on subversive Aotivities in Hawaif reportedas follows regarding the International Iongshorement se dinion: study of the $1: 955$ elected officers: international offcers, Li. W! UQMemoriallassociationsof-i fitoers and dirétors and full time paidemembers of the Itome
 either identified Communists or known alumit of thexcommunist
 Bridges and his Unilons Now, let' gegetinto the unpleasant facts cono erning the control this Moso ow directed outit, and fts presidenthave overthawaig whichateftwing politicianswant to admy are our 50 thy tate ${ }^{2}$, stated UStince bercioun Insular Affairs. ber"1945, the Hawailantislana have bécóme oone cof the central: operations bases and a strategic clearing house for the communst campaignagaintothe United. States of Mmenica: The report warned us that "By the well"known infiltrationstactics
z of worl domunisma revative handat ofemoscow adherents in:
 "pensistently sabotaged the" economic" Iife of the territory"t Thils premeditetedoampaign of sabotage sthrough;strikes, slyow dówns "arbitrary work stoppágest, "aduviolent racialnagitation/s is inspired, mañged; directed, and"financed Iargely throught.

 the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union, iss them, unseen Communist dictator of the Territory of Hawaif." This investigation began eäry in 1948 anduwasabandonedrin June, s'1949 after a move in Congress for Hawainan statehood was sidé
 gress häs moyed möre towards the lef tsince 1949 and there is some doübt that even such "facts ás those I have just "described winl hàt them now certainly when directo aid to:communist Conspiracy: "Government is is wod byeongress we can fear the worse for our Nation niny ate involing national security

After eight yearslatrote investigation istanted by the com-- mitteo oñ Interior and Insular Affairs was resumed by tho Sen "ate Internal Security sub 'committee in December, 1956\% one of the first witnesses wángeñar Johnew" ofdaniel ginnownasw thron Mike and formerncomanding general ofthe United states Army forces in the pactife from 1952 through 19.54: "He told the
 Sub*Commiteevthat therdangex fromyCommn sm in Hawaijowas igust
 lands ane veryoimportant mijitarily and thatothe communists spend, 220,000 a!yeareonorganizationai work there.mbasing; his testimony:uponyiswwartime experiencenasthe Navylsohiefotra tegic planner in the pacienogndmiral charles Mo copke told the Committee that Communist domination of Hawaii "could spell ir-

 an Thersenaternterjor:Committeendescribed, the Communstoppt Eration to takeovert tho Demoratio Partyon Hawaijom Bepresen téativel:Carrolił Reecesoff Tennesseec describeduthe Senate committee? si) findingstas follows whirs the Reds took oontro pofthe I."I. W: U.ulanternationalitongshoremen! sandowarehouse Unionl;
 thenzefouredutoll Themeomitteeneport startedidiohn Weyne Hall, the lleader of theris Lie Wg U. th the Hawaitan Isiandsgn

 sistance:tó ber given the Dempratio Party by.the I: IN W U U
 campaignto sinfiltratekandscantrol, the, Demopratio party fromre the preainctt fievel up through the Terpitorial conventionempa which wassoheduled:for Majo 1948, Thiseinflitration was

 cratic Territorial Convention was held in Honolulu on Mầ 2 ,
 munist? Party qembers were delegates orpalternates to this. oonvention \#heýcontrolled every committee in the oonvention in
*20
smoyal Democrats were thorrisied upon meajizing that thein ; parityorganizationimiad been capturedrbv the oomminjtser in a

 and Democratio candidaterfor delegaterto Washington said, in ora
 the high comilttee offices of the Democratio Party an India
 serious \%the Conunist problem"was momewoannotuexpeot statehoodes until wéprove \% bis thatiwe oan solye this Gommunist


4
 his +eyesightratithe, handswof arlabor goon , went to Hawai apfow years ago to trẏato discover thessouroe of Bridgest political and industrial powers Hedreportedi somenof his findingstinthe Américanilegione magazine foriootober, 19.56 Mr Riesel said
 backit Fifoundolabormieaderscisolatedsas wall as-ingulated, tryingtto fightiobututueriy ignored by itheir nationai ieaders at home who have not dispatched money or manpower for an éfective fightsonfBiadgesi machineow I found that Bridges! and Hall 's'spowervwas?so strongithat theirn agents could wander through thenegislativerchambens wh witapheyrecevedropies of sem oret document before specialr legis lativeoommitees received.

 ernor vetoes it, members of both parties voted to override the
vetothe
I found that the legislature had cut the anti-subversive committee budget to $\$ 10,000$ a year." Can you imagine -a Communist agents wander through the Hawaiian legislature at will influencing them. The Democratic Party is under their control and the Republicans were scared to "death of them. Robert McElrath, identified communist and radio propagandist for the Iongshorement Union announced during 1956 that the Union would not concernitselfuwithe either party, but would concentrate jin its pnéeleotion activities on seeing to it uthatits friends are t revarded"and its enemies punished. "l

During 7953 ,
During 1953, the International Longshoremen 1 s and ware: "housentunion" staged la devasta'tingstinke in Hawaiti no, grotest the fonviction of Jack Halle jandisix others: for oplotingeto teach and advocate ithe violentwoverthrow offthe United rstates. "Government." Two thousandrstevedores: of the Union refused, to load cargo for Korea. When Harry Bridges calls the dook workers from their jobs, all business in Hawaii comes to a halt." Thésenate Interior committeessaidsin their 1949 report that, "At'any moment, the Communist leaders of the Io I Wo Uo. Inter-
"national Iongshoremen "and Warehousementsunion decide that condititos are not to their iniking the commerce of the Hawajian Islañ ${ }^{\prime}$ "is brought tó a standstill !", Time afterrtimégridges and his Union havertilediup the economy of Hewaif.

ABöut two thousand government and hospital employees in Hawati are enrolled in the Unitedopubio Workers Union, headed by Henry Epsteiñ also identified as a oommunist Party member in sworn testimony,before the Hawaian subversive Activities, Commissionis

In his article in the American Legion magazine of october, 1956: Victors Riesel: informed: us that the Kremlin announced to Communists during Deo emberg 1955 that they consider ed Hawaij. a "oolonial area He Haid that too many Amerioans were busy. on" the:"cocktail circuit to pay much attention to reports" from. Moscow on a significant piece in the Soviet communist partyps, Central Committee publication "Kommunist." Nothing goes into thi's magazine withoutispecial orders from Communist leaders:

- In the liast week of 1955, Kommunist magazine mentioned Hawaif $\therefore$ "and American irun Samoai as"examples of capitalist noponialism". The Iremlin announced that these areas must be lijberated by + "revolutionary action." From evidence which the Press has blacked out fromour American people, i.t seems the communist Cónsplíátórs áe well on their way towards miberatingit Hawait.

In this driver for Hawaily the conspirators want Hawaij to become a state, probably so they can send their senatorsiandy representatives to Washington and for other reasons. The Senate Interior Cominittee in its report of Juner 21 , 1949 warned us: "Statehood for Háwaii is aupimary objective of communist polioy in the Territory. The I.I. W. U. and the Communist Party say frankly that they could control a clear majority of the delegates who would write the new State Constitution."

Considering all these facts, could admission of Hawaii as our 50th State possibly be in the interests of America?"

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-174
$$

rị Thevqhiriesé communists heapedrindignitiestand humiliations
 on end
 their only means of communcation was scratched symbolse on ay dirt floor.

These two good men had not harmedativing or eature ors s
 with the souns of men not theyr pel iefs they stroverony for the theal th and the pappins and the spiritual enriohent of the Chinese people.
a But these things had no bettormeaning to the Communistsi than that of axouse for torment and tortureo. Thatis what com-
 from the jutge

It was not China or the chinese peoplew wo ivrought these? - toribleinjuries upon the optio priestson Mather Moormack; sifil unable to speak little above a whisper, told reporters in San Franolsoo "I want the people in Red ohina to hear-about - thans"
\% Eventual the whole world wirl fonowabout the rdegradation that is the sole fruit of Communism and will reject att at



N AF A SUMMIT meeting on the Midae East is tô include re se presentatives of the Arab nätons; sas Soviet Premier Khrushchev demands, then Israel too should be invited.

Aräb nationalism claims that-its objectivesare to wipe out the last vestiges of colonialism in the Midaie Hast ana to provide a better life for the people of the area Butnits, has never relied on those legitimate alms to win. the masses of Arabs to its cause.
$\therefore$ "Instead it has made sweeping gains by emotional appeal, by feeding thésfies of hatred for Israel er Mhe Arab nations haverbeen diverted from solution of their problemspor nursing that: grudge against the tiny nation which gave theif combined might: "à smáshings military 'defeat

A Arab: hatredeforlisrael has been cunningly exploited by the Soviet in posing as the Arabsinbest friend: Both Soviet andrArab spokesmen oan be expected to use a summit meeting as -aisoap box for antirural propaganda at, the very least. maximum aim could be to isolate democratio Isráel from its. Western ties.
$r$ It would be unair to denty Israel ax vope to repyo rat SAN FRANCISCO FEXAMTNER Truth Justice fublic service Sec: 1 Sato Jul 26 , 9.58

METROPOLITAN AREA GQVERNHEN - INVITATION TO DICTATORSHIP
City and county areas throughout california and throughout the United States arembeing prossured and oajoled into, accepting what is touted as a tinewit form of government deceptively known as Metropolitanism or Home Rule. States are ioine told that

- their constitutions are outmodeduand must be rewriten to bring them up to date-m or killed off and a "moderni constitum tion sisubstitutiedie:-

The open and obvious purpose of ail thís is to persuade the people to give up their voting power, their right to elect the men who make añ administer the lews and to substitute an appointed State Manager and an appointed Area Manager who

- willcin turn appoint all the administrative oficials whom we have heretofore had the night to elect. In other words it is oentralized government under a dictator and his appointed subordinates whom we; the people, have no right or power to touch, $\therefore$ et ther to put in office or to remover

Thĭs is béng sold to Amerioans as a in ewi form of government. There is nothing new about it. It is as old as the oldest: tyranny or dic tatorship the world has ever seen. It was under this form of government that Nebuchadnezzar and other Oriental kings ruled Great Baby̆ồn hündrềs añ evén thoúsánds of years before Christ; and Pharraoh ruled Egypt at the time of

Moses．It was under this：form ofovernment that the French kings ruled before the revolution．It was under this form of



We are the only nation in the world that has ever complete－ Iy freed itself from this apointive dictatorship：nweltought a Revolution for the＇night to eléet those wholgoverneusor Rosa－ lié Gor＇d＂n，＂in＇her＇excellentrbook Mine Mentaganst America，wh



＂This was the first and only system of government in his－<br>tóry which made imposstivet the growith of ant alin－powerful   s．nave oompieto contrail authority；otherwisel their tyrannyit cannot withstand the revolitwof mentwhowish to．be freetum

Americacan hevere broughticompletelurunder atsocialist

 ＂Motropolitan areasit whit ch cean ber＂iréted from aucentralrhead－ quarters．

Isnitit perfeotly plaing then，why we are having this vehement drive toward the abolition of localygovernmentstand the centralization of power in a few hands？The internationa－ list suph for a long timé＂Te＇knowthey have practically taken over our federai governmento weare just discovering how far－reach－ ing are their plans and how thoroughly they have laid the foundations for＂making over＂all our local．governments．There are 22 organizationswith headquarters at 1313 East 60 th st．，
 more than 50 years－laying these foundations．


 we find on page qo this proposat pita＂modelostate government＂：
＂A single－ohambered legislature would select＂frimitits own members a legislative council of nine members．Their coun－



an on page 39 for foshadowedthe eventuantranserto thásen－
 －sumbitatecontroj hássuen preserved but itsvexeroise has been taken from the legislative andaentrustediso theradmin－ istrative officers，wherever it has been felt that its pre－

tshe more central zed governments on France Germany and

sell this centralization the the Máriodan people? EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY?
 Ourifrrèsentesystem-oflocalseléted governmentss ispinefficient,

 more""efficient"than'a"repubiican form. ofrgovernment - if by
 tioñ "The dictatorship máy also bes mone economicaliint terms. of money: dybut by whät measure oan we reckon the cost per dictatorshin ins texms of humanifireedom, humans dignity, and its, toll of suffering andeoppessiont Are we willing tomsanificersock much; for the pitomise of the savingi of a fiew dollars in money? In the long run, dictatorships always' 'turn out, to beimore expensive in every way - - because unlimited power inevitably leads to unlimitedrabuse of power; andruncheckedrspending of (Remenber; the peóple would have normeans of removing an administrator, no matter what herdids)

i Tt ins quite evisentisthàtothe uscientitior experts"

 themselves to be the only ones who"knowihowithirs governmentax * ought to be run - - therefore it is the dutiy of the people to hand the control over to them and their !newtogovernmentidis:

It is an Aladan' s lamp deaill Youmemémber that Aladdin! s wife twas persuaded"bys the "scheming uncle to exchange the olda lamp which had given them and could continue to give an al that they ne eded on wanted, for ta glitterimg shinynew lramp, - which ooulid give them nothingo:

If the Amerioan people are persuaded to hand over their Goding ven-irghts under oun: God-inspirediconstitution, in exchange for the glittering fompty promises of the scheminge itexpertsigh they will provertenry. Valilace was trightit. And" they willudeserve the Communistmaminated, One-World Government they winl get.

Aldemphasis jan quotationsis ours on a Committee for the Preservation of the Constitution
 Hollywood 27 California Augúst $5: 1958 * * * * * *$




FLAVORINGS - To cut costs, some ice cream manufacturers use

 col, used as anti-freeze in radiators and as paint removers.

tics and isynthetic rubber: (4) for:pineapplemethyl acerematy
 is itritating to mucoussmembranes it oancauserchronic pula
 tate, an oil paint solventy efons Nut-butyraldahydegian, ine: gredient of rubber cement andosynthetion resinser (fi) estraw-ic
 ticle in Tan oi 9.58 : Prevention

careminnoculatedr yearly witht arsynthetic chemicaly, usuäly y as called stilbestrol. An estrogenic substanoe (artificial. $\because$ female hormone), stilbeatrol is also fed to steers for the samé commercias reásont It is estimated that athleast half
 sumetmillions of pounds oflstilbestrol-produced meatio cookingidoes not destroy the drug

Testl'fying before thé Delaney Committeet one learned specia- : list after another solemnly warned that stilbestrol is a
"añenbus compounds far-reaohing innits effects' re They said it゙ should be:dispensed; onliy under prescription; fissunsafe : of
 after orfginal, implantation, a pellet, transforred fromones +4 animal to another, retained sufficientaotivity todinducesa isu tumor.
 oarbon developed ifor pesticontrol--The nse of on'e and as y a half pounds of dieldrin an acre, he said, caused the death of dogs, chickens, geese; "turkeys;',jackrabbits; isnakes.fry gophers, quail and pheasants.
alland pheasants ". . .tests by the U. S. Fish and Wildiffe Service had shown t that a pound of dieldrin 1 has sufficient toxicity fto kinlis t approximately 4,000,000 quail chicks . . The Federal Depte
: of Agrioulture is: distributing dieldrin at the rate of 2 to

- $\% 4^{\prime}$ pounds "an" acre in nine Southern states." - From the New York Times Fobe 2,1958 ,
NOXIOUS SPRAYS - YWHATISSHAPPENTNG TO THE SOII? When lead arsenate is applied over ariong period, the soil may be loaded with it to such an extent that few other plants will grow after the trees are removed. :Replants may not thrive for 10 years or more. Continued applications of sulphur may produce an acid condition far below the optimum for good growth:" From uwhither orichard Spraying in The Rural New Yoiker, March 1, $1958 \%$
ä̆ka, vëniclevforidrugis Tlubride is arcorrosive poison that
 tempt tó usé water thisewáy isndeplorable." "saidury Charles":
 ciatioño GASES, GUNGAMORS P PoisonousuDDT; often used in yaporizersin in the home, bakeries, food markets, restaurants, etcos rhas. been largely displaced by Lindane-the most toxic member of the" BGG family. TheiJournal of thecAmerican Medioal Association's for"Oct': 19.54; reported that at;has;been"discovered an that lindane is stored "in significant ameunts, in the brain". and liver arid that it may induce profound and long-lasting 'éfeóts' on the central nervous system.
"The overwhelming majority of the Amerioan peopie believe that", the "competitive'system end the profitemotive have brought to this "ount try"an" over"all standard"of ilving higher thant" "ay's reached" before, an'alin history" and highernthan in any an other countrys All the more important cish ithats.stern rem. straints should be placed on those who seek profit by conscienceliess explittation of their fellow Americans. Every decent man and woman will agree with the Journal of the Americañ Medicall Aissóciation that it is difficult to ima-
 of others, including small children, for the sake of finank: cial gain. Such people deserve no consideration. "If their instincts are not revolted by. the thought of profiting by selling sickness, or perhaps death, to others, then surely laws must be written whith will make fuch business enterprise' wholly unattractive."-Firom Leōnard Wickenden's book, Tiour Daily Poisony, por $139 \%$ ( $33^{\circ} 00$ : from: HEALTH: RESEARCH,
 Don't betput ofe bjo bureavoratia "promises that !"something ${ }^{2}$, will be donem. Beilleve that, after the necessary legisiation "is' enforced law Señ'. 10 for petitions (for yoursele and neighbors to isign) a to:


Do you oppose polisonou's adaitives in food and beverages? Your"sigñature"on á"carefully piepared Congnessional Peti-tion-and any other support you can contribute to this came paign--will increase by just that much the likelihood of uitimate vitctôry:ovier cotamercial exploitation.

Dear Friends:

- $\because$ The reluctance of our lawmakers to prohibit poisonous additives in fódswand beverages :and, the immenst ty yof our nation ocombine to necessitate arvery large total of signed petitions'。
 well ashorganizations：striving diligentlyin ibehalfor the Congressional＇Petitionccampaigns，Almost，invariably théy are theiselfsacrifiaingeones whothave labored＂forsyears in oner field or another for the sake of humanity．Willing as．they in are，however，the entire responsibility for carrying this cam－ paignstiroughitolviotoryt cant be done by these staunch，work－
 ＂the great taskóf securing enough signatures to effect it our purposeg gust be：shared：by ever increasing ranks of volim： unteers whose efforts，go beyond signing their own namest ver Each of uswho ist ablej＝t and génuinely distressed about chemically induced，physicai degeneration should aceept，ec－ tive opposition as our own moral duty．
 the onclosedi petition＂filled＂and＂ordering＇more for distrit a； bution to friends＂，acquantances and business associates anym









（adt actime when the whole western world was in the midst of an unparalled depression，Swankirkia small town in the Bavarian Forest，Germany，suddenly came to life in 1930．＂There was aidoall：mine which had to berelosedt down during the derig ＂pression＂An engineer g named Hebeoken；had purchased the mine．He started working it＇and paid the workers with un－ hoardable medium of exchange，called＂Wara＂．It was brought int toj ciroulation by the：＂Wara Exchange Associ＇ationil．to＂putu ． into practice the principles of Silvio Gesell． －挡

This demurrage money：：rapidivecame sinto goirculation en Its full amount went from the mine to the workers，to the retailers，from there to the wholesalers and to the bank． And from there it went back to Hebecker at the mine－so close ing the cycler pröduation and fistribution without interers ruption of the ciroulation of this unhoardable moneys was an punishediby an autiomatic demurnage fiee．
；かんのグ，
In a few weeks inemploymentwas a thingof the past－m the economic boom grew．Then it began to expand into neigh－ boring districts．Swankirk became an isle of prosperity surm rounded by a world of depression and misery．

But，not interested in the prosperity and well－being of the peoples the Finance powers demandedethat ohancellor Bruen－ ingmüst order Halmar Schacht；President，ofthe private Gera mañ Reichsbank＇g towstop the continuancen of the oiraulationts of the unhoardable＂Wara．＂This was done and the＂Boomiof－

In: 1932 a news item was making the rounds:of the press of all countries. It was a news item surprisingly different from thio usual contents of therewspapers relating to liquidations, Bankruptcies, unemployment, laying off of more workers, "human mistery and poverty, "lös" of homes, acts of" despair and crimes in :a thousand different forms.

The press wrote through International News Service: "A smail place in the Austrian Alps, Woergl; in Tyrol, has been able to pay áli its' táx arrears. It has repaired its streets
 "éstabilshéd a jumping"hilix"for ski, sports, and found and continually finds work for all those unemployed or on relief. The unemployment of its entire male population of 1500 has completely disappeared. A true and healthy prosperity has caused sonething never heara of before: "Taxes are paid in advancedit:
". Now, what broưght this sudden ohange from starvation to prosperity and happiness?
"،The populatioñ óf Woergl had elected a new Mayor', Michael Unterguggenberger. His knowledge of Silvio Gésellis teachi: ings" "bout demurrage fioney urged him to propose ta the dity Council its practicall application for Woergl. This bodycomposed of six politioal pärties agreed and offered full con operation. The rest is history as quoted above.
*'The unbeli evable tidings of whàt had happened at, woergl sprëad. Reportérs wére dispatiched. Officials went to investigate. Eoonomists arrivéa at Woerggl to analyze.

They found the-"miracle" to be truel Later arriving at home they wrote articles in their papers telling what Gesell's "work money" had'accomplished. Dr. Erna Broda, economis't at Ántioch College", ohio, when still millions of un"employed roamed" the streets o' "American cities, wrote: "II.", visited woergl several times "during" and after the recovery". experiment and was deeply impressed by itis obvious prosperity in the midst of a starving and decaying world . . "" This was written to Nirs. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 1938.

Here is a quotation from what the French journalist, Claude Bourdet, wrote for the Paris magazine ' ${ }^{\prime}$ 'Illustration ! of September 9, 1933:
"I arrivéa at Voergl in Ảugust, 1933. Exaotly one year had passed since the beginning of the experiment. It should be understood; without partiality that the results seemed to be miraculous. "The streets, once-reported to be so ahominable, are now automobile highways: "he Town Hall, cheerful, spruced up, and newly'renovated, had'théappearance of a swiss Chalet music-box in which one would have placed geraniums.

A newly reminforced bridge bore the proud inscription trexected in 1933 with Demurrage Money". Everywhere attractive Iamp posts mounted with globesit similarito those in silvio Gesell Street, were"seen. The little Patron Saint of the village had alsobenefited fromrthe work of the Maybr; a
 workers on the mang numerousprofects weredal, fanatical o



:" Towns"noarby"followed the example of everywheresin Tyrol andsastria were erthusiastioaliy talk-a,
 rousing dfscourses sin thein churches about the biessing which had"befalkenntherpeople: At a meeting of: 200 Austrian Mayors it was "dedaed by uñonmous acclaimitouolrowsthéwoergly

 see for himself. He returned, convinced enthusiastic about. what he had seen and learned from the little Mayor of woergl. Däladiér presentea the woergl experimentand thereffectivness of unhoardable money to his powerful Radical Partydesw: pite the emphatic protest from Caillaux, the French agent
 promised, "úder"thefrantic applauseiot the thousandso of atr the delegates, thatheiwould deavertrancerrom the clutetes of depressing hoardable money after reproduoing a, Woergl $\therefore, ~$ example in his little hometown: For:some unknown reason a


-Representative Pettengixl and Senator Bankhead intro-
 It wasfread twice in the Committee and then disappeared iv fithroüghipressure of High pinanoel:
. * Numerous American communties startod toyreprouce the Woergl example but action was suspended by order of the Government.

The issue of this unhoardable money" was regarded as a threatsto break the iprisate money monopoly of the Austrian National Banty a private bank justinke the qeaderal Reserve: Banks in the unsted stateso This Bankppotested to the

- Austrian Government againist the continuation of the woergl exampleqs After a MegaI" fight g the Austrian supreme Courtor
Foontrolled, by Financepowers deoided as usuak against the welfare of the poóples:
awThe circulationof the work money was stopped; and the depression wi theits unemployment and poverty was neestaplish-
 Precedingranticies takem from: d, a

 were;causeduby:artight moneyt policye of the wederal Reserve: Banks (a privatelCompany) sto ts.topinnfiation "anso they tell the publich the reasomyowever; isy tor save; thefinterestersys temb. They wantsto: keep andepression in" a moderatesform so: $:$ as not to cause too much pressure from, the public, Buts theyt presentidepression seems ito havergoten out of hands ofother - finance powersiwhich are imeetingestrong resentmenternom thes. Congresss labor leaders; the public; and, the Presidente of the

 if : But allithese ileaders ane helpless about the situation The remedies that are suggestedrior creating dobsfare the ras
 2 thousand years ago.
 people, including isome: persons -in the governmenty hoperthat. Uwith inflationerstopped, therprices willistay stable wi th no $\%$ let, up inuphoduction: ©ur hoardablermaneyis the tools for:
frthe moneyileñers to create, a depressionibymefusingto in-


Inflation is an incentive to spend and invest the money. This gain means activity in production and prosperity. "月5: $\%$ \%
However it is not the inflation that is so much disliked bysthemoney irenderser Ittisi theifulch production ethat is conrected with it, 5 beoause of the competiction among producersets i and the ishontage :of workers rainse:wages; while the increased: supply "of:c capitale goods, uby stationary :aemandy ilowers the in-

Egánizzed financel) curtail production with tightomoney: Theyi", an shorten oredit for industry.
-an whatido theyidowith theirumoney? This'is the time when they"receive the cexpected helpyrom the leaders of their: vic. tims', namely: the labox leaders, the politicians andreconomists. Theysask the government to spend, money for various projects likethighway constructionglspace travelf, financing rof housing: projects, etc. There are also tax outs demands.

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 is simple; the government has to borrow it. This is wheref the striking money lenders come in. While in such times pri-: vate enterprise promises only: smallwetirnseoñantunsaie: base, government bonds are $200 \%$ safe. And it is no wonder that the money lenders supporithene deb.t policy of the government. The présent debt himirt ofterte vis S. Government is 275 billion. - Sits increase wils beegranted by congress and may go to 290 billione: ort
 a newspaper notice in the Los Angeles Heraldy Expessinomes: January 21, 1932. Washington, Jan. 21, (Universai Service) Tenders for $\$ 50,000,000$ in 93 . Treasury bills dated January 25, were oversubscribed almost four times, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announceditodayerorn.
 alsothe Statest and cities\% in' timesi of depressions some of these loans were oversūbscribed uṕ tó, 20 isimesterthe móney lenders"do" not invest in privaterientemprises büt theythaye fy enough móney tot zoan tof ther governmentron" arisaferbasist and thust save their UNearnedíncomezatıthétexpense of despaining working people. And whotivesthe Money: enders:anelping hand? TAnswer The Marxist-informed labor Ieaders the socialistis andáarthose who demand that thergovennent bornowgi money to create jobs. The money and credit to createjobst exists. This money needs only to be brought into circulation. The iate Drofessor trving wisher of Tale Univerisity wiote in



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(A FREE ECONOMY PUBIICATION -- THE ANSWER



 vio Géselly sóriginalgumefu- one bundle oficopies table, scientific teaohings.). Publishedi@uartenly: int ex

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { "DEPRESSION IN 1948" }
\end{aligned}
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ious periodicals reported from: Washingtony De Cot aboutriplians
for ibreaking;the boom andubringing on anplanned orcoontrolied;
reoession sometime in in 948 whitohrwould be broughtyabut by:wat
tightening ofvoredit: It was plannedrifor, a pise in unemploys
ment to not more thän 4 minlion'owhe ammas to stop ayúnther
wage raise."

[^25] -185

Here is how the plan workedeouti
Reporters wrote thelr papers from Washington that a pricèfall wasnimminentor Withe this in mind papers warned businessmen againstwheg inventoxy with the adyice indy less production material and save mone on oneral putic was told "prices are to high" and idont búy unless prices aremreducedis" "TherFederalirReserve Banks increased the per-" centage of Reserve Reguipement for 'ty banks from ' 20 to ' 22,


क力 A nathowide oampagn for price reduction was son underway with, the president in the leadng posittion It started in January, 1948, but it took 9 months to" take ef-m-2 fect for the following reasons: - 1, Manufacturers had a good back Zof of orders; 2 o The was tily a hith demadofor durable and nondurable goods for yars to comér $t_{1}$, a li

I But ontinuous persuading of the shortsighted public, by the government and the press to hold out for lower prices, broughtrabouti ald of prices in the le tet part of soptember 1948 Most peopie were then stil waiting for lower and tower prices to buy more and more for their money wh the resutit that pricesy continued to fallor "

However for those peopie who hat hoped to gan in the lower prices, the workers namely a situation developed po which ther had not gured. nhe number of mploye in oreat ed to more than 5 million, not counting the approximetely 2 . million women who wanted to work but who were not officicilly listied, together with atheast the 10 , milli:on, workers who were snot fully employed;
-By pianning this depression the government dínot telt the people about these consequences. But it was pianned; In advising this price fall and unemployment the economic advisers of the government were saying in November', 1947 that. "labor is chargirg monopoly, wages for labor ds charging monopoly wages for labor because of furtemplóyment it It ves said: "If there are 4 to 5 milion workers unemployed, the remaining workers would behave better; they would work harder; they would not be a pent so much and would atso work cheaper." It was also said: uthese lower pricés wuld bénefit employers and the consuming public." But business did not benefith most had 'losses; and most, of the consuming public, while unemployed and short time énployed, bougt le is goos although lower in price. Such cósuming pubic was in dest pair.

- one thing however, nat been tot to the peopte This is the fact that one smail class people dia benefit from this depression, namely the receivers of interest on in vestment: This maneuver, re eestablished a condition-a controlied scarcity of durable and mharable goods maronic depression to keep wages down and interestrates up.

Second example:r.;
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ABOUT DEPRESSION

 with less business ardilesswindustrial activityiand moreathan a


 struction finanoe orpôration which had Ioaned" billions to
 and industrial activity may be bitter tasting medioine butidtw should do us good. He said further in an interview with the



Mapopiee wh ead this dont trow whatit meantionews a a papers adat Interpret it and economsts were exther ighor y ant of it or didn!t"dare tell the publico
sere jo the trué meano of these statenents by simply ADDING the words that wore fét outc The firstronteñe if should reado "This modest siun tín búsines' and industrialı aotiyity may be bittor tasting medicine FOR SMALI.BUSINESS, Ad AND "THE" WORKING POPULATIONG"but itt should da us CAPIFAIISTS) ? AND MONEY LENDERS gOod." The second remark 'ód Jesserones s nd should read: "This dip hasn!t gone far enough yet to hurt

 The words with CAPTMAL letters wore added by us to giqu the , s full nieaning
 tion premiums together with the monopoly premiums are earned tin by, the working population, but oollected by the money lenders
 ask the question "why"a we have"these depressions? if No wer working people must NOM have depressions and unemployment: as



- And stify most peopletate it for granted that depres三s. sions, unemploment and"misery are naturaliconditions that an qannot be helped

R To set thiserror aright we musteknow that the depreser s sions, un employment and misery ăre natural "conditions that a, oannot be"helped:

Ta set this error aright we must know that the depressions arde dirét resurits of án interruption in thé exchange of oonmodities onn nothing exse

M ow why is the exchange of compodites Interrupted to
 ested? Now liston to this"

Money interest is the premium payablerto ther money owner

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 the investment incenterprises: fallenterprises in their net profitis MUST yield the INTERESMIOM:THESNVESTED MONEM:CAPTPAL; no umater tifethi's capital is "borrowed cor its! town capital is' Ausedri. Now listen to this: th

As a consequence of the uninterrupted production of goods and the competition between iproducersbthe INTERESTh on the invested capitaitroduces itsennibecauseproduces must paythigher wages due to the jucreasing gaborsshortage and they-mústainso, for competitife reesons; lower the prieés and or impover theirn product and gilve better sexvie.

When such a situation occurs THE MONEX INVESTORS GO ON
 Victims, the workers "and the manufaoturers, nfight it rout The investors cani wait wi th watoh jin handind count the hours when the manufacturers winll óóme to them and promise to payr. the expected interest pate for moneysioans, In the meantime thousands o'f produoers have been rgoing out on businéss jother io ount heavyolosses and millions of unomployed workers have been walking théstreet in séarehrof work that does not exjstar Thereraining employed ilabor forcenare willingly working iforizess and competition compels them to work harder and fasterifer an
$\because$ \#ant MHISTIS MHEPRIGESOCIETY PAYS TO KGEY FG
 $\ldots-4$ SIntorderto stem the satisfaction ofithe innocito timsiof these deplorable conditionsuof thainterest system:
 ized injustioe jand protected by iman madediaws fnotnaturali laws or God-made laws). För its enforcemént anstern police force ? has been created, aided by a one-sided state school educatiônal
 privileges, twistédioraleand a fósified history putineglecting the teaching of human anatomy and ther truth abouti justice;


In all, the hundreds of years of depression, misery, wars, andudestructionigsociety, hastadvancedjor furtheir than to relieve the victimstemporarily from theindeplorableplight-ra* and: ONIX then when the interest, of the priviegediwere in dangerio iRelief has becomenar business andná very ofookedone Aison the churches of all religzons have done theireutmost to proteotr vested interést and makepeoplet respeot thearyinvented
 God-madésaws of ifustice andrumendtyo

Common sense demands that the investment of surplus money Must NOT: BE MADE: DEPHDDNT on the inténest rate , but ON HUMAN NEEDS!

Here in the lowdown on the present depression, third quartér 1957 tot $19.58 \%$ Agaih itiowasiplanned very carefully indits details withe tight money policy ausiness hasubeon y
slowing sinơoseptember 1957\%enhe"intentionsis to ouritail prom duótion zand oáuse ráscaroity of capital rand oonsumer goods -- to kée athernerest exploitationsystem.intacto Théfinancea powers into "rule "the tu* SeGovernment land. the Federal Reserve; Banks, know this simple fact, but allafexperts" and the general public are ignorant of it.
Sthe

- The purposetof this tight money policyohas been seached\%


 the hope of the instigators of the depression thatethe foliowz ing would come true.

ajob"swillubé lesseasy"t"o find In months aheade Pay: ralles willibeless easyto oomeny workers wattitudeswinn : ohafige wefficiency of individual workers iwilltendeto in-w :" orease where beforesit had lagged. Unemplogment may sise to " 5, "pertiaps 6 million. sit i's'raliso planned that tha, depression 'rot "run"away :or "get'oat of handralest fit kill wthe hen thatsays the goldén "egg's, , and"also to prevent awposisible revolution ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 19.58 as also an election year and poor business hurtsthe . government partyitn: powerir some areaks have been; aesignedifors


A11 newspapersearersuppledrwith information from:the United Press (U.P. FAssociated Press (A.P); and the International News Service (i.N.S. privately owned and operated by money powers (Rockefeller, etc.). They do and will feed "the "Press with"thernecessary news on hownthe peopl e"shoüld investrtiér money and how'muche "People"are told"thet: Bond. w prices willobeimmox teñto rise; government spendingowilw



Whe tatést böom; 1955-56\%was ra boóm baisedupuon business -invostment in new plantósand equipment" which has a dynamic
 ing the interest rate and in increasing the wagerof the work: ers through an increasing scaroity of workers.
\%

 Büsiness "\% published by the chamber of commerce"of the Uniteds
 the present éonomic situation Ing the latex part of théalast boomuthe profits as such have not increased ás"other factors in" our"économy:have"increased." We are doing more and moret businessand yeti,total profits: of the economy have not increased."
a anprofits as a: proportionofonational inoome häve: actualm ly deolined:"

This is the very condithon the money powers are ever active to avoid. Thus the present depression was produced.
 pröbaly be builuton increasing"speñing by peoplenfor goöds
and"services", which is not so dynamic in ith effeotion business ás at whole, itefrthat: will beless jeffective in lowering 1 the "interestinate:

This money policy of the Federal Reserve Bankswwhich in turn is ruled by the money powers, shows the correctenes of Gesell's law of theterest that:saystanterestris the.tren A) :sult of a shortagatofyopital.

A A . Whino themoney powers are interestedy maintaining
 Geseli's aiternative i's itoincrease capitalogoods to the a
 earnings of the workers and management, automatically on the free market--not by counter monopolies (labor unions) andor government decrees.

The U. S. News and World Repor't writesi in its November 2.9.19.57 issue rabout the otilghtrand loose money policy of the


* tightening iup on the supply and price of moneys con stop a, - boom in its tracks in intwants to or rwth this remark the conreotness of inivio Goselihs moneytheoryis admitted
 3. as Then itycontinues: n whatos stirnto aboproved suthis Onoé baom is' stopped, a dentral Bankoby making money moré plentiful and cheaper, can bring it to live iegajn;

The U. S. News and"World Report shows poor judgment in making the second statement, Isn't"it obvious that if the boom can be stopot by tight money (less. (moneymineoiroulation) businesśón bé brought tódife again by making money more plentiful?

There is another factor that has been recognized by money institutions. It has been shown in the move by increasing the interest rate of savings in 1956 and 57. Banks increased the fiterot ratertrom to to per ent and the build-



Commerojal, Banks reported a recordrincrease in sayings. depositsrsince rai sing the interest rates théy pay The rise in these depositsin iseven months of 1957 was 3.723 billion, up 177.6 per cent from, the same period in 1956. Savings and Loan Associations also show in september 1957 a rise of 313 millions, up 16 per cent from 1956 , a boom year.
. O P Wherefore, the claim of Gesell that a large part of moneys 1s hoarded is pamtted by money institutons phe following proposed jaw establithes a balance between the urgency of supply and demand-a dynamic equivalence óf exchange. "It

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will éstablish an, economin order of justice withe interest abon lishedo Inflations andepressions are aliminatea the tanda rent shall be paid to mothers: It will bring, about an eternaly condition of justice, peace and plenty the world has never beforérexerienced EtI
(A FREE ECONOMY PUBLTCATIONO-
Expounding the social economio .Freen Eo nomy Association Fic. conditions andits consequences


 table scientifio teachings.

The bribery the ocrruption the chioanery and the down right thi every that has taken piacerin all Countries and in wall olimes An an effort toontrolv the volume of moneyincinculation, and thereby the prioe level of lalin compadites, the peace, welfare, and prospority rof Wethe péple jovereqnimust be reant served for another time and plao. But the fact remains nevertheless that Gold and sinver, and gold and sinver ialonery is the Imoney called fortin our Constitution. All other forms ofors Tmoney are"cónterfêt!


 ference whose sponsors were then, even as nows endeavoring by hook.or orook to sadde their destruotive fractional gold standard monetary system upon, the wordiy wisng that august body gas foliowst , we are not, intevested in, gabilizing the English pound ort the French Frane We are only interested in stabllizing the American poLlar so tt will have the same debt paying and purchasing power, now and generations hence, i:



$\because$ The thing that gives the Tederd, Reserve Nóto (the I, O. U. of private corporation ats oharacter as logat tender monés is, the sovereigh mandate on the part of congess that it
shallyber regal tenderif for the payment of debtsy both public s: and privates , Tho solvency or insolvenoys of the issuing cofporationchas no materiel effect onditsh iegal tenderl attributest whatsoevertit it was wiftuacrap of paperim without any agreement to pay whetsoover, "andy the Goyernment hady tamped thereon, or otherwise declared, its sovereign mandate that it should; bor acceptables as !liegain tendery, for the payment of debts, then it would be money or an acoptable substitute, for money;, oust the same whether ther Federal Resen ve had plar ced thereon jits entirevysuperfurous I. O, U. ${ }^{2}$ or not...

5 : are But the daegat tender at tributes of money are not oon-
 equal foroe to oontang kind off siver oins whin are opm-r monly accopted tor monet and used as medium of echange our somail subsidary cotnage for ntance (nicket's, imes, penniess quarters half-dolars and doilers hare not pro-i mises to pay's and yet this comittee would hate to orfer añy of them to its readers with the hopes that they minh not want to accept them because they were not "promes to poy jet many of themare not even logalytender peyond a nominal amount unless specificaly stipurated inr the ontraote $t-2$,

The sinver doliar of 4le arans of sitver as an a oific, instance din point osidegatender for aly dues and debts pubilco and privates, uniess otherwise specisted in the contractes on the other hand, the socalled intrade dollarth containingt 420 grains, of silver, andiooking to all intents and purposes substantialiy identical, with the tegal tender of $412-\frac{1}{2}$ grains, is not legal tender although its iintrinsic valuehtis, greater than, the hegals tender dollan; and: there is a substantiali premium being ofineredistor them oven and above: the "price" of the filegall tendert dinar.
an o The legal tender doilar would falm under the third prom -rhibition oft Section X, Clause jay whethe Mtrade doliari justicmentionediould noty yet the trade doplar is more valu"abla than the legal tenderdollap, in many ways, both intrint sically and on exchange which proje bevond question that
 Led that carries neithera promise ritopaydr tigal tender ot-

 Ncoined dolian and therefore follsunder the first prohiv. bition ot setion xignuse in one onstitution and its. issuanod the istate is thereforeprohit ted by that constitution:
 its zexchange vaiuersias, wehave just learned, the sovereign mandatenofthe qovernment declaring it iliegal tenderif for the paymentrofidebts publie ande private This mandate of the a Goverrment, edeclaring it iegal tender in the paýnet of publc idebts is in effect an AGRERMETY ROEGEVE such mon ory sub-
O. stitüte for moneys by the Government, in dísoharge of debts or



 to alisorthodox theories on money, thát somewhere, esometime





 agreement on the part of the Government to pay on demand a certath sum of money natated on fistrace whe sitst. series




 came subject to wide fiuctuations in vai ue, for they constinh "tutedin "act an" abrogation on the "pant on the Government"tot


 They pass through our hands without our knowing it, still dow ing thér nobie work áckowl edging and paying tributelto no one, yet they are basiolydefotive las money fin that theys is arenot moneytuthin"the acopted meaning of the term asts definedin the oonstitution sifow many of our readers woulda




 acceptable AUXIIIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE, rather than its


 (publio dues) owajng tónthe Government abut by fis (the Govern-
 Pres oon June 0 , 9 jo providig that tanitcoins cand ourren
 circulating notes of the Federal Reserve Banks and nationaldy banking institutions) heretofore or hereafter coined or'issued,



 tender in payment of debts", and apparent'total disregardefor another provision of the same legislation, which reads: "Every - provision oontaned in or mâde withrespectuólany obligation



 "licy and no suoh provisonshan beoontained in or made with réspect to anyobligation hereafter inćcuredug made theis:0: U.is of a private corporations (sinoevprovens by competent authority to be an "Independent Agency") Ilegal tender'for all debts, publio and privater o inconsistencystarte thoustowart thou

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 pate then

In this case the privately issued bank notels exchange value was máintained by the Government sinagreoment to re-
 back, which was the Governmentissuncontested lobligation to "r pay, its exchange value was destroyed because, the Government abrogated its agreement tooneceiveris: in payment of taxes by the insertion of the EXCEFTION CLAUSE heretofore mentioned, although its promise to pay was never questioned.

It is obvou's therefore, that anything which the Government will "agree to recevel in payment of taxes or other dues will maintain its value as a medium of exchange, whether or not it be a promise to pay" (or bill of credit), or declar. edfoge. begal tender (money) by Government decree.
 Unated states of Amerion ortby añ state of the Union, for property or servicés delivered totoreceived by himror use by it in the oonduct of tus áfairs is patenty neithersed
 is at negat tonder within the meaning of the rederal cont stitution yeq an agreement on the part of the Government, Federal orstator to tecejen such recepts or acoptances in payment of taxes wour give to such recepts an rexchange value as a medum of exchafe nor est reat than the agreement to recé ve federal Reservenote on the partofithe govern\% mét, Féderai or státe, gives. at. an exchánge value as a med. ium of exchange entirely"ant troman tintrinsio valuel that

 lo and private applestobligations whether contracted before or after the statute ther efores an agreénent on the partof the qovernent, federar or State, to acceptruch recelpts in payment of taxes would not onfict wisth the Constitutional provision prohibiting tho states from makinganything othé than goldand sin ver tender for the paymentrof acbtsot

Wherefore it folnows as the hight the däyt; thatia: "treasurer's receipt" issued by the state Treasurer for moneyp property or services delivered to or rendered"the - state, and dectared the state to be acceptable an the payment of taxes would constituto most excelient"and acceptable AUXIETARY NGDUN OF EXCHANGE which woula inn wo way contiot with the provision of the eqeral constitution a above referred to Such an HAUXILTARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGEU would answer ajl the purpóses óf"a lloc"a "exchange" medium"that would not be inoaned into difoulationty and which would not. thereforebe recalied from diculation coinoident with the repaymont of the pon find which tit was issued as is the" case in our present "riedit "móne" systén. "It would be a" medium of exchange thá wóuld nôt pay tribute to anyone; " one that could be put into circulation immediately without

* thénecessity ó bonding the people unto the fourth generation into economic servitude añ"yet"onéthat couldiño - way be accused of injuring or working a thardship on those

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who"prefer" "to" stickutontheir creditrmoney which they, now have. In fact its chief tendency: wouldsesto smake that oredit money more plentiful and more easily obtained than it is today.

- 2Further than thisitit wwourd be a mediumop exohange, thet Would stay Tatome and not find "its iway jnto othen States ias;




 Thursday jone 26,1958



Thus it will be seen that had the Government, instead. of bondingeitsootizens intogeoonomic servitude unto the fourth andrifthegeneration to get money for publio improvements and unemploymentrelief rsimpiys sued ts itreasurerts Receiptsur jinlieu of money for money, property or labor delivered to or performedror the state, suohreoepts wourd haverconstituted a most exoel ent and accaptabl e AUXILIARY MEDUM OF FXCHANGF through which 100 Ol busines ooula have beentransactedg and the exchanger comodities facip táted, andrthere would have been effeoted thereby not only a decide
wed savingsin our tax bilis rout situation suoh as has páu--perized on repeated ocoaspons more than halfot the peopie oould never have developed And what applieg to the people

- of the state of oaliforniayappes whiequal force to the

-atur dt is thexanswers or SOLUTTON FOR ATI our ourrent unemploymentrproblemsin ttyisothe answer to an insistent demand for a reduction in public dobto th jothe answor to whereot additional fundsare coming fromtorneet the evermountug - irelief rolls\% itt is; the answer to a balanced budet. It is zutheranswer to the social Seourityscandel it is the answer toxarm reliefo It is the answer to our eute nousing prón blem. It'is the answer to industrial unrest, bólschivism, o ommunism' "atheism, andinationa dacayron
rseverai skeleton bils wniten by Yedftor, designed to bring this question before the to 35 session of the california stateriegislature, were presented for to consideration at that session These bilis werenotnony printedana refer red to the spoper commitees but oceive the aproval as to Iegality by the Tegishative, coundirof the state of oalpfornia Thatathese filin never saw themight of day is in Keeping wi th the statement made in the first part of this report to the effect that no relief oan be oxpected from Legislative bodies respectignthesemost titissiop thére is: not one Legislatorin arhundedwhowouphave dared to even discuss themjet alonen introuce.them. .
The time has come when nothor the peapo this state,
 affordtorbe bula-dozed, brow beateng and intimidated by eń-
trenched money-monopoly if they longer desire to retain thats last glimer of politioo econome libertywioh justil vouchsafed them under the termos fotherrpederal and istate Constitutions.
to But to olose this Reportwthout atareotreferenoto the report of the Iegisiatio coung whose opinion was ajk edrand ocei verespoting the regeitybontureasurts Re-
 EXCHANGE, would be tó;ignore: anmostrimportant opinion'bearm ing on this most important issue. We therefore quote, and will at athe opportune, time present the original:




## Subjeot: Treasurerts Receipts.

 Request:
Question: rou heves submittedrto us the question as to whether orrnotithe statereasurerrcanoconstitutionaliy jsute receipts in roturn for money depositedr the wrosury or for fabry for services, materials or supplies furnished the state, such reo eipts to be acceptable by the state in payment of taxesjand

Opinion* It is;our opinion the fegislature may provide for the issuance of such requptsif there had been an appropran tion for the payment of iaborg' servicesimaterials or supe plies, which have been furnished.
Analysis: Attacheato this attein as armemorandumof points and authoritiesto wo wioh you may refer for furthergexplana tion of this opinion: It might bé noted in passing, that there may verywell be astenderay for these receipts to supplément or replace staterwarnts wheh arenow being used in lieu of cash in $\frac{\text { as müoh as the receipts would bear no in }}{\text { temi }}$.


## 

This would seem to settiethe wsue in so far asithe
 TICAL MEDIUM OF FXCHANGEGis concernederat alater date we z will try to tell you to what purpose Treasureers Receiptst or: "Treasury Acceptances tis mathturned iout berore doing so we want you to serdousiz and relpotsif consider the follow ing, Which allegediy appeared as an Editorial in the London. Times; about the time when agitation for a central banking systemews rife, to the offeot:

UIf that mischievous financial policy the is inuane of non-interest bearing Lincoln greenbacks which had its origin
 Indurated down to iavi立ture, thatigovernment will fumish in money without cost in It wixlis pay of its debts and bebwithout; debts. It will have all the money neoessary to carpy on its commerce. It will become prosperous without precedent in the civilized Governments"of the World" The brains and wealith of
 destroyed or it dive de troy every Monarchy on this giobel is
 - -4 -
 Thus we hope we fovetansweredgthe manytoommunicaitions. fy that have reached us with respect to WHAT WOULD CONSTITUTE AN ACCEPTABLE AND PRACTICAL AUXILIIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE. We deem the time opportune to enter into a,dissertation concerning the many advantages that will acorue to We, the people sovereign fromthénoperationgof the proposed

## UNIFORM GROSS RECETYTST,

PURPOSED TO: ,




 uniform purchasing, tax and debt paying value of theldodlar:;



(d) Restore independence to private industry, safeguard Staterightgendensure to eanstatel oft the Union alRepubrioan ${ }^{\text {fóm }}$





(f) Abolish all inequitable income, sales, and inheritance taxesprom: fhet wor

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\therefore \text { Renern ANVITATION }
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Readers of South Hayward News who have followed this
 ment the proposal sandiarguments therein advanced ooincide:

 it, or whether they preferyongon reotives which those who are the thelitico eo onomio: sadale.

 vity", and therefore sterile, itis sinot only hoped butitoon: fidently expected thet those with the will to fight for their Freedom thätis the birthe rightode everyoyal and digitant


Publishers of South Hayward News, that they may be able to pass it along to those of its readers who are actively stri-" ving to attain iito The movement for which they speak is not, as.so many have erroneously supposed, just a one man deal me Why not asend in or ren wour subscription to si News NoWes and thus avoideny internuption the ohonicie of events a which axe sure to foilyow?

## DO IT NOW!



His basic ideảde's to foot whole nations and eliminate private ownership of property (except for himself) as a means of attaining super-capitalism"and super-diotatorship. These are just synonyms for Communism, and One, World Dictatorship.

Weishaupt s Illumipist-Communist plan was imposed on our United státés at the instance of the Roćkefellés, oporating through their tax-exomptake "phianthropiotounda tonsw whoh were set up as one ofthin deliberate devioes for evading the taxes they were imposing on the rest of the nation
"Ironicaily, they thereby forced this nation to supportas its own spoilation by asuming the burden of the taxes remitm ted to the foundations.
"Theopurpose of this oonspracy was bady stated by John D. Jr's attóney and biographer (Raymónd Bo Fosiok) ini his panegyro on john piockofice Jro
"He was born into an utteriy unque situation--a situà tion whioh should not ocur again in our soonety so vasto - fortune under singie control runs the risk of being an unheal thy and even hazardous ingredient in any kind of economio order:

In substance, the meaning of the situation is that the Rock Mob, like ail brigads, live in fear that someone nore Violent and ruthiles than themserve will arise to contest their swag and their dominion such psychopath thvariabiy feel that they an acomplesh thetr purpose by loting every-
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 dations" This was diarly reyaledry John D. tomistassootates in the standard cin cubs en 905 when he was aready
 sweat at night, in fear that he had iost his 'illygotten fors ; tune.

To understand how well this phase of the oonspiracy has succeeded look at your ino ome tax return.

|  | American CAPSULE NEWS |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Washington, $D$. C. |

Ki ningugésted teadig

Nine Men Against Amerioa - Rosalie M. Gordon's book about
Ehersupgemer Courtiturn of thercher $\$ 3.00$




 ME TWILTGHT OF MANKIND

MDestroy argan s mind his reasoning ability his: fma-r. gination and nether gold stivery manions, freadmgiove, nor anything ol we wit matter to himo This as EASIL ACOMM,
 of disease in his body by toxic substances in his food; shattering his nervous system, hardening his muscles, and deter:iorating, his mind, makingof man, the godiy' human, a sub-

"I say this with all of the earnestness and sincerity of ar scientist whohas spent nearly 20 years researohinto the ohemistryig biohemistry physiologyand pathologyop: fluorinemany person whodrinks artieioaliy fruorinated water for a perifod of one year or more will never again be thoj same: person, mentallyory phisically: -G-German, chemist who was on offcial of the great marben ohemical industries: and who was alsoprominent in the Naju movemt at tho time .

Miohte laidut down thateducation shoula an at dos troying free will, so that after pupils have left school, theys would be incapable ghroughout the rest of their fives, of thinkingo ating othervise than as shootmastors woud have wished odiet injeotionsand inunotons wile combine; froma very eardyage to produatre sort o charaoter and sont of belfef that the authortias oonsider asirable

These are paragraphs from the Hottest Book To Come Off of the Press (1957) - THT AGE OF TREASON - Dr: R. Swinburne Clymé - Stliff paper oover - 273 pages - lärge print. If you believe in ore World Government or the trited Nations then see what is planned for youl and is being done at this véry" moment . Add:25.for postage and packing:.

HEAITH RESEARCK
MokeIumne Hill;


## NINE MEN AGAINST AMERICA -

Rosali $\mathrm{M}_{0}$ Gor donts book about the supreme Court. You will be wiser. . .you will be angry. . .you will be moved to. action for self-preservation when you read this newbook\& Calm, factual, with every indicting statement backed up :by careful documentation. . ofyet.

Daming in its revelations of what the supreme courtour last defense against violations of the Constitution--has done to emasoulate thís oharter of our liberty the Court's nine members each swore to defend.

Frightening in its summation of what certain, caprioious, politicaliy. inspired, unjudicial decisions of this court have done to dostroy freedom in America and undermine the security of the nation.

Infurizating in its disçosures of why and how these nine men, so jll-prepared for, their high positionṣ, were appointed to the Supreme Court.

Enlightening with its analysis of what can now be done. to correct the situation and forestall further illegal. operations on the Constitution

HEALTH RESEARCK
Mokelumne Hill., California

In the August, 'I958 issue of PREVENION MAGAZINE, (46 s. West St., Allentown, Penna. - . 35 per copy - $\$ 4.00$ Yearly) will be found much valuable information on Krebiozen f'or the treatment of Cancer:
"You will read Herbert Bailey's book, A MATTER OF ITFE OR DEATH, The Incredible Story of Krebiozen with certainly two emotions, indignation and outrage. If you have known someone who suffered with cancer you are likely to become bitter as you read of a cure for this. disease whose release, Mr. Bailey says, has been thwarted and suppressed by the American Medical Association since 1951:" .*****
"The Negative attitude of the A. M. A. toward Krebiozen showed itself in the fate of Mir. Bailey's first book on the subject (Krebiozen --Key To Cancer?".) The New York Times accepted one advertisement for the book, then refused subsequent ads

 roview of the boop was written oby the gisampaperfs sefencer
 Library onesof ohe worlds fargest kept thonook of fots a shelves until neariysaryen after itspupijcation obequiserof its "controversiäl" content. To underline the précariousness of being connectedrwithesuch a book, the records will show that the publishers ofiKrebjozen--Key To Cancer? were out of business within a yeaprof rpublishing it.

## ****

Mick
fihe stories of Krebiozen!s fight för doceptancoagaint or


 "For those who wish to helpin thékrebiozen ifightomíbailey recommends joining the Freedom for Cancer Researoh Committee, Westpont; Connos nand writingetoryour Congressman demanding that ther Hederai food andrprug Admintstrationgrant the puroves



 will launch an investigation of the American indical Asociation duer primarily torthe Krebiozen affair one evidence and inter. est are there what is needed ts the supportot the American people. You are urged to write to your Congressmen an ásenators, expressing your desire to see such an inquiry máde. Re-
 emerge from the inyestigetion pith even greater prestige, and Krebiozen will be annihiláted once and for, alt, Butif the reverse is true, Americans are putting their heal th in the hands of profiteers and charlatans who place personal, monetary and political considerdions above the welfare of those are supposed to serve sholild not such a situation be exposed if it exists?"
"If the A. M. A. is an Innocent victim of the charges
 "ome the change to prove"the untruth of the charges' Investi-
 the chance to vindicate themselves? Demand that the member"s of Congress who represent, you inform themselvespon the situan : tionó Krebiózen and other A. Me A A fejéted qures
 - of non or thodox oancer cures, madey an agent of the ustice Wepartment on asignment to the tatesenator pobes ritzgerald stated that his investigation háa convinoed"him of the obec tive merit of several unrecognized cancer treatments. Therreport was ignored and never acted upon." Be sure and read the


 We do not claim the books following furnish accurate information to an effective treatment or cure of the diseases
disoussed--according to currently accepted medical opinion. The statementsindewtherexname generaudoncepts of thévar-r-ious authors. The reader must acceptothe responsibilitytof choosing his own dooto in time of sicknessiandas guaranteed by thérénstitution of the Unitedustates! However we believe the" principles in the books we sely to be sound and knowsmuch
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fs. FER, consult your local doctor: There aret thousands) of tourest Radium, Durgeryh Herbs, wrugs, Chemicals; Grapesigcarrots, etc., we are book dealers - we selInbóks:"Yourandiyour docm
\& tor must make à decision aso to a lourel actualiy there iss. no ouréror any disease. The human body was createa withea: certainomount of vitä energys o ju you have enough ofothis

Thicure (many cases of cancer have been reportedras, having: ctured themselves).



Corporate Medical Monopoly, Royalid. Rood; Attorneyi, and it
Counselor. This small booklet of 96 pages is excellent


overused by the $A$ : M. $A$. to further its quest for more:po- wh Werl the American public. While they last -
Doctors Dynamiters And Gunmen - The Iife Story of Norman Baker by Alvin winston. The author ciáims that Norman Baker had a successful cure for cancer but was broken, robbed of hio fadiontationand hopptafoy the A Mo A. and Governmentã Agenoies A must reading whi
 You Don t Have To Die qhe Amaing Story of the Hoxsey

 with phótóstatic doouments showing that they had bén diagnosed as having cancer by well known medical doctors. We now have word that a chain of Hoxsey Cancer Clinics will be started across the nation. Already these are located in Los Angeles, Monrovia (California), -Dallas, Texas and Portage, Penna. This is a must reading for every American. Many have purchased extra copies to send'to friends and relatives: paper - Pathogenesis of Cancer and Applied Therapy - John E. Gregory, M. D. New; cloth - jackets - Photographs of before and after treatments. 182 pages - ooated paper (1952 copyright). Published at $\$ 7.50$ but due to the


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TRUTH PACKAGE hasinow incieaseduto, 1 . 25 forthe 200 pages. This
 to á*rinends



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ADDRESS. BY GENERAL BONNER FELLERS
BEFORE WWALIFOXNIA "CATTLEMENS' ASSOCIATION

Fresno, 'Cain'íorhia December 6, 1957

"National Defense"

I'can't help but be impressed with the problem"of water in California about which I know nothing. But here you are, taxpayers, facing a problem and sitting down and solving it. I am sure you are going to solve it correctly. And I only wish that the American people could solve their problems on a national level in the same sensible manner. But, we can't do that becausé, for some reason that I am unable to find out there has been an unseen hand which guides our every destiny on the national level on international problems and which does not represent the will of the American people.

$$
y \text { An Unseen Hand? }
$$

In order to díscuss National Dèfênse intelligently, 'I believe it is, necepssary to delye somewhat into the past and show how time after time major decisions" have been made which strengthened Russia and weakened us. And until we understand that this has gone on in the past -and it cannot be challenged-- it is impossible to envisage the danger we face in the future. If I may, I want to start with Worla War I'l and give you only three illustrations. I could name half a dózen decisions that were made which weakened us and'strengthened russia and they came from the irery highest ievel?

In the first. place, you don't have to be a graduate of the National War Colle ge to know, that you don't want to fight on two fronts if you-get into a, war. "Hitier ayoịded it initially He first struck Poland intending to go on into Russia. But when he went into Poland, England and France, in keeping with their treaties, declared war on Germany. Hitler was forced to turn his forces around and strike France and England. - To avoid war on two fronts, Hitier made a deal of neutral. ity yith Russia.

Stalin sensing that Hitler could not be trusted, made a fiveyear neutrality pact, with Japan so that if Hitler were to attack Russia the Red army would have toc' fight on 'one front only.

But not so ${ }^{\circ}$ with the United States: We gladly accepted war on two fronts immediately...so e eager were our Ieaders to join in the war against Hitler. We were forced to abandon our forces in the Pacific and turn our back on the Jápanesé who had steruck us. This is how eager we were to enter a war which we should have and could have avoided. Hitler and Stalin were careful to avoíd a. war on two fronts. We rashly accepted this tremendous handicap. Our ailies in Europe were not in danger when Japan struck u's at Pearl Harbor. As you know, by the 7th of December, Hitler had gone deep into Russia: Hitler's attack against England from the air had failed. France was occupied. The only one who was in danger was Stalin. The two greatesi Dictators in History were fighting each other in a death struggle. But MacArthur was attacked in the pacific, Honolulu was attacked, and yet we abandoned the East and went blithely on into a war in Europe.

Page - 204 of TRUTH PACKAGE (revised edition) -

That decision, of coursésavad Russia and inde Asia the Red menace that she is today. If we had styayed out of the war , in Europe, Stalin and Hitler would have bliad eqch ofther white Thent struggle would have ended in a draw and neither nation would have been a denger to the free world today.

Now what is it that caused us to do that? There was a major decis. ion greatly favoring Russia, favoring her so she is the menace she is today. And it was appallingly cositiy to us.e;

- There fis af second IIlustration fin 1941 we had developed the consolidated Bomber Had we used this bomber, based in rurkey to cut
 could have severed the German supply line sud let the entro Germen ary of doo division without rep suppy deep in an enemy ountry You know what would have heppener The war would son have been orer -

- the fost with ground rorces, ond our iosses wer enormous it onabled
- Stalin to foilow up the German army beáse the Germans had to use 57 divisions to meet our invasion. "And this brought 'Stailin"deepinto Europe. Central Europe is now under Red domination. The Reds captured Berin when our forces were eat oft Berlin! That is another in-6xcusable docision rgeatly favoring Russia a tan enormous expense to us.

 He had apointed faraysuzk ríme Ministoro Suzuk had oposed.


 Minister: And ton the irst time sinoe the wistate the emperor had someone who was strong and in whom he could conflato
 Washington that they dig take adrantag of the fat that the Emperom was endaroring to surrenero The rat that he applntado pa-
 surrender A"tor we gotinto Japan I took the liberty of cotnginto

 ary. On the 14 th of February; l945; he sent-his Forelgn Minister to Jacob Malik, the Russian Ambassador to Tokyo, to ask Malik to take" up
 tatives of the United Statos and Jan and act a go-betwoen for surrender terms. "he Empor was endeavíng to surronder on thet th of February of 1945 , that was before bloody okinawa: Nevertheless, the war In the Pacifit went on untithe thth of Augst
 nothing happendi, Then the Emporor got boto ri Ho apointed as Prime Minister Suzuki and Suzaki doojed to takere positive étion Ho oaled in Prino Konoyo, who had been Prime whister thre times
 and effect a surrender wh the United stated and able beo the terms. The Emperor was preparedotacopt the terms and fao the oonsóquońoes.

Stalin would not permit Prince Konoye to fly to Moscow and asked questions about what Russia would get out of it if peace were made. This biokering went on until Potsdem on the 27th of July. When Truman met Stalin there for the first time, Stalin told President Truman that the Japanese were seeking surrender terms. It was unpardonable for Stalin not to heve told our people immediately•so we could have made peace. I was incensed at the Russian attitude, but when I got baok to the United States, I had a friend in the State Department who told me that Washington knew from the 14 th of February that Japan was endeavoring to surrender. Why didn!t we make peace then? I don't know, there again was a major decision made very much to the benefit of Russia and very much to weaken us in blood, in treasure and in our position in the world, and especially in the Pacific.

When Mr. Hoover of your wonderful state arrived in Tokyo on the 7th of May, 1946 I was assigned to be his aide and help him to get information for his food mission. Mr. Hoover said that he knew Suzuki but that he was too busy on his food mission to call on him. Mr. Hoover asked me to call and advise Suzuki that he (Mr. Hoover) felt that the Suzuki appointment as Prime Minister was a signal that the Emperor was seeking surrender terms. I called on Suzuki and very exoitediy this grand octogenarian explained that it was a signal for surrender and thet he never knew why the United States did not follow up on the signal.

While in Tokyo, Mr. Hoover told me this: On the 24th day of May, 1945 after Germany surrendered, he was called to the White House. (Incidentally that was the first time he had been invited to the White House since he was President.) Mr. Truman had oalled him on this food mission. When they had finished talking of the food mission, lif. Hoover told Mr. Truman that he would like to disouss Japan. Mr. Hoove: then explained that Japan was ripe for surrender. The fact that Suzuki, the Paoifist, was now Prime ininister, meant that the Emperor wovic surrender. Mr. Honver suggested that if $\operatorname{lir}$. Truman would make a short wave broadcast to the people of Japan and tell them that unconditional surrender applied to the Militarists only, that they would have their Emperor and that they could be free again under a liberal government.

Mr. Hoover said that Mr. Truman, fascinated, tossed him a pad and asked him to write the terms that he should have in his broadoast. Mir. Hoover wrote the terms but Mr. Truman never made the broadcast. And I asked, "why didn't he?" I don't have Mr. Hoover's permission to toll you what he said. But I will tell you what I think was the reason for Mr. Truman not making the broadoast. My reason is that the Russian influence in the state Department was so strong that the war was deliberately prolonged until August so'that Russia oould come into the war. She was in the war only six days, as you know, and this geve her a hand in the peace of the pacific.

Now what did that do to us besides inflicting something like 100,00 oasualties which we suffered after a pease might have been offeoted? Aside from that we lost Chiang Kai-shek, the Christian ruler of China. He may have had his faults and they, were well publioized, but he was definitely our ally and he is today. The Japanese intended to make a race war but of World War 11, they came over here and tried to align the colerod people against the white people in this country and they failed in that. It was incomprehensible to the Japanese why the Filipinais liked America better than the Japanese. We were kind to the page - 206
$\therefore$ M11pinos the Japanese were unspeakablyoruel: The Filipinos hated
 prolonged the war for Russla to comernto it in the Pacifio thercommuntists in China were never weli armedrand oouldnt get suffient. arms to knock chiang Kalm-Shokito untilyafter Russia wentinto: Manohuria There the Japanese tiad one milition men undex emss there; they
 fthen: gave the Ohinese Redputhe Japarése equipment and for the first tíméthe: Reds were well "equitpped fand had more."arms than Chlang Kaisoshek.

Now while they were being armed in Manchuria we sentacenerai Marshall to China. And he slapped, an embargo on the weapons we. sent to * Chiang Kai=Shek. Ammunition was aumped intontho sindian Ocean:"Mhus we aisarmed: 'Chiang Kai: Shek while the ,Russiens armed the Communists. That is how we lost China, rand if we had not lost China there would not have been a Korean War with many j mäny casualties. This decision to continue the war when it could have been ended is inexplicable to mé ${ }^{n} \mathrm{It}$ appeaxs that.ian unseen'hand: gúldes us thati Ifkes*Russia better


## Americá:Disarms

- 4 Now tómove intol'presentöay defensé problems "You mustikeep in mind that our leadership has not ohanged mruman had a secretary of
- Stäter Dean LAcheson and Déan Acheson! s, assistant wasiuohn. Foster: Dulies who was eminentiy saitisfáctory to mre Achesona on the other hand; Wr. Trüman was Piesident" and "his principle military assistant. was' General Ei sentower", who kas shcoeded Trumano. Thus , there is no change in tour high command on to of that, the state Department has about 2, 000 people on the planning level, I don timeani. $2 ; 000$ are in charge of planning, but they have acoeser. to the planners and work with
 Sooticn, 35 have been dismissed; mostly homosoxuals, sLnoe Prosident
- Elsemhower took over ichence, wo have no ohange in the state Department, andrwe have no change in polioy in the Exeoutive branch of the $\therefore$, Governent. iherefore, dont wo have a night to suspeotrehat our leadoŕshp 1 d a littie bit internationailist minded? Ir don't mean tonbe selfish when "I say that-whet lis mestrof the Amerioan peopie is best

- strong, and if we go down therets no free wonldo so it is notidelfimh and I am not unfair to our allies"to say that we have got to do
What is best for us.
: Now are we golng to dout? Letrs lookjustra littie further into four deferse problem.
 had a'rived "get up the Unitéd Nations and e verything was going. to be hunky-dory. We demobilized our troops very rapidy; Russia did not. I will give you one illustration od how we demobilized. Our most efsective bombor In Wonld var hll was the B-29: gomber mad by Boelng. "The head of" the Booing Wiohità plant is a rery dear iri end, of mine. - we were at Wést Polnt together andrhave been ilfelong palis Boelng cot orders to destroy ali B-29.ts onthe assembly Ine ana also to destroy the ejiga and dies and menine tools that built tho B=29. Boeing

0couid not comprebend suon an ordor.s Their manwontoto Mry:Truman :and

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"askeathimotifthe;order meant tondestroyethe means tio produceatheibest


 mitandedis: sandmachinettools sthatmadestherb-29y ran yoversthemewithra road ronler sand: soldythem for junk owat the otime this iwas goingon

Force mústrfly highernandrfurthergand ofestenfthangeny other-Alrworce,
 building what today is certainly the lérgest Air Force in the world,








 Congress and the people of America; the concept of oolleotive seourity. He told us something new incourohistony: He said that America can no longer stand alone, that we have to have allies to survive and the onlysway tocrsurvivealis torsalignethe poople ofrtheavoridmwith usijunder
 trytwilafutnsh for:warmpurposes: whatit cen bost iuxnishonaturaif re-
ssóuroeś; manpowergsenginesnandragrioultural compditios oniAli these resources are pboled. and xintegrated intonstriking poweru The oonopt




 whe Daily Morker, maderamboadoast overs the OBS Broadoasting syatem.









Uxder the Aoheson program NATO came into being. Nive sent tronps in-
 70 oountries. We have the 7th army in Germany today ory The Smatopact and other global mutual security arrangements are all financed by the



 NOur: Government hasscoinedi phrases that are very attractiveobibut ,they are coined to decesve: riforyins tanoe uilend-Leasen of Worid War 11



 started giving them dollars. MMutual Seourity Paot" - there is no-





 spent three and "fiaju months in Europe Tast yoan and went upand
"adown" thei lineiand"talkéd ito everyone who would"listen ol I visited"six



 mountaís iniéto"the south and the Baltio to the" northo" Firom Switzerland to the Baltio, or Dermark we willisay; there are notily divisions today on the NATO ine. Five of them belong to the United States, the
 "divislon. Germany miay have thre they thare just beginning to builid thein army The renelux ountries haveLthrees. That i's alletheresare, there aren tuquite 115 divistons.
 cal visions jin" the dieldequippod and ready to go and they are equipped whith" modern weatpons", Thet Kremzin has yspent aci. lot of money, on "the Red -army." In "addition, nthere are 60 to 80 satililute divisurons of thewe, n
",states of Centrall turope equipped' by Russia; how loyal "they witl ibe we really dorit know:
 Théy" have "e, 000 planés' and probablyoless than a thousand" are supere": soni:o and thoroughy modern And andine that lis not modern and supersoño dan bé shot down like a olay pigéo Russia has $20 \% 00$ modern

 Russia built about 13,000 of the MIG-15. It is a"fighter, not super.sonic. It is a jet. Exoept for our sabre jet, the F-86, the MIG-15 was the bestifighterin the Korenan Warc The MIGely is now obsolete.


 bases in the Soviet Sateliite states. Here the IL-28 is based. Its
 cminutés from thésê Cöntral turopen basest "The Reds have lbuilt two fórequét bonbers "The Bison and the BADGER - they !re comparable to
 ic ánd'-hÿd'rogen bömós - "Théy äre thơoughly good planes.

In 1945 the British sold 25 NENE jet engines to Russia. These engfins deve poed 4500 poinds of thrist a poundod thrustis comparabie somewhat to a horise power. Stince that time the Rusisians *ave im" "proved that eng nee until they are nowe getting 10000 pounds of thrust out of it, This ifs 4000 pounds on thrust more than our best jet enginëocern $\theta$ iliver.

- The Reds"are buiflding the BISON intercontinentalnbomber at theirate

 out, but rather beoause their ICBM will supplement this bomber.

 industrial progress since, il 96 es We estimgted cit would takesthe inuss-
 In 1246 we:tbileved theyicoula not develop zthe atomio bomb in intean They produced it in half that time. The Russians are known to have more BISON intorcontinentalybombers than we have B 5 52s; sillo must mow assume thattrthe Reds haveran IGBMot It is itragic that wo ourselves o thaverthelped in this semazing development oo of Red weaponsilitheifunseen"


 ted fand the Reds got alinthe blueprintse They elearned iromispieq if wiboutetherhydrogen bomb and we now griow, theyisot aill the infomation

 GWeqhave to got back 做, the nate, Iamented Senatox Nooathy, whodin
 vetionmaition which was reliable thatiaur missile sprogram wasmboing for sabotaged and slowed down. As a resultw of ftris uspeeohythe treasonrat Fort Monmouth was disclosed to the Senator. His investigation start-
 zeilose "to the cruthuthat it wes decided thatr the finvostigationimust be istopped es Andit iwas fo Again we ese sisome tunseen, handyesiowing downir our sown misslye textortiand tat the osame time making ourtsecrets evili-
 we be so fanatically hysterical about the Russian satelilites?

 moving into ca, tremendous: crashnspending progromot The money we haver
 -nothing:to the spending possibinitios inherent in oundATO pragram wo


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 only themlun NATOEali es but;acording to the idipatoh we are going to bringetnothers isotheremeybera totalof 53 worldrpowers areoiving

 analyze it a littlé more olosely.
 - acequnthe first places War has changed so fast thét negniyeveryone is \&bewitdered byfthe changese thin new, wargs something; thetws alu smost beyondrmagination of humen bejng ftheroseme now in oxistence
 leashed and each power had the means of delivering them cotheywould kill everybody in Russia and the United States. You may say that 30 \%oaliber bulletsfoan alsordonthote Thererwers billionsof 30\%caliber
 peoplecand; shoot them: Nowthese nualeăr weaponsndeldyered from the -
$\therefore$ sky can wijperout an entire area, 120 miles across ita. War has changed, - ande war has changed this way Móst people think "oh; if" we have ailies
* we arendr9 right", but manpower has ititle to do with itstoday o The
- olds conventional war wás dependent upoñthe manpower: upon-conventional weapons such a's rimles and" cannonf and combat leadership, upoñon weáth cand: resoúrces and will to alight:

But today few of these factors of conventional war apply. Today,
 arothe true capability millitarily speaking of ácountryo only two
 delivery systems. I don't know whett atmisilie costs butifysuppose Between one and two million dollaris per missile. And missiles, unitke bombers; are notiotrievable rase

2Therost of nuleareweapons for NATOMs fantantic ne axe gojng to
 as a nátion that theycanet; evenisinánce conventional forceso Wé give that to them and immediately they beoome vulnerable, vulnerable: to the Russian soldier and bomber and missile.

It would be waked to give our NATOAllios nucleariwoapons to a ${ }^{3}$ strike Russia unioss we also gave: them weapons to de end themselves - We have moral responibility, landt fo ever undertake this it wil probably cóst fús more than the 38 bilion dollars a year we are now

- Spending for the United States defense'o This new NATO defensejiconcept
i we are moving linto will tieach us something new about taxes inf lation rand pending.
* Now lëts 1lookia little furthex and see;how offective NATO would

0be. The new plan, as announced in the London papersmand I am sure
 after the meeting in "Paris thifs montherit gives: the jNATO ypepple,nucm Iear weapons $\quad$ But the NATU poople will have the say: in whether or not "they willy be", used\%. Welly's 'supposing you tre'ian' Englishman cand' you Know
$\rightarrow$ Russia "cant dróp a half dozen fourtmegatron rombs on England anduwipe
iv out the entirerace rou know Russia ohas that capabilityjand when a

- warromers you have your choice voftiotal déstructifon or staying neutral.



So we plan to give these weapons, billions of dollars worth; to the
-1. NATO nationse then anar comes nations stirive to surviver just like a
 thóse weapons and whe áre they gofing to douwth them? vithey are likely
 Europe first. 'The Reds may bypaşsumopelandustrikédirectiy lat the United States.

We arre "he only poople in the path of world domination of Russia. Is anyöne nälve enoưgh to think that if the Reds bypas Europég that ợ̂ allies -will stinke Russia and theñbyrisk their own destrudtion?
fy AOLOOtive Defénse Inotistory
Collective defeñse is not new: In 1867 Bismark formed the North
 aria, Baden and wuittemburges whioh didnot join" Bismarkn with his

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\text { pager } 211
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 Italy andeAustrian: He; thought heohado positivepledges, withrtho, three southern German states, and withospain and Britain that,ifehe struok Bismark they would join him. He had all Europe firmiy on his side.
 "wituremtnick Bismark:out the thres southern German states, jopned, Bism Omänfonastriappuledrout fromitsrtreatyobifgationo Italy puliod


 The point is that everyone of those agreementothen was jusitasp: binding as NATO is now. Then why do we think that the Europeans are





When I was in Europe last winter I talked to people, including


 Europeans wantrour aidotio contince se They shave been egiven suohrarhigh
ur stánd arduósinving sand they haverwoaponsthey:nover dreamod ófopore.
 this country our President tells us we have to have this ifonelgn aid beoause we cannot stand alone, and that we must have the European








 donlan divisionswinthoi Sailontki varea whitoh wese placed junder Genomal milson's command.

\%. AL"The Britishwpromisedrivisonisevenodswisions. andetwontyothroemsquad-





But this Greek force of 100,000 men refused to leave the Albanian


 Saloniki divisions also refused Wilson's order. They advised him that they had been recruintedediogallytithat theyowerengcarding their own homes which were just as sacred as Greek homes elisewhere.




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\text { pagegi } 212,3
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Thus, oollootive reourity, was tried in Greooe And yet the Greeks
 fend their own homes.

Can we afford to put our destiny.into the hands of our allies?
one more exampi the Korean war Inthe Korean War the South Kor: eans: fought this with 500,000 gotators they fought woil we had y

 efforto ge paia al the bilis That is how courotive sounty opy

 - we ooula have won the war and oplapsea Re ohna but our un alies
 intie intereston south Kopea our ainestherore ooud not agree to proseouto of the war with vidtory do the goat pe shat yot pay

- for this Koren ompromse to please our Alites

 country that Russa has to eltminte before she oan reatize her dream
 comes our ailies oan déend us

Now despite these facts want to read from the Eisenhowesmán Minan agreement This the tirst sontonoe of the firt paragraph.
 quoting:

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 that the concept of Nationai self-sifilatency is now pit of dete and

To the soldier that lovely language of the state Department mans only this we on no jonger defond oursoives re yant stand alone. This means husia stands ajone and gho has a sive popidata thyy oan't we abe fre people stand alone of oourse we oan ánd múst bo pre pared to stand aloneje There is something sinfster behind this Eisen-howor-Maomilian agregment:

## World Govarnment?

Clever people have two reasons for everything they do. A good rem eison and then the real reason.

I am going to apply this yardstiok to our present day situation: the good reason is we want everybody on our side, it is herd instinct to have people with us. Because we are liable to get into a war and need help and we don't like to stand alone. It is muoh better to have friends. All this is truemthis is the good reason of our defense progrem today, the NATO concept of collective security for our National Defense.

But the real reason for our global alliances is: Worla Government. We are moving fast into Forld Government. We are not told this because people don't want it. Our leaders hold that we are too dumb to be
page - 21:3
 that is where we are moving

Itis most disturbingthat the Seorbtary of staterand our Prosid=rentrboth have expressed an afeinity, ior Horld Government. In Igliz









 when we getinto worid Government first world goxernopt meansinternational control of ali armed oroes Eah oduntry couid have itsinteipnal politics $\boldsymbol{t}$ but the military mi ght of the world would bepooled





Second, the Unitad States would. be bankrupt. dalready we are bankrupt - but have hot yet come to a fulqueailzation of the enormity of ouridebt But, under world gopernment every oountry, jealous of our standard oflivigend weath wourd wote to whittie us downto the m
 ed.
 whthtose other powers deotang our destiny Amerndan piporty would
 telling us what to think.
sn a


 ty and our soverelgnty your most considered thoughto nallitinazantan








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 - + This oissue of Amerioan opinion isian autonomous isiondig outside: the chisual boundaries of our offort it

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$\cdots$ x
RT It 1 s intendedprimarify for, referenoonpurposes ats contents aremot, tiod, by timelinesp, or gubjeot metter, to any partioulax puiblioation date. Partiy for this reason, it was held out of the christmas and New Years mails, and may not actually reach you until after the February number -- which must: be: mailied as early in January as the printer can make possible.
 - nevers shown more oleariy than on this very daye pidel Castrotras murderous and aunning an, agent op the Kromlin as diao Tzo-tung or Janoss. sikadmis jight now taking over Guba Hechas the blossing of our *government jour newspápers are fuli of headines and news storíos glo--rifyng the events, with hady a die.to tell us óf castro comun-
 $\therefore$ important Communist beachhead right ot our shores, without the Amexioonmpople having any ohanoe to poarn this truth from their papersy - radio, TV, or magazines of large orroulation.

- ssyo find out what has regity happoned over the past quarter of a contury, and what As now, happening at so rapidiy inoreased ar rates bocomes daily more diffoult mandadiy more important. For those who have the patriotism and the courage, to seek to learn the frightening struth we hope that the bibliognaphy contained, in these pages wiln be hejpful and enoouraging


## Sincersly,"


"The next two or three years may determine the fate of the Amexican Republic. We implore our readers to take this warningilteraliy.
$r$ - So, qrecise ian iestimateis neither a nervous guess nor: the product of an ovar-wrought imaginationo. Itrifollows direotly from any: systematio stuay of the Communist time table for world oonquest. "For wo are faoed with an open conspiraoy. And the failure of America to preserve its promise andritst Ifife will not be dueg finallyr to Amerioats weak-
 ican people to see the sobvious j, tor-roognize the truth that is being flaunted before your eyes, to read whet the enemy has openly put on

: MThe Communists heve nover disguisedintheirtitentrenomethers strategy. "For the first time in historiy a would-bseonqueror of the world has contemptuously speoified his plans, explained his teohniques, andreven announced :his time-table, from the beginning of his attackwhich was forty years ago: the advance of tommunism, from a negilgib Le isplinter rparty of professional Russian rabble rousers in 1917 no a world-wide empire fop more"then a, bilion slaves in 1958 has prom ceeded exactiy according to a brazenly publicized sohedule io Nothing was ever kept seoret; and yet nothing had to be changed. The conspiracy flourished in the open because the Communists were entirely corroot in assuming that the comfort-loving West would refuse to believe what the Communists disdained to deny.
"A future historian of our times wili have no doubt thatiteremóst effective seoret weapon, in the hands of the victorious Communists

 "not to be bothered with" would, at every critiol moment, prove






MM. Barron, a former officer of the State Department, was quietly









 and about the rigid censorship that washington, if it is to heve its



 agech hovedartiones. January, 2959 ( $\$ 5.00$ per year form Robertuench, Inc fift Belmont 78 , tot Miass.
: * yoxocmis
The beginning of $8 \cdot$ new Berron lecture tour has just been announced. He will be handuing Diplomat, Communist, Tactics in, U. S. Ufificiel Giroles, How officials Mislead the public, Should the state Department Be Investigeted and our "Sujciagu For










The Bleck Book on Red China, because of its cnmpleteness misisy





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"on January 17, 1959; The Tablet Quoted Rnbert S. Allen, Syndica-


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 sinister discovery: ouf both thiorntienticand pacific caasts,

 - takáh equssian mate
"Navy authorities, are certain these are 'position markers' to be used' by Soyit submaines of leunching nuclear aried attacks against


 hating th surface or thet purpose.
"The grim menace presented b"y the se Red undersearmosition merkers is now under urgent consideration at the highest levels. In view of th - known trag numer of Russian mísio submarines (ationt loo it is bejng point od out thet in these strategy disurs jons that, the submane

 - ... Sóne "well within the thres-mile limit". Although wefhex found onity aify of them, relatively, Mr Allen reports that U. $S$. and Canadian of ficia:

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 tqishing"fnd "researoht vessels, ond of freightersiandusumarines, "which have been répeatedry observediof the'se conastincthe post sev-


 kir. Allen said:

IThat was rejected on the ground such action would be rinadvisable during the visit of Deputy premier Mikoyan ${ }^{\text {IT }}$
 which can be used to destroy our me jot chties andripyapproximately 1oo milion Americans, but we múst not montion it pubicity because that might spoiqut


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 hysterically slented newspapers and its false arrests. Don't forget that it was the Communists themselves who set fire to the Reichstag building In Ber lint Before they grabibdivowert

Sqge 217

Atlante, January 24(Builetin) - Iastraight a l2-man jury, after two hours deliberation, unenimouslyruled on the innocence of George Bright, accused of dynamiting, s synggogue. by powerful communist forces.
 iIf you can get a copy of the August $2 \hat{2}$ Congnessional Record, it yourira Iucky $\therefore$ This has in it both the full, report of the ABA. Special Reportion comunist mactices Strategyond objedtives finjoh elements

 13580 to lncpease the dojtrintuesend 354 to the Government print-
 (ie sent: in 35\% but wes returned - nut-of-print !)

 March 17, 1958, saidin, speoh, in Richmond virg na on web 28\% The stacking of the supreme Court to destroy the pubjic school system hás -broutht obout and oncouraged murder, rapesionotsonsaultsjand suicides in the puhlie, schons of the nation And as to the letter part, Talmage said the peope of Geqrgia and the peqpiof tininid have, no thought of turning their ohildren over to the sụpreme oourt




 of our own children have been deliberately poisnedendidet unpopered.





 - vprocededuto adopositoinoun banks, Nowotheyoon onvert the suppus money ve geve them into our gold. That would leave us iv.th the insuf -- ficient, amount of nnty of billion in gold - nut of 28 billions. we for'-

 tinn." - Americon Miercury ; n roe x (x)




 COMMUNIST? WHY HAS CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN YUTED FGVOABE TO THE REDS

 ORABLE? Read:

 "BRAIN UASHING IN THE HIGH SCHUULS" - E. NEACIII Root. \$4. 50 cloth, jackets. An examinetion of - Eleven American History Textbooks.



 Revised edition, Truth Package ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
 for 27.00 . Many study groups are ordering this amazing book in quantity; others $\therefore$ Are ordering a dozen copies to give to their friends
 "2223 Fulton St., Berkeley 4, California"
"THE REASON FOR ERIC SPREAD?



Fit:

 ended up in th the detection of pubic Enemy fiber One.

I have been two weeks on the trail. I am very tired :"Bust the job is donors . No conviction yet But $I$ can name him now And he is yours to prosecute as you see fit. Before I toll you his names.

Here's what happened.

 farmer?
 - As. made. into 66 loaves of bread it costs housewives ind. 84.

## IThoaj: there


Hell: Il vo heard the t question repeated so of ten that I had a topped listening to
But suddenly decided the one way to silence that not some question nobody had tried-

Well, with my limited staff we started play in detective
For the wheat in a loaf of bread the farmer gets $2 \lambda \phi_{0}$ But you pay 24\%.
So you are both being robbed by somebody.
Who? first
 much do you ,take out, try Grocer, when you sell "a loaf of bread? at said. There's


Well the gr ce show me that his max dup io: confined by competition to only. 34.
 when he explained that he has to pay more than half of itiback:in corporatelincome taxes not covered in the sales tax.
 ploye日a. He, pays an electric bill every monthplus a tax on it. And his delivery.
 wears are all taxed.

So allthis overhead, not to mention his own incömétaxes, made 34 seem a fair enow enough "profit" for the grocer to mace on that itof:of brady Anyway, he wasinot the robber I was looking for

I went to the wholesaler: and rode one of the trucks that deliver the bread.
 the Teamateral Union, you know

But I divided the number of loaves of bread the man delivers byrhis wages per work and his take is less than $1 / 20$ of one cent a loaf. uso hel s doing all right. Butch g not staling anything.


The guy I was looking for doesn't haye just a finger in the kitty, Hels in there


 on the loaf of broad ge far as the flour mill.
 railroad that hauled the flour feor anywere

And not one was getting away with anything.
 fraction of one-tenth of one ponny per loafe Not even meagurable.

Then I got a tip. Chacktion sugar souroe intnobody in the wheat-flour ingredient was robbing us. Maybe the sugar peoplo. I, backtracked to a New Orleans refiner and it was another deadend.
The pricas you pay for the sugar and the salt and tho yeast and the milk solids and


 handling the materials and the finiehed product plus the cost githe fing edentas.。

 f Who! $\beta$ doubling tho prico of my loaf of bread? Who's gating away with that othor $12 \not \subset ?$

I had figured every handier wage down to the mot minte fraction hatigures


 a ghost!

I went baok to the farmor, decided to gtartall over gatio but workig for-

 And this time I caught him.

 There are 20 万: separate tranactina inyolyd ingeting a guat of ing from the

 But $I^{\prime} m$ going to name him tonight. $\because$ Bécausonhels graduallyogming to double thepice, of your 1opf of bread againa And

 ral one has been in hiding.

 But whon the flour mill added its fraction for milifo wait minute




 a tiny fraction of a penny for its services:.but add on two penniés to pay five
federal taxes, plue state taxes in every state through which the shipment passed.
In this cast there were three.
Jumping jehosaphat!
I thought"taxes just soaked the rich!
This is soaking anybody who buys a loaf of bread.
And when I backtracked on those other ingredients, I foundthe sugar refiner paid eight federal taxes and six Louisiana state taxes.

The railroad that handled the sugar paid taxes.

The shortening manufacturer and the yeast factory and the producer of the milk : solids...

Cach was keeping for' hinself sucha minute profit that the totalcost of the ingredionts häd added only two peninies:

But the taxes had pyramided tomore then twice that:
I am an amateur detective. But I did the best in could. And when finally ro-. traced the lyaf of bread back to the grocer's ehelf... I underatood why that price tag is more, than ten times what the wheat farmer getis.

Because there are 151 separate taxes on that loaf of bread!.
You and have been complaining, however feebly; about the whack the income tax takea out of our weekly paycheck...

While we were watching our wallet pocket...
The hiddentax has been emptying our coin purse!
And again and againand agian. $\begin{aligned} & \text { After all, we've consoled ourselves, the tax man gets only } 20 \% \text { of my incomes. It's }\end{aligned}$ worth that to live in Amorica.

But that's a lie and a delusion. .
The "tax man" has been picking your pocket for twelve cents overy time you buy one loaf of bread. ${ }^{\prime}$ ever sleight of hand "by suchan involved and complicated multi-

You think you pay a hundred dollars tax when you buysa new $\$ 2,000$ car en it
Listen: There have been \$288. In hidden taxes collected on that car before it ever leaves the factory.

* And then there,are allthe taxes the dealer pays', taxes on income, property, taxes when you transfer the titie, when you pay the state tax.
So when you pay $\$ 2,000$ for a car...more than onewfourth of that price is just taxes.
You've been figuring the cor poration tax would cost only the big corporations,
But look what happened. They added.it to the price of the car.
We pay it!
The grocer, the trucker, the banker, themiller, they don't pay their taxes. We de! When we buy that loaf of bread.

People pay taxes!'
Railroads don't pay taxes. Corporations don't pay taxes. Juat peöple pay taxes. All the rest. of those fellowe add their taxes onto the stuff they sell us: Oniy poople pay taxos.
He oan héar that our federalgovernment ia sending a billion dollars tow Tlto... And we figure "so what?.e.."
But overy time our government spende a"billion...jt taxes the "average American family another 25 dollars:
only people pay.
How much different it might have been. oif our government had said it that other way.

That "every American femily is asked to ohip in \$2 Now!
I'm going to remember that. Every time the Vashingtonor the State a penders speak of spending another billion for something or other, I'm going to remember it's 25 of my dollars they're spending.


Yes, I finally tracked down the pickpocket.
The middleman every farmer has wondered aboutex The guy who dibehind the htghits









The power to run the compressor motor is taxed. Tho


Four taxes onthexarn in tho"tires, of the truckthethaulsjour milk.

Historically, whenever any nation has, taxed itsipeoptemorethan 2 onf their ing-


 got it.

But like an fooberg, the far greater hunk of our tax itad jindor uno aurface


The next Congres has ifén labeled a sponding Congrese Bút át théspend moré" monoy... it will be your money.








 - TOne, Nothitg yours tio prosqcuta"abyotago fity Tho article below was:



 doos in"its major impincations, hit fo ono oxcept tho forageihouseholderydespito


ANALYSIS Of the program submtted. by thot pooplol g"govornor indicatesathat the pooplompast able to pay the adidtional burdon are going to be the onge har dos.t.hit.
 smoke than wealthy people, for the simple reäsonthere ar more persons in moderate circumstancos.
 al beor tax. Beor has boon known for many, mañy yoars as the workingman a beverago, y


HORSE-RACING is much the same There was a time when this was"the "sport of

 the ponies.

COME DOWN to the new soverance tax on petroloum products, which rifil take more $=2020$
 lieve that the producers of oil and gas are going to stand this tax, it might be



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 out of the economy. Interest rates and charges by banks are already high butino so






THE GOVARNOR has of course, attempted to leagensthoublow on the gmall incomosere.

 exemptions both for married couples and for single persons temaine to bo seene the:



In presenting his schedules the gavernor has bru"hed-asides auggestionst that thop sit



CONS MUENTLY, Nif the newitax buriden is riequi table ill someone perhape has goofed. ann"tracing "the "ulitimato aources; of athe revenue the goyernons proposies to extract from
 appears that in actual practice they willcomesfromthe same place fhey aliways,dos-rv"





 but in fact, could only appifito rthe "standard, unit of value; and the Frosident daz:


 amounta in dollars?
 less than the oquivalent of the gold takenoby the Gevernment id ail that the States received for the gold which they thad surrendered.

Everyone should read "INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES"By Paul Bakewell, Jr., of







 money-saving articies and ideas from recent iosues of Changing Times; ( $\$ 6.00$ per yr.$)$ from 2729 HStreet, N. W. . Hashington 6, D.C.






An estimated 10,000 , for more rievolt-inepiredfiormil attersihave poureds in on state



In addixion, thousandeof companionspetitione werie being cir culated g the gignerg


 who helped start it. "With allthe phone calls, my practice has gone by therboardaer







 a nameless organization was born with an eight-man steer ing committee headedaby t:




 petition in Adams County. Cross said they got 1,150 in three days and the idea snowballed."
 a formletter of his own, asking revolters to be "realistic" and cläiming increased taxes are needed tomaintaineven a minimumíór cervices.



 plañ to stay a ty

Letter started coming into olympantoday tricm Anacortes and Aberdoen in extrem Westorivashington. Tho prestentsó both the Young Republican and Young Democratic
 Seattle campagnwil start next wok

 ?.
 Author of "Rockefoller Internationalist") from February 14 th Capsule Nows, Inc.,

 my prophetic biography of thorockefinerclan whichthey thavergo rigidly and offectivo. "y baned trom botk tor en and nowatande

 tion The Ford Foundation, for instance on er or






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daydelvesthru ourtotected reprosentative


 and a group of brainwashed dupes and dopes; thoy constitute atheporsonnel iff thou-t sands of subversive agencies which co-ordinate a stealthy coup d'etat.

This is being engineered "through Rookefeller's Public Administration Clearing House that is known as " $1313^{\prime \prime}$, whichis its address on Sast 60 th Street in Chicago,













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 eerve our hardwonfreedom:

 to hear.

In Alaska the people have been duped into permitting the conepiratore tor draviup

0State and local conatitutions and chartors:

 - or loee $80 \%$ of their riationaladvertisingtinthis is, the épercentage the House of Rocke-
 US Supreme Court for then rerimes againe the conetitution was filed with the ciork
 Rack iconditioná onersmen opined thie lnoks like the beginning of the police state
 along by nogotiation and hot by using policásetatémothodes on childron ofake liberal
 to be Communiat-led NAAOP. This may kilis hneonibilito aet up: group for racialy negotiation Too manylamebrane in oongroel actualy fear tho National Agen for the thitaion of colnrod tooptofor


The Amer ican Coloniats prosper ed as no ther pooplo in thid hitatory of the wor id had ever prosporodibeause thoy OREACD, ISSUGD and COMROLED theyr own Colonial Moneyt Since it was risuedand pald into use by the colonial eovernment it, mae: relatively free from fluctuationinipurchasing value (no gola stadard of vaiue to make tu worth on timount today and another amount tomorrow And fance the morey was paid into uee directly as "legaltender" and not founded on bonde nobody paid, interest on the money, and boththe Government and the people prospered. ficir come the "Stamp Act of 1765 , if "llowed by" the Revolutionary War:

Monoy Creatori ByiGertruderm Coogan: This book is.now out nf print because of ipressure placed upon the aü thor and publisher It is, one of the best books ever written on the saubject.: Its, showerhow banks plan depressione so they may seize proper ty through foreciosure of mortgages. President Andrew fackofirtefiged to renew the "charterrof "Bank of ithe United States," he seidern
The bold efforts the present bank has made to control the po arnent the dieAmerican poople should they be deluded intoa perpetuation of this instífution or the etabla shent of another like th "
 Act, ". giving private interests the power to coin andusua money (and colioct




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 handof a for and thé Ropublic is dostroyed I foel at this moment mor anxiety for



 riches of America and use it'tốsystematically corrupt modern civilizationt 'They will, not hestate to plunge the whole of Chr jstandom intowar and chao incordor thet the earth inial become the inheritancelt

Every Power, died violently while in offics.

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TEXAS RAMOHER:ASSAILS; COURT EOR DECISION ON: SONTS HEAT fr om Fope 25 th Stockton Record
 Tbitterly aspajled, Supreme Court decision yoster day that congreso has porer" to regul'a to tho wheaty farmers grow, for the in own use.
 who grew 43 acres of wheat without an aliotment onte 600 acreanch in Sequyah County, Oklahoma.
"I apparontly made the mistake of rearing my boy to expect nothing from his government but protection of his rights under the Constitution, haloe aaid. "*
"Now the government has destroyed them. It's perfectly obvious that nobody except the Negro or the Communist can expect anything frcinthemreeont supreme Court is

The Aigriculture Department- eajd the $27-y$ yar -old Haley Jr, must pay a penalty of

 powerstor egulatencomerce doe notextend to what consued ont firm whe it is Egrownor Halley contended he usedithe wheat for 1 ves tock feed, and nore of was r.ppit on the marketeis, $s$ or

Thergovernment appealed, theruing, and the Suprepe, ourt,yeterday reversed vudge


The elder Haloy, who made an uneucceasful campaign for governo of Texas in 1956, baid ithoir, attorneys probably, willagk far a roview but he has little hope for



"Historian of the futuremill marvet moat of all at the non-reatatance of thos who had the most to lose." Gen. Geo. Van Horn Noesiy."
"Our threat is from theinsidious forces working from within which have already




"UNESCO cannot ba'set's outiook on one of the ocmpeting religions of the wor id as
 (áthésm) giobai in extonto:
athoist.



In his book, "REVOLUTON, on gAST RIVM; The Twilight NQ National Sovereignty ins

 U.N"Secretar fat éngages in aecret diplomacy! kany U.Ne; rosolytions are boing ued was precedents for illcase lawl in overruling please of domestic jur fodiction in legal affairsuaffecting Amoricans and their nationalo...
at ipg. 14: "A casualwreading of the daily newspapersand a refleotive reading, of the



P. 101: "National defense. is obsolete..Victory. is impossible". Collective
 the U.N. Whitho can never go'back to the nationalgoverrmenta."
"IT'S YOUR COUNTRY", by John "i. Beck; syndycated Columnist, LoA. News Herald, 5/19/55: "If the determined efforts of the leftining internationailists, Ona Horldere, de-gooders and buaybódied are successfulis the novereign Republic of the U.S.A. will be blotted out and we who have so blitholy takon our freedom for granted will soon
 natione.












 violence, as do apathetic and indifferent people who don't bothert to vote ëach, time,



 Who are doing the subversive workof the Kremlin irthis country. Some sundittingly.. Many of these people would be aghast if they underatood the fullimport of their actil ttes and the full extent towhichthey benefit the Communist activity. Wittingly or not, these dupes of Oomuniom put up themoney and fanonsorsth eorganizations sto:" underming freedom. in Americe





Former Foblagerit, Herb"Philbrick sads int ianojaceident that your chutch is the number ONE target of theCommunist conspiracy to day olla re losing the fight wi th
 of Communiat supporters inthis country."
 USiNG OUR CHURCHES", "I confese to a realapprehensionso long as Communiete ere able


he

 about $90 \%$ of their clients are out :and:out: Cominuinits) had ithis to isay : This: dea;

 estábliohes thó precedent which ccourd mulify alif woyalty oaths "ou Mrin predicted that the Fir st Unitariandurcht widd recelve a tax refundifromtho County of approxiwatéty 300,000 . 1 et

 Waste and FOREIGN AID bankrupts us! WHAT $A R E$ YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT???




Stan stytan


In January, 1959, severair hundred phisictañ and psychjatrists attendedea


0effects of newly developed drugs:on the humanimind: On January: 26 ; Aldoust Huxley;. renowned British vriter, spoke to the group, predicting that instherverysnear fut, $\rightarrow$, ure dictators will be using! diugs tó 'control feople»: Dictators now:know that: guns and police clubs, and prisons.are, inefficient means of controlling people and keeping them from revolting against, authority " The efficient way is to give the whole population drugs. - feed them happy pinn - to erase the spirit of freedem from human consciousness, "Theñ"everyone wily 1ove hisporvitude land rlady do what the rufing authorities erder
$\therefore$ Mr* Huxley: salduthat this Htechnology of mindmanipulation in already a realy
 samedirection already, amidst alluthe trappingstof freedom, and the end, win berour

 much time and it is terribly fimportant for peopler who understand this area to bein aware the needrors resitance
 14.sTexas:
4.9 ${ }^{-}$

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\therefore=4 \cos ^{5}
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SThat! s My icrime?
WASHINGTON, -(UPT)-A peuttry farmer who has run into so much trouble with the:Government he mayove to dustraliaitold Congress today hisionly "crime was usling his land to grow crups. ot,
 the Nationt






Yankus said he was not fighting for the right to grow wheat but "for "the"right



The "wheat rebel" conceded that he was outnumbered in hìs battie ifor his rights against Federal farm policies and said in advance of his testimony that he and his


 my 40 acres of wheat pops out of the ground this spring the Government probably will seize my farm machinery: They're already t'aken everything. but the farm itself."
 new home in Australial if Corigress"doésint, refund the $\$ 1,701$ seized from"his banke account: " Thati was to satisfy part of the $\$ 4,562$ in fines and penalties ievied on fïn "since ingt".

Yankus said he made application for his passport two days ago and expected to contact an auctioneer soen as the first."step to selling his leo acre farm.

The Australian Government alreadys hascrganted Yankus, his wife and three children permission to settle in Adelaide; "Australia".
 finest Goverrments inthérworid, underi the Constitution. Aut Congresst has abandoned
 other taiternátivelexceptato leave:
 $\therefore$ 等


 be made manifest, We are how leanhing that our Government knew the dapaneserweress poised to strike Pearl Harbor - that they knew practically the hour when the attack





 what you choöse. Sometime it will come to light andubuniyersally knowne But.inis the: meantime welmay haversufferedrai fate far worse thanimorld War - thei loss.of the Christian religion and the white race.*(It should be added that in most-casess.w this is not the fault of the Negro. In general the Negro is an innocent and unwitting pawn of the communist plan:

Following äre selectionsfromiComuriistrwriterstandi publications, and Government reports. They give you'a'gimpse of the truthe: "Büt they will be of little value unless you are willing to accepterthem prote to yourself that they ARE the truth - and DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT:.... $\because \because-\cos$

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 TENSIONGEBY: poundingianto the:"consciousnessirof the darkspace thatisoricenturies


 prominence "in every walle of. Fife; in tithe professions" and tin the world "of"sponts, and entert"ainmento With this'prestige; thei Negroés wizlybe ablesto mintermarrysth the





 IV. Abolition of all laws forbidding Inter-harriage:of\%personslofidifferent, racesa
 practice prevent; Negro childreńfrom attendung geneeral sublie ischools or universitm
 "


 - rganizations; "ancluding the NAACP: He said whiteven brand of "Party Jabel rthe $N A A C P$
may.adept io not impartant 'but they are gll anti-American, aga irst capitalimmand aro. bused on the doctrines of. arxism. He said the Communiat Party and the NAACP 'stand hand in hand' aimed at wrecking the secur ity of the U.S.A."

- Frorr a, epeech by, Benjamin, J. Deavis, former N. Y. City Councilman, and Chairman of the Negre Commisaion oE, the Cownunist Party, del ivared befor e the Party i Natifnal Comittee maeting inNem York, October $23-24$, 1956: "The Signiffeanco of tho Nogr Question Today - It is the desire and destiny of the Amer ican Commisit Party fors onter more fully intothis historical process; withcut $r$ earvation, tohelp all these walls to come tumbling down. And NOW: ... Tho organfaticnal conter of this movement iatharNAACP. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

From the May 1955 issue of "POLITICAL AFFAIRS," a Communis publication (se .stated by the Committee.en the Judiciary of the U.S, Senato, Do\%. 21, 1955) ; an article by Wim. Z. Foster., $-p_{\text {s }}$ 42: "The main thing, hovaver, the $t$ we must $r$ emember is that improvements in theoretical and tactical measures villavail "us but iltile" if" we do not at the game time bulid the Comminist. Party and greatly incroaso its activities on all fronts in the fight for Negro rights". ."
 committeos, poople'a organizations, workfor phichwite Communiste are largely responsiblo... - tho wide-spread mcvement for Nogro rights in the trado-unions, which is developing through a varjstyof forms - FE2C committeos, Fáir Practico comittoes, Anti,-Discrimination, otc."

From the 1947 Report of the California State Sonste Un-American Activitios Comsitter, "Eehind the FEPC" - p. 48: "Those who have read the Comiritoe's provious reports Willhave littlo diffioul ty indotormining the character and purpose of tho iso call ed Fair. Qmployment, Pactices Aet. The Communist Party had inspired it and the Comminist Party, wa detormined to find arguments, whe ther they oxistod or not, in support, of the proposition. The Communist stearing committes had to find terrorizing incidents iñorder to mubilizo racial minorit'ses into a ronzied stan pede at, the polls inNovember of 1946. If the rödod incidenta inquestion were not in oxistonce, The Communist Party was prepared to manufacture them. - vit should not bo necessary to add that the proposition was deliberately de-aigned-to create racjal frictions and agitátion, ráther than to remedy such diaoriminations betweenethnical groups es actually existod.?

From the October $1954^{\circ}$ is eue of "POLITCAL"AFFAIRS," an"article by E.V.J. Jeromo sotting forth the Programof thoCemmuniat Party (unanimcusly ratified by the Party's 1954. Elootion onferencs), p. 13: "Foint 5: A Foderal FEFC atrictly onforced.."

If you do not believe the above quetations are accurate, get the boks and rad them for yourselves. The Goverment reporta you will find in the library. Most any so-called "liberal" or "progressive", book store can: furnileh you with the ethers.

KOEP AMERICA COMMITTES, Box 3094, Los Ang eles 54, Cailfornia.
"A SOVIET AGENT REPCRTS ON HIS MISSION"
(Frcm Natirrat Roviow, Jan. 31759. P. 474).
To: THE PR
 any nativo groups and wora routatod by ali public authcrites The concluácnis





 mítted to the wrode miñtyo:
Synthesio: The U.S. must come toterme, on the Chineso questionsithesovieting揭 $\because$ Ruasia

 quality of cover age a

Rocomana. ote rejet proporat oh US PARTY to oxpand the diroct PARTY-CON:




 Eric Johnston dinnor invitation'":



to ? horings can do much to thi ond
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 perimentally intospeches before busirese groups met cniy ACOSPTANCENSMIUES zand. \%
 CAPITALISTS WIITBRINGTCOMUNISME:Amerl cao
 deyelep at least 2 more active-buoinesa propagendiatts, euppisment to oyrá eatonju

 METROPOLITAN AREA GOVARMENT (HORLD GOVERMENT)?

The greatest denger facing Les Angeles County today iethato. notrepolitan Area Geverment." As the following very finéditiorial fremthe Pabadorn Independent
 oconvy and officioncy that we find ouraolvea trapped before woroailzo what it is. In essence it is a long-range, well-dosignoa planto brirg about Totaditer fan for la Geverrment fr enthe local levelup, instaad of from the to do wn-moraing oifys


FIITS TIME TO TALK SENSE: AFAND TO BE-ON GUARD:
 $\square$


0, cityly

In - thi je dêcãde, Pasadenathas ben beset by ailiof the infla tionary problems which
 "have coñ säntly"go ne "up.


 here haver eflected the same upward pueh. And pasadena aleo has grantromendougy,
 city and county'a have gone sky high.


- bringe tax rate don

Over in Lod Angeles the propagandists are forever boting the arum for supergovernment.

Super-government for all of logstingeles, County, run of course by the dominant interestis withinthé ty
'linátever the economic or governmental problem may be - the very real one of high county taxes, the rush to Subuibia. whichcuta retail sales in the los Angeles down-


It's super-government. Not simpler govemment.
To illustrate: Not to lipng ago the Les Angeles Chamberof Commerco sponsored a


 mental "authority" does thisefor them.
( Another speaker was the mangero $f$ dado County, Flori da, whoso problemg do not bear the slightest resemblance to tho's e inlios Angeles County :

- Sonse as apoken, patícuhary by Countyouncil Hai,kennedy of pa dona Sone in termof dofng the simpie, gatarith ge whichotiotoh the tax dollars Not the "randose thing which prove more costly lintho ond. The symposium got nowhere.
 - Pröpàgändizéd is"a bettora word!.
 on: Everyone wants taxes tocome down, not go up. Cr at least tohola atoá ye a pasadeñe ${ }^{\text {d }}$ dós
How can the local tax dollarobeqtretched?.
To learn this, the County Pard of Supervisors, with a nudge from the oity of tos
 When appotintmen are complate there will be one representaitive of each cityin the
 thrown inf or go dick
Remember; the purpose of this.study; which will require monthey pryearaj is fo. r ecomend hov to make tax dortars gofur th er
 Study "órmissionn ${ }^{n}$

Thy KETROOLITANABA GOVERMENT, Btudy commission? If economy in use ef tax dollars is its true objective why not ha ve named fat the COMASSION TO STUDY EF-. . FICIENOY INGOVGMNENS? Añ unstick ed Inquiry finto efficient, use of tax dolare might come up with quite! ádifferent answer thanmetropelitan ar ea gevernment!
 be either prejudiced or atacked.

But this is to state that the commission's name METROPOLITAN ARSA GOVERNISMNTB tudy Comissiòncis Tof direct propaganda value to ithose who, for th oin owngondreasons, are straining to make. thecity of Los Angeles synonymous with the County of Losingelo



The name is directional. It will atickin the minds of the public ofsuper governiment, the cure of all ovil. This propagandarshouldibe recognized by the citizers




$\because$ - oxntrer
The only question is whether it wili berno for by consent or by

 Who financed the RussianRevolution:


 Reprinted fromthe harleston; S.C. Neve, andCour:jer:






 "In our opintor, the fominant frctiontinthe Gop theqsenhove Roputicato of the

 with; the conseryatiom of the Midwest.

- True, the "hodern nepubiscañ donotwant Biglabor tot control Congresa and the White House. But they willrot "slug it out" with therReutheritesor iheypreferto support "me too" candidates who subscribe tosome of the New Deal philosophyot the
 conservatave viês.

The smiling personality canbe merchandized like breakfast oereal and goldotio the public by a massive publicity campaign 'This of of courseris the story of Dight
 The financial porer of the northeast did notilke sen raftand his combative o

 Republican Party inthe Northeast are not opposed to allthe Del er grograng in fact,


 manufactured by great corpcrationa controlled in the Nor theast. in in on




Fifty years ago, the money pover of the Northeast was firmy protectionist. It wanted to build a trade mall around this country. Today this same money power mants the walls leveled. Protection is obtained by vast government opending for defense and foreignaid and by investment overiseas.
Sen. Goldwater declined to name the kingmakers at this time. But ther io no questionas to who these kingmakers are. They, are men such as Gove Nels on Rockepell er of New York; John J. McCloy; former U. S. high comissioner in Gormany and now chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, and John Hay lifitioy, U.S Ambassador to England andowner, of The Nev York Herald Tribune.

Thesemenand the element they represent ordan the internationalism "the Modern Republicans.

Unlike Sen. Goldwater and the conservatives of the South and West, they prefer to float on the tide of socialism, not to resist it at every step, The real victims of sacialism are theAmerican middle clase and the smalland medium size American cor porations. The hughindustrial concerns can make adjustments to Deajer programs that the emaller firms cannot make. Thus there is a gulf betweenthe vast numbere af Americans who are conservatives and the "kingmakers" of the Northeast.

CONSARVATVE: "I, ama'Conservative, and. I am proud of being a Conservative. If included inthat definition is thepreservation of the rights of the people, then fom an evenstronger Coneervative."...Sen. Barry Goldwater

## HHAT A BUDAET OUT HOULD NEAN TO YOU!

If you have, ever yonder ed what relationohip the Feder alBudget has to Yợ pocketbook, her $\theta^{\prime}$ s the answer: The Tax Foundation has figur od out that For every \$1

 could bocome sufficiently strong to reduco Federal Spending by ton or more biliion dollars then you canfigure out now in actual dollars and oents exactly Holl MOCH NONEY: YOU HOULD SA VE BACH YEAR! Let's cut out wasteful Federa ISpending so that we can all gotia TAX OUT:-

## RIOHMOND (VA。) Im\&S Dispatch.

Ross Valentine, writing inthe RICHMOMD TINSS-DISPATCH STATSS: *Actúa 1ly, a political lorganization of opposition, dnaving i.ts adherents from North as well as South, would not be a thitird partyat all. It yould be so in name only. It would be, in effect, a 'second-party' - resisting the unimistakable dr"ft toward ? one party, big government those faisëlabelfactions differ : principally in come-ons they employ to winthe votes of millions whothinkthat ifreedom! means something for-frce'.... The 'Constitutionalists' today marn the nationthat 'The great issue before the American people is the eventual control of our schools, our lives and the economy BY GOVERN. MSTT MONOPOLX concentrated in the hands of an unchecked court-of-no-appogl sitting as a LEGISLATUREM".
The above article are from the INDEPENDENT AMERICAN, February 1959 at 7314 zimpel St., Nev Or Ieans "18, Louisiana. $\$ 3.00$ per yr: Copyright 1959 by FRE NGN SPSAK, Inc. : WHAT MAKES NELSON RUN?

Upon his election, as a Republican, to the governorrship of Nem York, Nolson Rockofeller was asked if he vould consult former Gov. Thomas $\varepsilon$. Dewey on appointments to important posts in his administration. He replied, "bost certainly." His first appointment brought back Dewey's budget director to Albany to fill the same position

(3)in his administration:
There is nothing surprising in this: Mr. Dervey, during the campaign; was, $r$ eferred to as "the manbehind Nelsoñ." $\mathrm{H}_{\theta}$, more thann yone el se, difercted the maneuvers of







 supports only Neve Dealers.
 in 1952 organized a, roozy pre-convention rally in Masison Square Gardeseito whoopsup



 "tor
 "modern Republicanism." iscGrary also happens to be public relations adyisor to the

 feller.

To demonstrate that he has no favorites among, the hybrid Nev York press, Rockefeller thru one of the femily foundations, nired Richard Amper, AIDByyoorrespondent for the Nor York Times, to handle his ress relations.






 financing a political career at no great direct cost to himselfon Nor ghould it bies
oberlooked that a very significant part of the buildup came from a woie geries of fripparta on such questions as foreign aid, deferso policys; the aconomy', and oducation,





 pubilicanland:only one non-political economics profeger mho for a time advied Eisenho

They were A.A. Berle Jr., former assistant secretary of state under Roosevelt, now chairean of Newl York's Liber alparty; Chester Sowles,formar Trúrian price'ad-'

 Truman's assistant secretary of defense; Deankusk, essistant sotretary of extate to DeanAcheson; $O_{v e t a}$ Culp Hobby, who served as a Democr at under. Eisenhover, after




 that if Rock efeller's forebears" could have foreseen the doctrines whith their tofro
 the é ideas" before they had grine dyeir present hedray.

From Nov. 12, 1958 Chićaco DAILY TRIbUNE', pg:"18 parit" 10

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AEFAIRS OF STATE by Henry C. MaoAr thur from the Mountain Democrat, Placerville, Calif.
(CNS) - Apparently California ian't the only state in the Union which sometimes has trouble in protecting the peoplet a right to knori" "

The Novada State Journel, morning nerspaper in Reno, reported in án editorial

0last week that Nevadále legislators are conaidering a bill, which has been given a "do pass" recommendation by its assembly ways and means committee, allowing only the posting, insteadof the publication, of a list of state claime.
"The fect of the matter is, the editorial saye, "that nerspapermen everywhere are bothered when official representativeaof the state sfart passing legislation to hide the state's business from the public.
"HHZN THE CLATSS list appearsin the Carsoncity paper, it is scrutinized by Capitol $0_{\text {ity }}$ residentamand by newsmen and others inhoreceive the paper inallpartsoff the state. If sole notificationis by posting inthe capitol buidding, it will get practically no sacrutiny at all.

- "The present law wasn't passed: for the beneflt of a nemspaper. It ras enacted to make certain the general public had access. to a bit of its om business. Practícailly shutting off from public vier the listsof claims paid is an example of the constant $c$ chipping array of the right of the aitizenry to know what itsofficials are doing, and hori they are spending public fünds.

THS EDITCRILL also pointed out that generally. when newspapers criticize measures which cause ferrer legal advertisements to be published, thet the papers have uiterior motives in protecting their revenue sources. Only one nevspaper in Nevada. prints. the listinquestion, andithe editorial says ${ }_{\text {fir thermore, }}$ the Carsoncity paper mill hardy be forced to discontinus opers tions for lack of this business."

Legaladvertising in, alnost naju, newapaper forms only à very smali percentage of the totaladvertising space sold. Consequently, it is not the loss of a small amount of legal advertising which perturbs the newspaper, b, but the constant drive, in: California at least, by civill sarvice bux eaucrats, to undermine the right of the . public to knotr what's going onin goverrment.

AND NEITHER is the situationconfined to Californja and its siater state, Novada. One readsof attempts inainostiall the statesof the union at varicus-tim esof of forts. onthe part of government officiale to close up the files :

Prabably the wor st aituation, howevery, is inthe federal govemment. Congrasman John $C_{0}$ foss, fromthe third districit, Caifior nia; ha a performed an excolient, job during the past severalyears as headof a conge essional committee phichhas uncovered scoresof instencesof useless and uncalled for coverups in the federal government s administration.

IITILS BY LITNLE, the Pederal; atate and local goverments are being opened up to the public. However, much remaing to be done, and onlyconatant vigilance by the press and others interestedinopen government records, Wili result in keeping the right of the people to knom aninalienable right.
posed the following resolution which they hope that organizations and










 secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, andrtotbessecureois



 tional Agricultural Adjustment Act, generailif de eny farimers theiriright








 Americats ablest jurists who hasemorex ducationcin Americancoonstitu-


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RESOLVED: That Congress sternly rebuke the Supreme Court for

 Ory RESOLVED: That Congres'surstone itherinailenableq rights, of a American farmers and save American taxpayers more than four billion dollars a year, by repealing the Agrioultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as Amended; and be it further,

RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be mailed promptly to each of our representatives in Congress and in the Senate.

The above artiole is from, "The Dan Smoot Report", Monday, March 16, 1959.

*     *         *             *                 *                     *                         *                             *                                 *                                     *                                         *                                             *                                                 * 

The article below is taken from California Farm Bureau Monthly, 4/1959.
"This Monthis policy Development Topic"
WHAT IS LIB安宜TY WORTH TOXOU?
$\because$ Imagine if you will that one morning you are awakened before dawn. Uniformed men order you and your family off of your farm at guntpoint. Truck have come, they are loeding up all your real property -- your farm equipment, farm animals your household appointments down to the last pot and pan and article of clothing except for what yoú:=and your family are wearing.

You ask what is going to be done with your property. The answer you receive is "The Gopernment needs it."
:. Tou and your feminy are herded to join other famplies in the community, then marched perhaps 30 miles to what wilil be your new home. During the long tortadus march, you try to help the littie ones the old ones, as best you can.

At first glance, your new home looks like. an army camp. Immedfately you axe separated from your family - the men are housed in one set of barracks, the women in another, the children in still another.

From sheer exhaustion you fall asieep only to be awakened at 4:30 and ordered to the parade grounds where you will do calesthenics for an hour or so. A meager breakfast will be served to you right on the parade grounds -- youril have 15 minutes to eat. it.: Then you will be marched off to whàtever assignment has been made for your battal-. ion: At noon, lunch will be brought to you on the job. Youlli again have a 15 -minute break to eat it. Then back to work until $7: 30$ that night when youll be marched back to camp for dinner, back to work until:midnight when you'll finaliy be allowed to drop into bed.

The next day's routine will be the same as will the day after, the week after, the month after; the year after. However, you will be paid -- \$1. 20 per month

You cannot quit this job. If you try you'll be shot without aitrial. There is no one to whom you can appeal.

You cannot visit your children. You will only see your spouse for a few minutes every two weeks.

Sounds like a nightmare? Itts a factual description of the conditions under which $99 \%$ of the farmers in Red China are living. Every freedom, even human dignity has been subjugated to the government...to Communism, sooialism, whatever you wish to call it.

Gertainly there's not one of us who wants to live under this type of society. But are we doing anything to preserve the freedom; we do have here in America?
 but as citizens of the United States Our rights and responsibilities are being eroded'áwây . Notuatwhole whock at átimén you and I would notice that too easily - but slowly

There are many ways in which our liberty - and our American sysm





Our founding fathers set up a strúctữo teot the individual's dignity and his God-given rights. They were
 powerful central government triney kriewtiät big goverñent woula ma sooner or later beoome the all important thing, the peoplo only the




After reviewing every form of government, they decided upon a


 The nation would stand united. But the power would be derived from thépople and the usurpátion or dominátión by governméntootne


 wäs to be the Iaw of ther land undotho oonstitution a system ós
 executio bibnches. initiatebiliond pass faws the juducap branch would interpret in laws and administer" jûtioe the executive branch wourd putuavs into effect, report on the state of the nation and conduct foreign affairs. < the national defense, operating a postal servióe and aôdüafing formu eign affairs.

To the states"wascgivnthevresponsibilitysof protéctingenealth and safety, of conserving resources, operating, schools and keeping all other powers exceptithóse not"speoifically delegatedubythe constim


 from tysañy, of anyoerson, of any groups of persons abundane forv? all.
 the better thing in ifte wach of us wants a good hométoŕ our families, good schools for our children, a meaninǵul Fáith for oursêves and others. We want more good literature, music and art, more conven-

to be respected as human beings: We want to earn the kind of income which will give"us the higher standard of living we allihope for.

We want to earn this income honestly--in a manner that will re-

Otain for us the respect and admiration of our friends. But from exper-
ience, we know we can achieve this in the future only if we rely on: the same basic source of our prosperity that we have in the past.

What has, been responsible for our progress? It hasnit come from natural resources alone; or else India and Russia would have surm passes us long ago. It didn ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$ come solely; from álarge population, or China would be wealthy beyond beljef: It didn!t come from government, otherwise any nation would be our matoh. And it didn't come from political parties-otherwise France with her two dozen or more could roll in wealth.

The proof seems clear. Although many factors played an important role in our progress, the greatest reason is this: Americans have been free-free to dream, free to plan, free to work, free to invest, to spend, to save; free to make the most of their opportunities, free to use the forces of nature. Americans have been free to release their energy, their, creative power, their desire to be satisfied. 1

How much is this freedom worth to us today? 'As farmers wie know we cannot continue to reap :a harvest without working, the land, improving it and reseeding it. We canit.sit back and do nothing and expect to reap the benefits of freedom planted and worked for by our forem fathers. We have the power to govern ourselves. The penalty for failing to accept our responsibilities in governing ourselves is to be ruled by inferiors.

Weire not trying to be pessimistic. All weire trying to do is point out that we have the most ideal form of society ever realized on earth. Let's not lose it by complacency, by not facing facts, by shirking our responsibilities.

Here are some duestion"s that need your answers:
To what extent are you letting your farm, your school, your county, your business community, your courts, even your legislature be rự from Washington?

Are you contributing to a more centralized government by letting your representatives in Congress vote bigger and bigger appropriations? Plan moxe and more programs? Give the government more and more authority? Let it employ more and more people? Send cheoks to larger numbers of people and propose more (compensatory payments, etc.)?

What does the trend towards big government mean to you and your family? To your income? To your church?

Do you feel states' rights:are important? Is the federal government preempting rights belonging to the states when it gives away money for education, highways, water projects? , When it setis minimum wage and hour laws?.

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mon It Dos we need our system; of checks, and, balances? Does, it, really: matterif instead of interpreting, aw; the Supreme Court makes law? That instead of administering justice, it looks to popular trends?
 waits for others and that it makes gaw with vague meaning, Ieaving it tothe executive branch o speli it out with fexecutive ordens and rulings?

w or Does it reainy matter that the executive branch writés yorders" rewhich thaverthe effect of legislative and judicial policyp That instead - ofwaiting for Gongress to, estabnish básic policjes it proposes and - ilobbies: fownts own policies? Im
 Are you working to soe that congress, the legislature the courts, political parties, even the sheriff, police and civiliaffairs -iaremun by representatives of al. interests or are you letting it be adore and dominated by one interest?

There are still two avenues through which we can attempt to effect a remedy-legislation and local action. Both mean a lot of hard worky to work hard at the job through his own organization. The building asiof such a program, of action requires, study of the problem, understandoning of the policies greaking down the job anto torojects assigning - specificapeole to work at specific tasks encourang the commituee workers from time to time and sayng rthank yut when the job is done,

Farmers have the most to lose in this fight for freedom-mem caúse we .alwayschavencherished ourdindependence owe are the first targets of those who wantuto "take overt sif those who wili, of the 1,600,000 Farm Bureau families, act now, we cań continue "to reap à harviestrof freedom. jwilly you help?
 "théácount of the filing of the petition to impeach the Supreme Court of the
 Hopper writes regulatiofor the rimes. Here is whatishe said. "Mongratulation s to Mr's. Opal Tanner nite spokesman for the petition


- tined foothot w the present members of the court ballot e on issuestinvolving
 somewhere the decisions handed down the bear l Warrennand Felix:
 first founded How can we praise the, commies on one hand andy curse them the other? The court decisions open the doors of our to prisons faster than we cans shut them those found guilty t Now if -someone can prove that many of theiŕdecisionstare unconstitutional, We will be get ing somewhere fine 1500 foot petition filed and
${ }^{3}$ Signed by people in every state in the Union calling for the impeach-
 the Judiciary Committee of the House obs Representatives! What is YOUR representative in Washington, D...C. . doing and voting?
 States is donated to foreign countries wise observers believe that on our unemployment problem in the United States is due to our exhausting - our national resource on aliens instead of investing investing it construttrely fin favor of American welfare. The national debt of
- the United States exceeds the combined national debts of all the nations of the world. Some of the nations to whom we are donating money are reducing their national debts with money we borrow and donate to them.

The bankruptcy of the state of Michigan hats revealed to the political

- led ers of the Nation that irresponsible demagogues must yo and must
- Loot béallowed to increase their control over national affairs. In Michigan all sources of credit have dried up and public employee st and school teachers are being paid with monies collected from civic minded citizens and cor potions who are paying their? tásesone year in advance in order to keep the State Government fir om completely falling

M Mental Health and"World"Citizenshipt" "The 'Principles of Mental Health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive áceptänce of the once pt of world Government. From pamphlet circuantedfoy the National Mental Health Association. This means they triter to put ane end tho the Declaration of Indepen-: dance, the Bignof rights end obliterate the sovereignty of the o os United Státes.on America.

Cancel the Constitution and Its Amendments for Rule bypictatorshipir and anyone opposing, that is notethinking as the ma jorityarecalied: insane taccordingoto their pronoungement whatuch of this suba versive sactivitywas nurured and"permitted under the regime of thea
 -states inthe Federalohegister, fs the daily paper of the dxecutive - Branchtof our Government or it was authorized by qongress Juiy 26 ig35. It enables any Department orispecialoAgencyof the Executive Departu mentitotmake anyadinistrative iawspecifyng fines andopaity byoo justrpublishing thisostatement in the Federal Registerspigningand snotingctherexact minute of the dav it becomes lawe It wasgart of a therRooseveltsNewreal and the mainpart on which its wholerenforcet ment hinges. congress violated itsetrust to the peopleand whed io this curserupon the American people nowits up to Congress toond us: of this Unconstitutionai organ of Ditatorsho The Federal RegistertRules and, Regulationswhich have the forceof lawaremade oy
-Governmentalemployees many of whom would t haye thersifgtestochance of beingrelected by the people in any election, yeto they ihaverbecome the ruling class overs al Americanse mon ond
nIt will notrturnuy back on Alger Hiss. \#e Dean Acheson suscretary of

 "In 1956 after he saw the playj thieves faradisellocongressman usher Lu Burdick decided to personaly investigate the chargespin thatopláy thatetheiU. No IS an INTERNATONATST -COMMUNST deathotrap fó WS. notomostostarting of ald thetcharges was that secret, eg eement betw Alger Hiss and Molotov whereby the post of Chief of the UN Mijitary Staff Committee was PERMANENTIY to be held by a Moscow Communist $\ell^{2}$." Now, under the character, "little wars" to prevent Comminist Aggression (such as Korea) are to be controlied-by the UN, to be commonly Cknown as HUN Policen Actions, Tris Thus; they are under the jurisdiction ofether (Moscow Commnist) Chiefofothe UN Military Staffocomitteedr GET THA d Al Communito agressons are to be prevented by the opmum

 Congressman Burdick si reseanches completelycontirmed ali, those io charges: He prompty published his findings, in the Mongressonalo Record", and demanded that the UN be hauled up for a, thorough open, to the pubiic) hearing by the properly constituted Congressional Commit. tee. - and he instituted a personal "crusade" to get his colleagues in the House of Representativesto join in that demand.
"The choice of the Assistant Secretaries Generan who would consti-i tute myo cabinet was of coursey my firstoconcerno titoon appared that tt was:equally the concern of some, of the great powers ar. Vyshinsky was the first torinform me of the f undesstanding which had, been reachedinsondon onthes appointment of a soviet national as Assistant Secretary-General for Political and Secretary copncil that

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(which specifically includes the Military Secretariat, officially dem signed as the War, Communications and Information Secretariat ${ }^{i}$ ). Mr. Vyshinsky" simply spoke of an 'agreement' - he said nothing of $r$. its binding: quality, of the right of arriving at it, or the length : of time it was meant to apply (Last paragraph taken from the book IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE By Trygvie Lie.

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us. an 1956 congress was on the verge of hating the in for a hearingrothat double-talking deliberating false state Department "official statement" kibied that hearing.... simply because" we lacked DOCUMENTARY evidence of that "secret agreement". Well, now Trygvie Lie has provided that DOCUMENTARY evidence -- evidence that that "secret agreement" caused the U. S. to lose the first war in our entire history - -. evidence that that "secret agreement:" MURDERED 145,000 American boys in KOREA: evidence that the very existence of the U. $S$. is in the balance!.
"Now it is up to Congress to act - to thoroughly investigate the UN -- and to unmask the traitors in our government who are deliberately shielding the UN, $\because$
"But Congress won't act unless fithe peoplefi demand that they 'act" -- and the people wonft DEMAND until they know what to DEMAND. Senator Jenner said: our problem is to get the story to the people." -- so that they will KNOW what to DEMAND:

NYou can solve that problem with this tract! -- coupled with Tract No. onel
The above is part of a tract put out by CINEMA EDUCATIONAL"GUILD", INC. Po O. Box 46205 ; Cole Branch, Hollywood 46, California. Tract \#1. is copied elsewhere in this truth package. Send them \$2.00 for 100 copies of \#1 and $\$ 2.00$ for 100 copies of the above (of which we quote only a part).
$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
OUR ABDICATHNG EQNGRESS -- If Congress keeps on abdicating the powers prescribed and charged ito it by the Constitution, its duties actually will be to convene in Washington, passmeaningless résolutions and econiums, draw their $20 \dot{\%}$ a mile travel allowance -- ând $\$ 22,500$ a year each: $:$
For five: years now it has been allowing the left-wing U. S. Supreme Court, and the Communist-1ed NAACP to usurp. its Constitutional duties and to pass laws, subversive and otherwise without even a mild protest such as a move to impeach: It has permitted brainwashed Federal Judges to threaten jail to state officials who threaten to enforce their state laws and the U. S. Constitution.

It has permitted, without protest, the "high court", which never in public esteem, to turn loose Gominnists, rapists, murderers, scofflaws and to tie the hands of the FGI in protecting our security and police
 The emotomatstrife stirred by the unconstitutionariacts of the . Supreme Coutfo in resolving tiself into the republican Partytsothet
 passed in the last three years" "trengthening the Kreminin its in O filtrating processes.

It has also obscured the fact that the Congress has unConstitutionally
5 (and the efore lilegait empoéed the Executive brath to take over -many dutes of the Legistatyer The vehicle bywhe the Rosevelt
 the creation jure 26,1935 of publication camedthe REDERA
 Tuder thit act any eovernmene department or ondendent bureau can make an administrativé law specifying finés andopenaltiés; by just: publishing a statement of intent in the Federal Régisterit This is a usurpation of the Executive Branch into the duties of both the Iegism lat te and Judicial branches.
Those checks and balances, written into the Constitution by tits mo framers, have gone down the drain.
The judipat branch hastrireadysurped themost mportantwowersof
Tohe tegislative hot to speak many power giganted exclüsively to
the Executive by the Constitutiońs.
Afin thitsthas ben done since wash each member of Congress during his election campátign, cthruphis own National or Congressional or Senatorial Committee:
Móstmemberscometo Washingtontwintheir minds finayfog ove ab-
 ers, the white Houtse or thèr National comittee yonort
Their foggy modus is well described by THE FARMER ${ }^{\text {St }}$ 'VOTCE (Wooster, Ohio):
 Whemang la phase andor other prposes
"Then it is turned" over to the" shrewd (and some times Cominunists) lawyers of the Executive Dept to fill in the complicated details and penaltie for disobyng any partof the rulessadregulations sét down by the Department

The Goneress has no dad wat most of these laws contan
When the Agricuitural Adjustment wct wâs passed Harold
Ware 's Communist Cell (See Morris A. Bealle's'RED RAT RACE: $\$ 3.50$;

zuide and reguations made the denintionst and set the penaltiest for

without an allotment, or when the allotment was exceeded.

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I mand it wàs the ee Comunistsowhotdefined what wheat is in interstatecommerce. The AAA administrative head wroterina book thátothis' wàs the plan to introduce the collectivist systemof farming into this country fogeyo Tory; reactionary stuff as oaths of office or other religious antiquities.

- HThēy oóved no allegianceto the uSA; tas patriotismowas: for


They had $a^{\text {ri }}$ higher alinegiance -5 an allegiance to the cause (Communism)."

This is but one of the many subvers ive acts that have been made possible by Congress: unthinking and stupid: passage of ther Federal Register Act and and other acts ending in rand for other purposésof

WWe face the possible supreme irony and tragedy that, under the guise of creating alleged social rights, we will so centralize Government; so nililify the 1oth amendment, and:so weaken the responsibility, *sights", añd powers of the statest thatiallughts and liberties of or our citizeñ will tee soljeopardized by an aili powerful Government in Wa shington in Rep August E Johansen (Rep - Michigan)
"I do not fear the smail corps of subversives, here zin America so much as I do the uninformed; the self-seekers; and the disinteres. ted." -- Agriculture - Secretary;-Ezra-Taft - Benson....-
nonce a new tax is instituted, history shows that it dies hard, because the money ha's become a part oof the budgetgeven though the origiñan need for it ha's passed in - Rep. Robert Ho Hemphisi (Dem. S. D )

L Mike hà turned down nequest of rurai-cooperativesfor few million dollars to extend power lines into rural areas of the West . At the same time he has given $\$ 56 \frac{1}{2}$ million to Pakistan, and $\% 30$ miliion to Thailand for this purpose. of th business groupasaysit wants forelgn(Röckéfellen) :aid cut $50 \%$.t. Standard oills mouthpieceer (Tke) says cut anything (even weaken our defense) but under no circumstances reduce their $\$ 4$ billion-development fund....Sen. Byrd says the Communist ITed NAACP gets $\$ 400 ; 000$ inftax exemptions every year which it uses éto uñdermine our constitution and stir trouble for both blacks and whités in thë South - Colorado convicted six. Comminist saboteurs. Supreme coürt turned them ioosec\% colorado convicted them againo. watch the süprene Court tate orderst from the Kremlin againo. Democrâtic $\hat{\text { regionnal confab at Millwakee endorsed Pinko Humphrey for Presi- }}$ dent...spokesmen said anyone who could talk to Kruschev 8 hours is entitled to be our'President...Can U top that?" -- American Capsule News, Washington, D. C., March 1959.

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FWASHINGTON: -ITax-deductible contributions the National Associationsfor the Advancement of colored People, came inder fire. an Senator Harrýz Byrds (Demb) of Virginia said he chailenged Iegaiity of the deductions two years ago, still hadnt gotten acydirect answer" from the Internal Revenue Service. The deductions, he said, costathe
mi Nikita Kruschev tolde German Communists, at then Leipzigerair, nYou should not take too seriously the treaties made with the Imperialists. Lenin, too, signed a peace treaty, mfter Worid War l', that


UThis practice oft borrowing bank credit, through ournederai (private) Reserver Bank system; by both our governmentrandits politio cal subdivisions às well as corporations and individuals, has created a staggering debt: of :\$788,900,000, 000 (nearly. one trillion) which is $\$ 4,507.93$ indebtedness for every man, "woman and" child in the U. S. A.
 - U Nóstantiand ever-increasing of borrowing bank creditincreâses the moneys supply much greaterechan; pnoduction of real wealth. hence the demand rexceds.ithe supply: ond there, are more dolaris than goods, and finflation or higher pricesfand, 10 wer purchasing. values of our dollars brings on depression in an inflationary per-

$\square$

This is your future Hnder the United Nations one Worid Systeme, In"a map, Jadoptedin 1952 in iondon bythe World Association rof as Parliamentarians For World Government, shows what alien troops would occupy and police thecsix regions tinto which the United States and Cañâdá wóuld be divided
 nàtè:
There would bega world Dinectory z zone directors and 51 regionai directors jonone of the zonéonregionalidirectors would ever serve : in their own countries: Sonanalien would command troops stationed in thefU, Serandnthrough themenforce World Government law, nande ventiamericans from trsheltering behind national ailegiance. Russt

- iañ and Mongolian would occupymostyon the va s. according to this


Life In A Red Commune
(Red Ohinás Idea of to to Run $-\pi-7-\cdots \quad-$ the World asmow being donel)

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\because 2: 8-
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After ăseries of singing, dancing \& lectures about the

O"bright life ${ }^{\text {ti }}$, to come, the people "petitioned" the local Communists to organize a commúne-and turned over all their property to the new organization.

Work: 4:30 a. m. to midnight.
Food: 12 oz. of rice, I pound of sweet potãtós dâly. No. Work - Yeu Didn't Eat. "If one member of fámily wàs sick - no food given to other members even though" they worked.
Clothing rations but no money to buy clothes Political meetings and study rallies took so much time, they could sleep only. a few hours at night. No holidiays, no time for normal human life..
Concentration camps are supposed to be ready here in the U. "S. to receive You!"

- Reported, from Baghdad, "Washingtón, Los Angeles,"San Fräncisco"" On "the morning of July i4, Io 58 , three Americans met violent deaths on the streets of Baghdad-beaten, multilated and"murdered by the"" mobs that roamed the city that day in a revolution-inspired frenzy of hate. The local soldiers made no effort to stop the mob. Within three weeks of the daymtherife was torn out of the three Americans, U. S, was doing business with Iraq's new leaders. Washington. extended diplomatic recognition to the new revolutionary" government. U. S. arms continued to be sent t"o Baghdad.

CAPITOL HILL -- To show you' what a vicious circle 'big gpvernment can be: The postal-rate increases voted last year to cut down the Postt" Office Department is perennial deficity heve now pushed other Federal agencies into the red. Nailing costs of the Agriculture and Treasury departments and of the $U$. S. courts have soared more than $\$ 3^{\circ} \cdot 7$ million'above original estimates for fiscal 1959 ending June 30.:

Senator Jacob Javits has introduced a bill (S. 125) which would "authorize exclusion from the maills of matter relating to the solicitation of funds for...certain unlawful activities, "defined as "interfering with the execution of any federal statute or what the decree, order, judgment or mandate of any federal court..." Some of the Senator constituents want to know if the law would prohibit the mailing of dissenting minority judicial decisions.
"The mounting inflation since 1933, and the collapse of fiscal responsibilitity in government, should convince any thoughtful conservative that "managed irredeemable money" is the road to totalitarianism, here as elsewhere, and that it is imperative that

we find an effective cure. Uníss sômeone hấs a better answer, restoration of the gold standard would .seem the intelligent solution When therpeople can demand gold for paper money; the government cannot long spend irresponsjbly If it does so, its gold holding will disappear and its bonrowing powe will end a How can we get back on thë gold standard?
"The answer is obvious. Congress took us off the" gold standard. Only Congress can again make our currency redeemable ingold. viofo course congress wilit not of its own volitiong réstore the gold standard congress will always talk economy and it may even set up another opA to regiment us again ás inflation gets worse. But it. wil not voluntarily restore the gold standard, for politicians take the course of least, reistancerand today, that means "just one more round of ofnflation
nThe gold standard wit be restored oniy if American citizens make it clear that they will drive from office al elective officials who will not face e. up to this issue promptly and courageously. This means ejther to make our currency redeemable in gold or to legislate an alternative cure for inflation jf there be one In the absence of such action, the bipartisan tactics of tianiquilizing talk about eoonomy and stabilizing the cost of living completely
 year subscriptions shouq be sent to Edtorai ófices nationat Review 150 Easti $35 t h+$ Street New rork, 16 , New Yorko

"Under the directinnof an internationai transpot union, a ampaign of coercion has been instituted with to main target the Americancontrolled foreigńflag vessles - Jó Curran's-National Martime Union and the Seafarers International Union, along with the Longshoremen and Teamsters, areqinthe American wing of this tcampaign. - What is. the power of this Iine-up?

क. Admo Emory Send Chairman of the Maritime Comisision: tothey could starve this county in a month. Many years of o deaping with curran and his ineutants brouth me totithng them tlatiy and face to face that thetr policies and methods were endangering the future of their members oddy enough in privatér they agreed with me. Do they want to kill the goose that lays tho golden egg? Then European interests are campaigning againstiail the major shipping policies of the" United States, this NMU-SIU diversian constitutes a:stab jin'themback. I wr" sion that ththe supreme count follows the election returnstis a deadissue. Today it follows the Comunist Party a CN (Sept 27 , last cited 16 separate "decisionstof the USSC in the last three years which strenghened the commint infiltration setion and tied the hands of the FBI and committees of Congress in preventive work.
suriThe Comiten ore 30 years ahead af the topurtin siarring up racial troubtes in the southe a reccot heanti by a fonda legislative comittee heard some anzing testimony undep oth, by Dr. Jo B Mathews onetine ace ánestigator for the House committee on Un-American Activitiése Excerpts:

Forty-five negro heads of colleges in the South were found by the HUAAC to have 291 separate affiliations with Communist-front apparatus.

The Federal and National Council of Churches of Christ are
(notoriously red. Of the 29 signers of the official (organization) book, 11 have records of affiliation with Communist or pro-Commurist organizations.

The communist Party has organised 20 fronts.for negroes in the South; with high sounding names. If one name doesn't suit a prom
 Dr. Matthews (still under oath) gave the Committee the names of $46^{\prime \prime}$ national officers ofthe National assnifor the Agitation
 members against them instecords oft the HCUAA and Senate internan Security group the gave the complete and exacticommunist

 Lewis S. Gannet (vice pres) 26; Frank Graham (Committee of 100) 37;

 William Lloyd Imes (vice prés) 29 , Mordecai) Johnson (president, ate Howard (negro) University) 14; Robert K. Kenny (lawyer for NAACP) 101; Herbert H. Lehman (board of directors') 9. Max iLerner (comitteeman) 42; Archibald MacLeish (committeeman) 108; A: Philip Randolph




During the military occupation ofsitile. Rock, a Nashvillie, y, newspaper published a story from its on-the-spot correspondent,

0that the NAMCP had to pay the parentst of "the nine children who'

 Harding High "Schoollwhich' had tacilities the"white school "couldntt: equal. The state chairman of NAACP stated more than once to the


 REMEN

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 send you some very interesting information - how YOU can help stop the trend towards socialism and dictatorship:


Tom R. Hutton, a colonel in the U.S.Air Force. Retiredresins the head of an organization canled SPX, Researchyiscociatess: va

SPX is a cryptic abbeviation for tioniet Principle Ten piz

Colonelshutton believes thatran essentialielement of communisty warfare for conquest of the world its paralysis of the enemy ita" a infiltrating his institutions, corrupting they streams of publicat a thought, and subvertingshis governmentalgestablishment for thempurpose of paralyzing him into inactivity: dissipating hisfili to re, sisti, communism", and;destroying: the tegsly weapons which he might otherwi'se usentoprotect his. society against communistronquest onvinoc , क
 - Forcesiand after his retirementy coloneluHutton has studited Sovjet a Application of this princtple of paralysis. :


 mitted; to, the Intérnal security subcommittee, a istaff study in support of Senator Jennee is proposed biph (senate 26 ) to limjt theqapeliate jurisdiction of the Supreme Gourte so

"Coloneh!Hutton? staff study aileges that, the Supreme court of the United States has been used jas an effective instrument of commu nist world conquest. It has performed this service to communism, with a series: of decisions which have paralyzed-America lsefforts, to investi gate:gexpose, and sposecute the communist conspracy in ramerica
a mo antutratethe effectiveness of the iSovet, principle of paralysis, as an esséntial element of world conquest, colonel. Hutton. describes the present sitưation in these words:
"For 15 years, we have ignored the basic truth of Sun Tzu's 2,000-year-old warning: Supreme excelience consists ingbreaking the enemy !s resistance without eftighting it

a We proceeded to obtain copy of this (now) rare report and to report it, It its too important to be jkept ifrom themeneral publice $\ldots=3$




## An Instrument of Communist Global Conquest

The attached report was filed with the Committee on the Judiciary of the OU. S. Senate during the 85th Congress, Second Session, by one Col. Tom Hutton of the SPX Research Ássociates.

DOCOMENT

Editor's Note: The report which we reprint here was filed with the Committee on the Judiciary of the U. S. Senate during the 85th Session of Congress by Colonel Tom Hutton of the SPX Research Associates.

Appendix IV (Report of SPX Associates) was originally published as a 16 -page supplement to the hearings on Senate Bill 2646, pertaining to the "Limitation of Appellate Jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court."

Colonel Tom Hutton, of the SPX Research Associates, who presented the Report to the Senate Committee, contacted the United States Printing Office to obtain quotations for more copies. Under date of April 3, 1958, the Superintendent of Documents advised that the estimated cost would be $\$ 144.81$ for the first 500 and $\$ 4.12$ for each additional 100 copies." After an attack on the document by Senators Hennings and Watkins (suggesting suppression) the following advice and quotation was received from the Superintendent of Documents, under date of April 24, which reads, in pertinent part, as follows:
"Since our letter of April 23 we have been advised that, in the event a reprint is made, all of Part 2 of the Hearings, including Appendix IV, should be printed and bound as a single unit, and that neither volume should•be priced or sold separately.
"It would, therefore, be necessary that any reprint ordered from this Office be made in accordance with this instruction. We could reprint Part 2 of the Hearings, with Appendix IV included as an integral part, at an estimated cost of $\$ 3,808.86$ for the first 500 and $\$ 135.49$ for each additional 100 copies."

> "Burial" in a voluminous report, for all practical purposes, becomes "suppression." Could there be certain persons high in government who do not wish to face facts?

## I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Supreme Court as an instrument. of the Commmist global conquest is a concept abhorrent to loyal Americans.
Yet the situation, the documented record, and the Supreme Court's peculiar constitutional capabilities made this study inevitable in the earliest days of paralysis as principle of Soviet global warfare. Primary phases of the study were undertaken 12 years before the introduction of Senate bill 2646.
Since 1945 standing and special committees of both Houses of the Congress have adduced an overwhelming bulk of evidential material describing:
(a) How departments of the executive branch in this and other free governments have been, are, and may be employed, however unwittingly, for intermediate objectives of the Communist global conquest.
(b) How even the process of the legislative branch in free governments may be used to paralyze persons, agencies, and operations threatening Communist objectives.
(c) How international communism, in coordinated global pressure patterns, attains its objectives through the very agencies and institutions of free govermments marked for destruction, if, as, and/or when the Communist global eonquest should become fait accompli.
As shown in subsequent sections of this study, it would be dangerous to assume that the United States Supreme Court is more immune to the pressures and techniques of the new warfare than are the executive and legislative branches of the American Government.
The situation and record suggest the opposite.

## II. SCOPE

This study is concerned with the application of paralysis as a principle of Soviet global warfare; within the American governmental structure, through the Chited States Supreme Court.
We shall leave questions of law to the lawyers and constitutional matters to the constitutional experts. This study deals with the role of the Supreme Court in the war we are losing: It is predicated on documented facts, not all of them palatable.
For the purpose of this study, the loyalty; patriotism, and good intent of the members of the Court, as measured by their own standards of mental integrity, and within their individual intellectual limitations, are assumed. But:

Cumulative record of the Communist global conquest through paralysis demonstrates that the one realistic standard for measuring activities related to the destruction of free governments by international communism is the so-called Stalin standard, enunciated by Premier Joseph Stalin at Moscow, February 9,1946 , in his discussion of the forces in the "new war":
"The only difference between them is. that some belong to the party, others do not. But that is a' formal difference. The important thing is that both are furthering the same common cause" (H. Doc. 619, 80th Cong., 2d sess., p. 178).

## III. QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

In the interests of brevity this study seeks documented answers to these questions:

1. Does the global record of the Communist conquest by paralysis suggest the United States Su preme Court, by reason of function and character, as a likely fulcrum for pressure operations to paralyze anti-Communist forces in the American Government?

## Supreme Court, Instrument of Communism 0

2. Do Supreme Court patterns fall within the established pressure patterns of the Communist global conquest by paralysis?
3. Do pronouncements of the United States Su preme Court reflect awareness of the nature, record, and techniques of the Communist global conquest?
4. Do recent decisions of the Court follow preestablished Communist line and contentions?
5. Have decisions of the Supreme Court assumed a pattern of aid and comfort for the enemy?
6. What is the practical effect of the Court's pattern of decision on the American will to resist?

For effective answers to these questions let us first consider: ( $a$ ) the global situation, (b) the enemy, (c) paralysis as the essential element of Communist global conquest, $(d)$ the standard pressure areas of paralysis as a principle of global warfare, and (e) enemy objectives - all with relation to the security and integrity of the American Government, and the effects of recent Supreme Court decisions thereon.

## IV. SITUATION

For 15 years the free world has watched, helplessly, a costly global demonstration of the Clausewitz conclusion in chapter 2, book II of Vom Kriege: "The conduct of war has * ** no fixed limitations in any recognized direction."

For 15 years we have ignored the basic truth of Sun Tzu's 2,000-year-old warning: "Supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting."

That is what our global enemy has been doing to ús.

Cumulative situation maps of those 15 years show that, as of this date, Communist imperialism, variously camouflaged-

1. Has conquered more than a quarter of the earth's surface:
2. Has enslaved nearly half the planet's peoples.
3. Has taken over more lands, peoples, developed and undeveloped resources than all the conquerors of history combined.
4. Has done all these things without losses in land, sea, or air.
5. Still retains insidious offensive in unconventional warfare against which the free world, lacking concept in'vital government areas, has no adequate plan or effective method of defense.
6. Threatens, interdicts, or flanks vital communications lines and economic arteries of the free world.

This situation, unparalleled in military history, is not a product of conventional warfare.
It results from unopposed enemy activation. and application of paralysis as the 10th principle of warfare.

For convenience we call it SPX - Soviet principle 10.

Paralysis is the essential element of the Comnunist global conquest.

In service and out, our research unit has been documenting and analyzing the application of SPX as a principle of warfare since we observed its first activation in China, in 1943.

## V. THE ENEMY

- War's first axiom is "Know your enemy."

Our enemy is not Germany or Japan. He is not the British, or the frontier Indians - or even the South, as one might suspect from current massive pressure operations on the American people through the courts, the press, TV, and radio.
(The enemy is imperialist communism -.in what(ever form.
That is by his own say-so; by his record; by plain logic; by his very nature and the nature of his objective.

His own ranking agents like Col Yladimir Petrov have spelled out the enemy's attitude:
"The Soviet Union, alone of the Great Powers, regards itself as being in a continuous state of covert warfare with the whole world outside the borders of the Communist empire."

Corroboration comes from thousands of pages of official investigations by the United States, Britain, Australia, and Canada in which the witnesses were former enemy officers.

Equally accurate is Gen. James A. Van Fleet's estimate of enemy objectives and operations:
"Soviet Russia intends to build oule world of Communist states through a worldwide program of unconventional warfare."
The enemy has been identified as such by Churchill, MacArthur, Wedemeyer, Clark, Stratemeyer, Almond, Cooke, Chennault.

The enemy, his strategy and his objectives, have been proclaimed and spelled out by Jenin, Stalin,

İamilsk.. Bęeria, Kaganovich, Molotor, Shepilor. Sominor: Zaroubin. Bulganin, and Khrushoher.

This massive bulk of official evidential material. available to all, as opposed to the Court's recent record of pro-('ommunist decisions, raises an alarming possibility and suggests a vital avenue of inquiry, collateme to question :3 and question 5 as previonsly stated in serction III of this study:

In ignoring this mass of officially adduced fact. might the Court also be persuaded to ignore the basic haw of siurival be paralyzing specific legislation concorning its powers, or even paralying the national defense machinery which would be set in motion by a derclaration he ('ongress pursuant to article I.8.11 of the C'onstitution?

Wxamination of this question is commended to the (ongress, which alone has the constitutional power to inguire into it (art. HI.2.2).

## li. HIS WAR

This total war we have been documenting for 15 rams roes far beyond the courept of Ladendorff's Totale Kriege.

It is not a cold wat.
(It is the hottest war in all human history - most dangerous.
"Cold war" is a dangerons amorphism:
As long as we carelessly accept and use enemy semanties, definitions, and trick labels like "cold nar," "peace," "peaceftul rocxistence," and "neutralism." we will continue to lose: he will contime to win.

His very revision of the ultimate objective tips the mitt on why warfare by paralysis has been suceess. ful. The ultimate objective of warfare is now the destruction of enemy will to resist in adrance of perceptible hostilities.'

By paralytic pressures exerted (a) through varions branches of the governments of erstwhile target free mations and (b) through the govermments of non(:ommunist nations friendly to them, he-has effected the total conquest of China, Tibet, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, IIungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and East Germany.

By the same principle of warfare and the same standard pressure patterns he has effected practical partial conquest of Vietnam, Indonesia, Korea. Bgypt, and Syria.
The principle of paralysis, not to be confused with the tactic of interdiction, is the essential element of the Commonist global conquest.

As such it has produced a warfare more lethal than any the race has known.

## VII. PARACYSIS

Like other principles of $\bar{f}$ warfare, paralysis is a condition.

It is achieved by pressure.

Enemy pressures are applied in $1: 3$ standard areas.
The 10th principle's primary capability is the transient, partial, or total paralysis of any agency, force, movement, individual, or govermment that threatens the Communist global conquest.

Paralysis may be intensified, relaxed, suspended; or renewed, as required, by isolated or coordinated pressure operations in any one or more of its standard pressine areas.

Paralysis is the most flexible of all the principles of war.

Unhampered by terrain or logistics, it achieves the essence of simplicity in all Commmist global operations

Its operations are the casiest and least expensive, whether on local. regional, or global fronts - strate. gic or tactical.

As General O'Daniel testified, concerning Kremlin's current campaign for control of our Pacifie frontier, global communism employs all the standard nine principles.

The documented official record of the past 15 years shows how paralysis expands and enhances the capabilities of the old nine. It insures the ultimate in economy of force, surprise, mass. cooperation, the initiative and movement.

In addition it has a special capability in the area of government far beyond the nine.
Without the catalyst of paralysis the old nine could be emploved only against an enemy.
Paralysis has the special capability of achieving Communist global objectives like the eonquest of China. American defeat in Korea. status quo of the slave states, control of the Sue\% Canal, encirclement of the Panama Canal, disruption of NATO, and rehabilitation of Communist shock forces in America he multiple pressures on and through the very agen(ies and institutions of free governments which are marked for destruction if, as, and when the Communist global conquest should become fait accompli.
Records of this and other free governments (particularly the records of the Anerican Congress as represented by various committees since the activation of paralysis as the essential element of "Communist global conquest) offer a mass of documented evidence on how this special capability has been employed:

1. Through free govermments to paralyze antiCommunist activities, operations, and positions of friendly governments (such as China).
2. Through one or more agencies of free government, to paralyze the anti-Communist activities of another agency of the same government, as in the current American area VII situation considered by Senate bill 2646.
3. Through an agency or agencies of free govern. ment to paralyze anti-Communist activity of individuals or forces of the same or Allied governments, as in the so-called Operation Abolition documented

## 0

by the House lin-American Activities Committee publication under that title. August 11, 1957.

Detailed staff studies of pattern variations in specific cases of paralysis of agencies and/or individuals of free governments through agencies and/or individuals of free govermments are available to the Congress and/or its committees.

## VIII, S'IANDARI PRESSURE AREAS

For 15 years of unchecked conquest, the enemy has used sprx with its special capability, in pressured operations through as well as operations against, in all of its standard pressure areas. Of these, six starred $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ are of special interest in this staff study.

It least 1 volume for each pressure area, and 5 for area Vll would be required to translate and document those operations sinee 1943.

The doc-mmented standard pressure areas are:
I. Agrieulture
II. Arts and culture
III. Science*

IV: Information media:*
Press
Radio
Television-
Films Magazines Pamphlets Organs Advertising
V. Bducation ${ }^{*}$
VI. Finance

VII, Govermment:*
Executive Legislative Judiciary
VIII. Economics; from plaming and production to market
IX. Labor ${ }^{\circ}$
X. Law*

YI. Medicine; all fields, including psychiatry.
XII. The Armed Forces

## XIII. Religion

The United Nations is included in area VII.
Paralysis of MacArthur's forces in Korea, the Korean truce disaster of 1953 , and the 1956 paralysis of free world aid to Hungarian patriots furnish complete laboratory samples for study in this area. Record shows that, except through the Supreme Court, the special capabilities of paralysis, as essential element of the Communist global conquest, are nowhere more effective than in and through U. N.
(b) IV, V, and VIl pressure patterus around the Panama Canal:
(c) IV, V, and VIl patterus on Americam bases abroad;
(d) I, IV, VIII. and IX flanking in hadonesia, Africa:
(c) VII in the United States per se since April 1956. with particular reference to pressures on the legislative and executive areas, exerted through decisions of the ronited States Supreme Court.

## IX. OBSTACLES TO COMMYNIST CONQLEST

From Lemin's Blueprint for World Domination to Khrushchev's blunt "We will bury von," the completion of the Commumist global conquest has been predicated on the fall of America, "last citadel of capitalism " * "like an overripe fruif," without shooting war. ${ }^{1}$

So the paralysis of the Americm Government (and the American will to resist), in indanee of perep. tible hostilities, is the specific ultimate objective of the Communist global conguest.

And since the vecord shows area VII (govermment: is, in all operations of the Commmist global conquest, the area of ultimate paralysis, so all the intermediate objectives in American area VII, which are steppingstones to that ultimate objective, have long: been given target priorities, as shown by congressional documentation. Communist publications and pronomicements.

Intermediate objectives in the American area of government have been pinpointed by Moscow-controlled Communist publications, by Communist leadership, and by Communist-front organizations in the Inited States. Some are variants or subvariants of standard global pressure patterns with Comintern roots and Manifesto authority, only to the extent that special barriers to the Communist global conquest, not least of which is belief in God, having been natural outgrowths of American ideals, American constitutional processes, and American standards.

To what extent the Laited States Supreme Court, through recent decisions, has (in whatsover degree of ignorance) àided enemy objectives may be gathered from perusal of the following list of docupented enemy objectives in American area VII.
No opinion is involved here. It is a matter of record.

## X. INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNIST GLOBAL CONQUEST IN AMERICAN AREA VII

Enemy's standing specific intermediate objectives in American area VII include:


1 Lenin's exact language: "First we will take eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia. Then we will surround America, the last citadel of capitalism. We shall not have to attack. She will fall into our lap like overripe fruit."


1. Dissension and public disorder arising out of superinduced racial conflicts.
?. Paralysis of States' autisubversive processes.
2. Pamansis of Federal antisubversive processes.
t. Rehabilitation of Communist and pro-Communist leadership and agencies in the United States.

万. Disereditation of Members of Congress and committees of ('ongress considered dangerous to Communist aims.
6. P'olitical, economic, and/or protessional destruction of effective opponents of commmism. in public. and/or private life.
7. Disereditation of the Federal Burean of Investigrition and its Director. J. Ddgar Moover.
8. Emasculation of immigration law provisions desirned to prevent infiltration, espionage, and sabotage.
9. " Eventual extinction of the fimestigative pow: ars of Congress in the field of subversive activities."
10. "('reation of a gencral climate of opinion aqainst the exposure and infestigation of subrerm sioni.' ${ }^{2}$
11. Inereased interchange betwern the United States and Soviet on Soviet terims, at Soviet pleasure.
12. Status (puo concessions from the Whited States concerning (communist slave satellites.
13. Soltoned American official attitude to facilitate reinfiltation and undisturbed subversion in all American pressure areas with special emphasis on meas III. IV', V. VII. IX. X. and XM.
14. Ahandomment of NATO. SEATO. and Baghdad relationships.
15. Ahandomment of American hases abroad and wihderaval of American forces to \%one of furerion:
16. American hands-ote poliey in the corrent so viet campaign in the Caribbean area to interdict and infermationalize the lanama Canal.
17. Package peace agrement with the United States, inchding "coexistence" and "disarmament," admission of Red China to the United Nations, abandomment of Nationalist China and the American Pacific frontier line.

With this frame of reference in mind, and with special relerence to the first 10 objectives, short-form answers to the questions propounded in section III of this study are almost self-evident.

## XI. QLEESTION ONE

(kuestion. Does the global record of the Communist conumest by paralysis suggest the United States Supreme Court: by reason of function and character, a likely fulcrum for pressure operations to paralyze anti-Communist forces in the American Govermment? Answer. Affirmative.
(a). What Thomas Jefferson called: "*** the
noiseless, and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court" fiti" the pattern of: "destruction of the enemy will tor resist in advance of per(rp)tible hostilities.
(b) So does the Court's peculiar paralytic capahility:

The power of the Cnited States Supreme Court to paralyer, at a stroke, the antisubversive statutes, processes, and forces of 42 individual States, Alaska, and Itawail, regardless of the constitutional reservations of State powers, and the expressed intent of Congress in the Smith Act, ${ }^{3}$ has been demonstrated by the virtual collapse of State antisubversion agencies since the April 9.19 ) 6 decision in Pennsylvania 1 . Nelsom (350 ['. S. 497).

The same peculiar capability applied against inrestigations by the Congress and prosecutions by the executive branch through the Jume 17, 1957, decision in linited staterr. Wrathins and related pro-Commumist decisions of the same date has paralyzed Federal agencies and processes on a mational scale, has increased ('ommmuist immmity for the indefinite fleture, and has freed for such action as mave be directad by the Sorict hirh command 50 somvicted, specialIs traned enemy fied officers. dedicated to the destruction of the Ameriem (iovermment of which the (court is a branch.
(e) Only the Supreme Court, by virtue of its peculiar dheracter: capabilities, and functions could have achieved such all overturn of govermment without riolence.

## AII. QIDESTION TWO

Question. Do Supreme Conrt patterus coincide with. or follow, established pressure patterms of the ('ommunist global conquest hy paralysis?

## Answer. Affirmative.

Documented comparisons include:
(a) Destruction of internal security from within (almost an invariable prerequisite) has marked pressure patterns of every government overthrown by the ('ommmuist global conquest in the past 15 years.

Of 10 cases bearing on internal security of the ("nited States reviewed by the Court in the past 19 months, all 10 have been decided against enforcement of internal security laws and/or administrative regulations. ${ }^{4}$
(b) The element of paralysis, as noted in previous sections, is a common denominator of both patterns.

[^26](c) Factors of frequency and intensity in standard pressure areas of Communist global conquest are strongest in culture, science, information, education,

Ogovernment, labor, law. and the armed forces prior to éonquest.

Patterns and records of the Court reflect intensity of Communist and pro-Communist pressure in all the vareas, since 1948, as noted in section XIV.
(d) The established Court pattern falls within the "use-the-courts, use-the-judges, use-the-Constitution" formula of Coummuist global conquest enunciated by Laurenti P. Bcria to American students at Lenin University. ${ }^{5}$
(e) Destruction of free governments at all levels is ain essential clement in the documented pattern of Commmist glohal conquest.

The peculiar Court pattern, crystallized by the Sloẹhower (V, VII), and the Nelson (VII) decisions, prompted Cormer Associate Justice William F. Byines to note:
$\because$ The Communists camnot destroy this Union of States as long as we have 48 State governments which first must be destroyed. However, if they can make it impossible for the States to protect themselves they will make easier the task of destroying the United States." ${ }^{6}$
(f) Even as the pattern of the Communist global conquest has no counterpart in military history, so the pattern of the Court since 1956 has no counterpart in the history of American jurisprudence.
Iin its abandonment of stare decisis, ${ }^{7}$ the Court has overruled 36 cases of its own body of case law. That is 7 more than the 29 previous decisions of the Supreine Court overruled in the 142 years from 1789 to $1932 .{ }^{8}$
(g) Voices and forces in American pressure areas II, IV. V, VII, IX,.X, XII, and XIII with well-documented records of defending pro-Communist individuals and objectives, and attacking anti-Communist forces and individuals, have conformed to their established patterns by vigorous defense of the Court's pro-Communist decisions.
(i) No pressure pattern of the Communist global conquest is more familiar than that of well-placed Communist and pro-Communist advisors to free governiment policýmakers'and áaénciés having, paralytic potentials ${ }^{99}$ :
Thevedtig, thens hat not surpring is the Courts acknowledgement of the inflence of notorious Swedish'Communist, Gunnar Myrdal, as ann ${ }^{\text {TB }}$ author:

 hist triggerèd racial "conflicts: the United states like those envisioned by Stalin in his "AmericanBiack Bed ${ }^{\circ}$
As a consciousx and effective instrument of the

0Communist globly conquest; less subte than Krishà Mémon"of Indiavbut morevablé thanLudwige Rajehman of Poland, this same Gunnigyrdal is of im: portait to Móstow thát"the Soviet made his appoint-
ment as exccutive secretary to the United Nations Economic Mission for Furope a condition of Kremlin participation. ${ }^{11}$

## XIII. QUESTION THREE

Question. Do pronouncements of the United States Supreme Court reflect awareness of the nature, record, and technicues of the Communist global concuest?

## Answer. Negative.

Any other answer would carry the implication of conscious treason by the Court. Hence the assumption established in section II of this study must be maintáined, regardless.

In making the choice between treason and ignorance, it must be noted that the only factor more inassive than the apparent ignorance of the Court is the overwhelming mass of evidential information re the Communist global conquest and its threat to American survival adduced over the years by official agencies of the other two branches of the United States Government.

Among the imponderables involved in the preassumed answer to this question is a documented variation of a familiar pressure pattern equation of the Communist global conquest which in this instance reads:

$$
\text { Myrdal }: \frac{\text { USSC: }}{\text { VII-IJ }}:: \text { Chi }: \frac{\text { Chaing }}{\text { VI }}:: \text { Hiss }: \frac{\text { Yalta }}{\text { VII-E }}
$$

And the equation could be continued indefinitely to cover, in detail, the pattern of the Communist global conquest.

There is no such thing as coincidence in the patterns of the Communist global conquest - except such coincidence of pattern with pattern.

If rational processes can reconcile the stature, dig: nity, and constitttionally assumed omniscient responsibility of the Court with the evident ignorance, flagrant misconception, and almost incredible unawareness reflected by its pro-Communist pattern beginning with the 1954 , decision on Brown v. Board of Education, then only, one conclusion remains to


[^27]That incredible unawareness constitutes the most cogent reason for enactment of Senate bill 2646, which would remove the appellate jurisdiction of the Court from areas in which it has disqualified itself - areas where the survival of the United States is imperiled.

## XIV. QUESTION FOUR

Question, Do recent decisions of the Supreme Court follow preestablished Communist lines and contentions?

## Answée: Affirmative.

More than 10 years ago Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, John Abt, and other identified Communist and proCommunist pressure technicians of the Communist global conquest in American area VII filed briefs with the Supreme Court as amici curiae in Shelley $v$. Kraemer ( 334 U.S. 1. 68, Sup. Ct. 836; 92 L. èd. 1.161, 3 A. L. R. 2 d 441$)^{12}$
The Court's decision, May 3, 1948, followed their views.

Those views reflected Cominunist agitation and pressure lines concerned with the American Negro which were embodied in Stalin's "Black Belt" program of 1928 and since that time maintained as Communist Party lines.

In that decision the Court usurped the power to amend the Constitution and to make law relating to matters reserved to the States.

IIow far official Communist contentions designed to paralyze anti-Communist efforts of the American legislative and executive branches predated Supreme Court decisions which have effected that paralysis may be noted in hearings of Senate and House committees from the days of the Dies committee down to the Watkins decision.

In this connection the testimony of the same Johm Alt before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, May 26, 1953, is as interesting as the Daily Worker files on long-stending Communist contentions, now sustained by the Court. ${ }^{13}$

## XV. QUESTION FIVE

Question. Have recent decisions of the Supreme Court assumed a pattern of aid and comfort to the enemy?

## Answer. Affirmative.

(a) "Affirmative" is an understatement. "Cumulatively" would be more precise and still be an understatement. The Court's decisions have done more for enemy forces and objectives than might have been accomplished by any other agency or form of paralysis, short of the actual overthrow of the American Government. ${ }^{14}$
(b) Even before the Jencks and Watkins decisions, hysterically hailed by Communist press and leaders, the Georgia Legislature in formal resolution (H. R. 174-554d):

## 1. Identified the Communist global enemy;

## 2. Recognized the factual state of war;

3. Charged aid and comfort to the enemy by individual members of the Court in 13 specifications;
4. Demanded impeachment proceedings be insti-1
tuted and prosecuted by the Congress.
(c) Comparison of the first 10 objectives of the Communist global conquest within American area' VII, ${ }^{15}$ and the pro Communist decisions of the Court complètes the ansiver. ${ }^{16}$

## XV̛. QÜESTION SIX

Question. What is the practical effect of the Court's pattern of decision on the American will to resist?
Answer. Doubtful.
(a) No complete answer is possible until S. 2646 is enacted into law - or is emasculated or defeated by the same enemy pressure patterns which have paralyzed the anti-Communist agencies of the United States Government and the individual States.
(b) Our $W^{2} \mathrm{R}$ charts maintained on a basis of 39 fixed factors over the past 15 years have relative value only. In some cases they do not reflect the effects of an enemy victory until long after the fact, as in the case of the Suez pressure coup of 1956, and the Little Rock invasion of 1957, only recently recognized by the public for what they were.

It is worth noting, however, that the downward $W^{2} \mathrm{R}$ trends reflective of pro-Communist Supreme Court decisions have consistently followed each major victory for the Communist global conquest in the United States Supreme Court.
(c) Final evaluation will depend on developments in pressure areas IV and X , as well as area VII-E, with reference to hearings, report, debate and vote on, and challenge to Senate bill 2646 . Groundwork for a pressure operation against the measure already has been noted by our monitors in area IV: TV, radio, press.
Our projections indicate intensive activity by Communist and pro-Communist pressure groups at local levels and some pressured effort to minimize hearings and related matters in general news coverage.

## XVII. CONCLUSIONS

1. In the paralytic effect of its pro-Communist decisions, on State and Federal agencies of internal security, the United States Supreme Court is the most. powerful and potentially determinative, instrument of the Communist global conquest by paralysis.
2. Patterns of pressure related to its decisions, and the behavior of the Court, coincide with, and repeat, in minor variations, documented, globally successful

[^28]pressure patterns of paralysis as a principle of warfare, essential element of the Communist global conquest.
3. What 'Thomas Jefferson characterized as "the

Onoiseless and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court" fits the Communist global concuest pattern of "destruction of the enemy will to resist in advance of perceptible hostilities."

As Jefferson wrote, prophetically, in his 1821 Autohiography:
"They are then, in fact, the corps of sappers and miners, steadily working to undermine the independent rights of the States and to consolidate all power in the hands of the Govermment in which they have such an important freehold."
t. Since Lenin's Blueprint, enemy strategists have recognized ( $a$ ) that total world conquest is impossible without the destruction of the American Government and that (b) paralysis of State governments, by whatever means, is essential to disintegration of the Federal Goverument.
i.) In denying individual States the right of selfprotection against subversion, the Court has, in effect, attempted to mullify nature's first law - survival.
6. By its own documentary admission the Court has been influenced by notorious Communists and pro-Communists.
7. The Court has abandoned stare decisis. It has abandoned the fundamental concept of Roman, An-glo-Saxon, and American jurisprnaence defined by Cicero as: "Leges ommium salutem singulorum, saluti anteponunt (The laws place the safety of all betore the safety of individuals). ${ }^{17}$
8. In general the pressitre pattern exerted through the Supreme Court coincides with documented and familiar and wholly sucedssful pressure patterns and teelmiques of the Communist global conquest since the activitation of paralysis as a principle of warfare in that the Court-
(a) Paralyzes anti-Communist forces.
(b) Encourages dissension and public disorder arising out of racial conflict, with consequent loss of American global prestige.
(c) Rehabilitates convicted Communist pressure technicians and approves discredited Communist organizations and techmiques.
(d) Discredits congressional investigation committees dangerous to Communist aims.
( (e) Sanctions, a priori, concerted Communist attack on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Director J. Edgar IIoover. ${ }^{18}$
(f) Promotes a climate of opinion against the exposure and investigation of subversion.
(g) In so doing, in whatever degree of ignorance, gives aid and comfort to the enemy.
(h) Persists in its furtherance of the Communist global conquest despite congressional, public, and professional protests.
(i) Is supported in its course by the same voices and forces which have established patterns of proCommunist agitation and support since the Scottsboro and Rosenberg cases.
(j) Follows the Manuilsky tactic: "The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep.' ${ }^{19}$
9. There is no such thing as coincidence in the Communist global conquest except the coincidence of pattern on pattern and technique on technique. In, 1945 Communists and pro-Communist writers, speakers, and pressure technicians were telling the people of the United States that the Chinese Reds were "harmless agrarian reformers." Now the Supreme Court is telling the people of America, with special reference to its decision in Connally et al, v. U.S., that the so-called Communist Party is a harmless political organization, although it designs the overthrow of the United States Government.

## 10. In view of -

(a) Its resistance to, and apparent ignorance of, the massive, officially documented volume of proof on the Communist global conquest, and operations, techniques, and self-proclaimed Communist designs against the United States; and
(b) Its persistence in aid and comfort to the enemy, the United States Supreme Court has disqualified itself for appellate jurisdiction in all areas concerned with American security and American survival.

ANNEX B
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In 1952, Dr. Ernest T. Krebs and his son announced the discovery of a chemical, Laetrile, that had been successfully used on certain incurable cancers. Today that drug is saving cancer victims in Europe and Asia. Yet here in the United States it "is available to only a few people." Why?

## CANCER CURE

". . . At last there is one magazine in this country that isn't afraid to print the truth about the persecution of independent doctors and scientists by the wellentrenched organization men who are running medicine in this country. Jason Weal's article on the way they suppressed Dr. Koch's cancer treatment (December, The Plot to Suppress A Cure For Cancer) should wake America up to the fact the present situation in the big medical and research organizations is costing lives!

> v.w.

Wilmington, Calif.

[^30]

EDITOR'S NOTE: The experiences of Dr. Ernest T. Krebs and his son, Dr. Ernest T. Krebs, Jr., two doctors who developed the enzyme Chymotrypsin and the chemical Laetrile, have raised a life-and-death question in America today: Is there a group in our country that would put personal profit and gain over and above the discovery of an inexpensive, relatively quick cure for cancer? In this second of a series of articles, MAN'S ILLUSTRATED presents a searching inquiry which probes behind the mysterious, unpublicized circumstances that- have hampered independentthinking doctors and researchers in their quest for a cancer cure.
It is not our intention to "promote" these doctors or to recommend the use of their specific curative preparations. It is our intention, however, to supply our readers with information we feel is vital to their well-being and perhaps show the need for a fullscale investigation into the facts behind the shadowy cancer research situation.
"Jason Weal's articles on cancer are the best things in your book and 'The Strange Courtmartial of Dr. Krebs' in your last issue was one of the most shocking stories in the entire series.... But aren't you missing out on the biggest story of all-the one that gives the whole game away-the way they suppressed Krebiozen?"

> O. D.

Scranton, Pa.

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On March 26, 1951, Dr. Andrew Ivy announced the discovery of a promising new serum for fighting cancer-Krebiozen. Instantly, the forces of organized medicine attacked him. Here is the amazing story of the
Corrupt motives ... and selfishness" behind


## EDITOR'S NOTE

The experience of Dr. William F. Koch, the developer of a drug called gylyoxylide, has raised a life-and-death question in America foday: Is there a group in our country that would put personal profit and gain over and above the discopyery of an inexpensive, relatively quick cure for cancer? In this first of a series of articles, Man's Illustrated presents a searching inquiry which probes behind the mysterious, unpublicized circumstances that have hampered independ-ent-thinking doctors and researchers in their quest for a cancer cure.
It is not our infention to "promote" these doctors or to recommend the use of their specific curative preparations. It is our intention, howevery to supply our readers with information we feel is vital toitheir well-being and perhaps show the need for a full-scale investigation into the facts behind the shadowy cancer research situation:

Sen. William Langer (N.D.) defended Doctor Koch: "I have personally watched the progress of this system of treatment ... and I feel it is deserving of the attention of everyone who is interested in the health of the American people."

The death certificate issped by Lt, C.U.Shilling of the U.S.Naval Hoapital at Betheada, Md. and the newspapir release by the Hospital to the effact that the acuteghepatitis in this case, was not infectious make it

oite cilear that the death das due to the other cause of hepotitis oFISOX: What poison kilied Kccarthyo the death cortificeate that is roproduced below relates vas not determined. priór to death. The certificate, reades ${ }^{n}$... © oluse unknown ${ }^{\text {d. }}$


The laws of the Federal Government and of every State in the Union, make it "a crime"to bury a person dead of an unknown cause's and they requira an autopsy in everymsuch case to determine the carise of death aña eliminate the possibility of foul play or murder . WHY WAS HO AUTOPSY DONE ON KCGAFTHY"IH COMPLIANCE WITH THE LATP WHY: DID THE, AOHORITIES FRHTSE TO
 MURDEROUS' GANG CONMITTED THIS KURDER? WAS' IT THF SAME GANG: AS WÁS HRSEOY SIBLE FOR THE MUPDER OF FORRESTAL, TARIX' DUGGAMS AND HUNDREDS OTHERS'

> WE DRHEDA-PUBLIC INVESTIGATION OF MHIS MURDER Committes FOr Tha Inveatigation Of The Death Of Senator Joaeph \&cCarthy 230 H. 61 St. Hew York 21

Stew York

## "Let's Be Free Again!t

Why are we agreeing to a summit conference with the Soviet Union 2 Every American knows in his heart that no lasting good, no workable agreements, no benefits of any kind to our own country can come from such a meeting. Why then have we agreed?

It is odd, and frightening, to read the speeches and editorials through this once great nation accepting with resignation the "inevitable" necessity for a summit meeting. Our allies want such a meeting, we are told. The neutral nations want it. The Soviet Union wants it. The United Nations wants it. Everybody wants it but America. So, America must agree.

As the Wall Street Journal put it, much to our surprise, "So we reluctantly $\frac{1}{g o}$ to the summit. Things being as they are, it is probably a better course. But plainly; it is a chastening reminder that 'what we do next.' must be tempered, if not shaped, by foreign offices of other nations.
"The fact is that, whatever it may be, we are no longer master of our own foreign policy!"

As we go to the summit like good little boys that is the exact truth. We, the most powerrul, the richest, the most productive nation the world has over seen "are no longer master of our foreign policy." How the mighty have fallen! And we have fallen by our own hand.
But it is still possible to become our own masters again. It is O
still possible to take the reins of our destiny out of the hands of others and grasp them in our own. It will take boldness and decision.

We must do two things. First we must withdraw from the United Nations which has hung a paper rope around our necks that has strangIed our freedom to act in our own interest. Second we must begin to run our own foreign policy show. Let us call our own conferences with those whose destiny is intertwined with our own. Let us make our own proposals and our own plans with friend and enemy alike. If we wish to settle our affairs with the Arabs let us talk to them face to face with the cards on the table. If we wish to settle affairs with any nation or group of nations let us take them one by one and deal with them: keeping in mind one single principle - what is best for the people of the United States?

We have tried the United Nations course and it has failed us ewery time, from Korea to Lebanon, We have tried "collective security." Yet today our security is less than it has been at any time in our history and those with whom we have shared collective security have failed us in every crisis from Korea to Suez. We have put the best interests of our people second to the interests of other peoples, pouring out our treasure and skill everywhere in the world and we have reaped
only humiliation, insult, disrespect for our flag and our leaders.
It is time for us to cut ourselves loose from those who are the "masters of our foreign policy." It is time for America to issue another "Declaration of Independence" from the U. N. and from friends and foe alike. It is time to "put only Americans on guard" over America's future and America's present. It is time to acknowledge the plain truth that the policies we have followed year after year since World War 11 have produced nothing but gains for the Soviet Union and losses for the United States.

The United Nations is rapidly becoming the instrument of Soviet power right here inside our own borders. It is draining away our treasure and preventing us from acting in the interests of our own people. We should abandon it before it abandons us.

Our alliances have become millstones around our necks preventing us from doing what we know is best for our country and our allies. We should begin to disengage ourselves. Our beloved America, once the hope and inspiration of free men everywhere, is becoming the docile milch cow for two-thirds of the world, including even the communist enemies in Poland and Yugoslavia! We are being sucked dry and left weak by our foreign aid program. And the Beneficiaries of our largess are refusing to support us in any crisis, sneering at our vacillation and insulting our emissaries.

Cannot our United States shake itself loose from the coils of the United Nations intrigue and entangling alliances?

Can we not once again seek to become what we once were, the envy and inspiration of all men everywhere who love liberty and justice, honor and peace?

Cannot our leaders speak again in the thundering tones of past American heroes, "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead, " or "Pedocaris alive or Rasuli dead!" or Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute!"
--Editorial, Indianapolis Star.

## HOW THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE U.S.SUPREME COURT VOTED ON ISSUES INVOLVING COMMUNISTM

| NAME OF JUSTICE |  |  | $\therefore$ D E | 5 | $0 . \mathrm{N}^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEAR APPRROVED <br> BY U.S. SENATE: | APPOINTED BY PRESTIDENT | TQTAE ANTI-RED | PRO-RED | PERCENTAGE IN FAYOR OF REDS |
| HUGO L. BLACK | 1937 Roosevelf (D)* |  | $\therefore 71: \cdots 0 \quad \therefore \quad 71$ |  | 100\% |
| FELIX FRANKFURTER | $1939:$ Roosevelf (D) |  | 72. 16 | $\therefore 56$ | $\because 77 \%$ |
| WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS | 1939 | Roossèvelit (B) | $69 \because 3$ | 66 | $\therefore \quad 95 \%$ |
| HAROLD H. BURTON | 1945 | Truman ( ${ }^{\text {( }) ~}$ | $\therefore 69.37$ | 32 | $\therefore 46 \%$ |
| THOMAS C. CLARK | 1949 | Truman ( ${ }^{\text {D }}$ ) | 51. $\div 33$ | 18 | $35 \%$ |
| EARL WARREN | 1953 | Eisenhower (R)* | $39 \quad \because \quad \because$ | : 36 | 92\% |
| JOHN M. HARLAN | 1955 | Eisenhower(R) | 34.314 | 20 | 58\% |
| WILLIAM J. BRENNAN | 1956 | Eisénhower (R) | $20 \cdots 2$ | . 18 | 90\% |
| CHARLES E. WHITTAKER | 1957 | Eisenhower(R): | $\cdots 11 \quad \therefore 7$ | ". 4 | 36\% |

SOURCE: SENATE DEBATE, Remarks of Senatờ Jamés O. Eastland of Mississippi; Ćhairman of the Senate Committee on the Jülieiay, pages $12121^{\circ}-12122$ Congressional Record, June 10, 1958.
Note: There is very little difference in the pro-Red leanings of the Justices nominated by the Democrat Party compared to those nominated by the Republican Party.

* $(D)=$ Democrat Party; $(R)=$ Republican Party.

In 1848, Karl Marx, in the Communist Manifesto outlined the steps necessary for a socialized state. The counterparts of many of his doctrines have been proposed or enacted into law in this country.

You Are Still Permitted to Choose Sides - However It Could Well Be Your Last Chance

## Do You Want This <br> 

From Communist Manifesto-

1 Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public pur poses.

2 A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.

Abolition of all right of inheritance.
4
Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.

5 Contralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly.

6 Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the state.

7 Extension of factories and instruments jf production owned by the state; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil gener-

8 Equal liability of all to labor. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.
9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolishment of the distinction between town and country by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.


This


Democratic - Republican Accomplishments-
$140 \%$ of all land is owned by the Government.

Federal taxes can take up to 88.per.cent takes $27 \%$ of the average man's income

Under the highest tax rate, the government can confiscate 77 per cent of the value of an estate.

4 To date, no seizure of this type has been attempted here.

The federal government is 'in banking
5 and financing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal land banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and others,

- Radio and television are tightly controlled by the government. So are the barge lines operate in competition with private carriers Contmol of the press has private carriers. Contrion the press ha
7
The government produces and sells electric power through the Tennessee fication Administration It also sponsors irrigation projects and rigid crop sors irrigation projects and rigid crop
8
Forced labor has been attempted but unsuccessfully.
- Under guise of the defense effort, thie "planners" want industry "dispersed" to rural areas.
Public schools have traditionally been. organized and financed by individual states and cities. However, the Federal Government is attem to control all public schools by su fing them.


Constitufion Party Program-

1 Sell all property owned and operated by the Federal Government or its agencies not absolutely essential to the function of Government.

Repeal the 16th Amendment (graduated income tax)

3 Repeal inheritance taxes.

Oppose all Government confiscation of property.

5 Take Government out of loan and all other business in conflict with free enterprise.

6 Private ownership of communications and transportation.

Allow free market to produce without governmental competition.
8. Oppose all compulsion where labor is involved.
9. Allow requirements of industry to determine location.

10

Local control of schools Federal aid to education).

## CONSTITUT

PARTY PLATFORM

## —STATE RIGHTS

RECOGNIZE and exercise the basic constitutional principle that each state is an, independent and Sovereign Republic with full jurisdiction over all things, persons, and activities within its boundaries including the recognized police powers of the state, health, safety, education, morals and well being of the people.

## -- POWER OF THE PEOPLE

APPLY the 9th and 10th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

## II-TAXING AND SPENDING

ADOPT suitable legislation to compel an an nually balanced buaget and retirement of the national debt. REPEAL the 16th Amendment and all Federal Income Tax Laws.

## V—NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

TO PROVIDE absolute protection of our Constitution and internal economy from treaties and/or executive agreements.
'-ECONOMIC LIBERTY
PROTECT property rights of American citizens by removing all statutory obstacles to individual enterprises. ELIMINATE government own ership or operation of any business, profession prise not specified in the Constitution.

## I-CHECKS AND BALANCES

APPLY Constitution checks and balances among the three branches of the Federa Government and positution or its intents and purposes, by judicial FIAT or interpretation.
IIL_FOREIGN POLICY
WITHDRAW the United States from the United Nations and its agencics. immediately. RESTORE our Flag and Constitution to all members of our armed forces serving abroad. DISCONTINUE senseless economic aid to foreign nations. RETURN foreign trade to the control of Congress. SUSPEND diplomatic relations with Communist Russia and her satellites.
fII-JUSTICE UNDER LAW
ALLOW agriculture to resume its rightful place in the free market without government regulation. PROTECT the contractual rights of manageent and monopolies whether of business, against all monopolies whether of business, insuring the right to work to all our people.
X-IMMIGRATION
PRESERVE and enforce selective and protective immigration.
〔-PROPERTY RIGHTS AND MONEY
APPLY the Constitutional provision whereby - Congress has the power of issuing money and individuals to own precious metals. individuals to own precious metals.

No. The Constitution Party is really the FIRST Party-patriotic Americans believe in the principles of the Constitution Party and most citizens are now firmly convinced that there is no longer a two party system in the united stats can party stands for the same principles and the same platform and are actually ONE party platform and are actually ONE party monopolizing the ballot and confusing the voters. They are leading our nation into a one world government wasting our raw materials and tax money on aimless foreign give-away programs. The Constitution Party must get on the ballot in California' to preserve the traditional and essential two party system in the United States and in California.

## WHY YOU SHOULD REGISTER IN THE <br> CONSTITUTION PARTY

The Constitution Party believes that politicians can resist mail, they can resist public sentiment as expressed in the newspapers and they can resist the demands of their own conscience. BUT THEY COSNIVE ACTON WHICH PROVES THEY OF LOSING VOTES, If you believe in the principles of the Constitution Party CHANGE YOUR REGIS TRATION NOW so you can vote for YOUR candidates for public office rather than for TWEEDIE dates for public office yather than for toped the ONE Internationalist party.

The Constitution Party Program has been carried by an army of dedicated patriotic These people have been carrying a financial burden for the rest of the people-now we must enlist the aid of all patriotic Americans. Many can help by aid of all patriotic Americans. Many can help by generous contributions and many more can help party. We must have registered members of the Constitution Party in every single precinct with all the people working to save the United States Constitution. This is a never-ending enterprise as there are always those who are dedicated to the disenfranchisement and enslavement of the free man.

Your moral and financlal support is urgently needed, if we are to preserve our Amerlcan way of life, and thereby perpetuate the ideals and traditions of our Founding Fathers. You will help! Won't you-Send your contributions to:

## State Headquarters

CONSTITUTION PARTY, CALIFORNIA
1670 North Western Ave.
Los Angeles 27. Calif. - HOllywood 4-9865
Change Your Registration NOW.
To Constitution Party.



## SOURCE OF TAXES . . .

COMPLAINING ABOUT TAXES? Taxes are the price we pay for thee'government we get. We can reduce taxes in exact proportion to the reduction we make in the non-essential and unauthorized functions of government.
what unauthorized functions of government? This first Fact Sheet contains the list of more than 700 federal corporate activities which exist without any pretense of constitutional authority. They have taken over 40 percent of the land area and 20 percent of the industrial capacity of the nation. To pay their losses and hidden costs they consume, directly and indirectly, more than one-half the total income of government.

THESE BUREAUCRATIC EMPIRES grow at such a pace that our staff and facilities have been unable to maintain a full record of their activities, but we believe the information sources shown qualify each for listing herein.
this list of Unauthorized activities is essential information if we are to effectively instruct our elected Federal and State Representatives in ways and means of cutting costs of government so that we may obtain Constitutional reduction in taxes and a return to basic Americanism.

SUBSEQUENT ISSUES OF FACT SHEETS will present the origin and history of various federal corporations, and a review of their activities. These documents will prove powerful implements in the hands of people determined to regain their economic liberty and rid themselves of inhuman tax burdens.

## Knowledge is Power!

## FACT SHEET RESEARCH SERVICE

The information contained in this first issue of Fact Sheet is an index to all future issues of Fact Sheet. Each succeèding issue will treat specifically upon one or more of the indexed Federal Corporate Activities, giving its history, its record of competition with Free Enterprise, its costs of operation-costs which come from the taxpayer's pocket-and its bureaucratic geneaology.

Subscribers to Fact Sheer may, by special request, obtain a concise statistical and reportorial service on any Federal Corporate Activity listed herein, specially prepared for their specific purpose. Nominal professional research fees are charged for this service. Information may be obtained by writing Whitis E. SroNE; Publisher, fact Sheet, P. O. Box 2948, Hollywood 28, California.

## THE FIRST FACT SHEET

It took years of research to gather and cross index information on more than 700 federal corporate activities listed herein. This represents the first tangible effort to identify and evaluate methods and technics of the bureaucratic empires invading our private enterprise system.

Knowledge of these bureaucratic activities, their extent and their purposes, begins to equ
with the capacity for meeting the most vital issue of our time. The real power, however, de us with the capacity for meeting the most vital issue of our time. The
pends upon the thoroughness with which the information is circulated.

Each succeeding issue of FACT SHEET deals with a specific federal corporate activity. Volume one, initiated by this first FACT SHEET, will consist of 50 issues. Subscriptions starting with Volume 1, Number 1, includes a handsome ring binder to hold the entire series.

While this series of reference material will prove of enormous value to you individually, it will be equally effective as a reference point for business, commerce, industry and in schools, and libraries across the land.

Your help is needed to put this material into general circulation so that these truths may be known by all the American people.

These are direct losses to taxpayers identified in the first 12 periodic FACT SHEET reports:

| 1, | 2-ABACA PRODUCTION AND SALES..\$ | 28,865,086 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ol. 1, No. | 3-CUBA NICKEL COMPANY | 90,249,000 |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Vol. 1, No. | 4-ESKIMO DWELLINGS. | 1,580,000,000 |
| Vol. 1, No. | 5-PASSAMAQUODDY-Since 1956 only.. | 2,184,000 |
| Vol. 1, No. | 6-RAMA ROAD. | 12,000,000 |
| Vol. 1, No. | 7-TEXAS CTTY TIN SMELTE | 38,700,000 |
| ${ }_{*}$ Vol. 1, No. | 8-SUGAR ACT PROGRAM- |  |
|  | Lost in taxes | 76 |
|  | Lost to cartel. | 544,400,000 |
| st Vol. 1, | 9-VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATI |  |
|  | 6 years only | 13,236,457 |
| 1, | -ALASKA RAILROAD to June 30, 1954 | 59,786,081 |
| 1, | TVA FERTILIZER PROGRAM | 126,433,493 |
| $\hat{\lambda}$ Vol. 1, No | 12-FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORP | 203,324,731 |
| Vol. 1, | -ISLAND TRADING COMPANY OF MI |  |
|  | NESIA and the TRUST TERRITORY |  |

Total taxpayer loss revealed through FACM SFIEET No. 13. $\$ 4,133,222,624$

## KEY TO INDEX

Numerals before symbol indicato year of Document; numerals following symbol indicate page number

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS
BUD-Budget of U. S.
CR-Congressional Record
fn-Foot note
GM-U.S. Government Organization Manual
SA-Annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture
ST-Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances SI-Annual report of the Secretary of Interior SD-Annual report of the Secretary of Defense 410 S.D.-U.S. Contributions to International Organizations, House Document 410, 83rd Congress, Second Session
32S.D. - Inventory Report on Federal Real Property in the U.S., Senate Document 32, 84th Congress, First Session
Ex-Import Bank-18th Semi-annual Report to the Congress, Jan.June 1954
Rubber-Sixth Annual Report by the Secretary of Commerce
Int-Organ-International Organizations in which the U.S. Participates, 1949, State Dept.
(Abolished?) - Ordered abolished but apparently still operating.
(Liquidated?) - Ordered liquidated but ap. parently still operating.

## HOOVER REPORTS

Commission Reports
A-Final Report to the Congress
BA-Budget and Accounting
BE-Busness Enterprises
'BO-Business Oiganizations of the Department of Defense
CS-Personnel and Civil Service
DU-Depot Utilization, Warehousing and Storage
FC-Food and Clothing
1A-Intelligence Activities
LA-Lending Agencies
LS-Legal Services and Procedure
MS-Federal Medical Services
00 -Overseas Economic Operations
PM-Paperwork Management, Part I-In the U.S. Government

PMII-Paperwork Management, Part II-The Nation's Papenwork for the Govern-ment-An Experiment
RD-Research and Development in the Government
RP—Real Property Management
SP-Surplus Property
TR-Transportation
WR-Water Resources and Power, Vol. I
WRII-Water Resources and Power, Vol. II

HOOVER TASK FORCE REPORTS
TBA-Budget and Accounting
TCS-Personnel and Civil Service
TFC-Food and Clothing
TLA-Lending Agencies
TLS-Legal Services and Procedure
TMP-Military Procurement
TMS-Federal Medical Services
T00-Overseas Economic Operations
TPM-Paperwork Management, Part I-In the U.S. Government

TPMII-Paperwork Management, Part II-The Nation's Paperwork for the Government
TRP—Real Property Management
TSP-Surplus Property
TWR-Water Resources and Power, 3 Volumes
CBE-Business Enterprises of the Department of Defense
CDU-Depot Utilization in the U.S. Government
CPP-Special Personnel Problems in the Dopartment of Defense
CRA-Research Activities in the Departmentmaf Defense and Related Agencies
CTR-Transportation
SBE-Business Enterprises Outside of the Do. partment of Defense

## A Comprehensive Index to

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## What of the YOUNGER Generation?

Fact Sheer has enormous power to offset the fallacies of socialism because each issue following this general list of federal corporate activities contains a specific treatment of one organization in this list, effectively documented from official sources, and presenting an objective American point of view.

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Fact Sheet

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- THE GOMUNIST TAKEOVER -- The Communist Party is engaging in a massive effort to penetrate every segment of the Caifornia oomunity including industries, labor unions, már poltitical partios, cọmunity and fraternal organizations, churches and nationality groups.

OThis positive information came out in a réport to the House committeo cn un-Amerion Activites which Congesman Roose oit of Cait ornia "wants abolished. Not onty is Littie Jiminy the beneficiary of aji thécomunist votes in a district idth a Iárge Communist population: but his mother (Eleanor has beon áted 56 timés by the House comittee for áctivities in this many Comuinist fronts.

The Comunist tactics of infiltration in all of these organizationsi as wily as the caifornia movitewring colonto has been described M "etail in Moris A. Bealle sibob for patrios (RBD RAT RACP), $\$ 3: 50$, All America House, $919-18$, She

The Comittee has done an excelient job in exposing this "hew look" in California. "Cómuñists are under orders to wear a new look," "the Committee report says. "In other words, to a degree unmatched in - fparty history comunists are now proming themselves by pretending to be loyai to the "us, peace-loving and humanitarian for the good of thè mation." - Chairman Matóo ad ed
"Let those who wouid let us minimize the danger of the commist operation in this nation fáke note of the fact that this report brings : to light only one segment of a nationwide 5th column on American soil. This 5 th is working feverishly in the interests of international Communism.:.

The Waiters" Commitee issued another aiarming report: It said the Soviet nation has à staf of $185^{\circ}$ at the Russian embassy and another - top-heayy s,taff of $250 ;$ at the United Nations headquarters in New York. $\because$ Compared with the 8.5 Americans who man the U's Embassy in Mosoow this doesn t make sense uniess kussia's hưge manower surplus is engaged in espionage activities.

In addition, these Irom Curtain countries al so hâve swoil en staffs in Wáshington; Rumania, 58., Hungaryt 31 , Czeohoslowakia 48 , Poland, 77 : and Yugosiavia: 73.

Reports from the Caribbean show that Castro is surrounded" by Kremin agents and is plotting an Expeditionary force to overthrow the anti-Communist governments of nearby Hátit ana Dominican Repubic.
"The Senate Preparedness sub-omititee reports that the Russian Embassy in Mexico City is."staffed with 900 persons, most of whom are, working for diret penotration of the south Amerion republios.

Mrs. Lois Higgens, airector of chicagots crime prevention bureau, told an audience that one of the most potent weapons being used by the Communist infiltrators is marijuana and other degenerative drugs. Theseiare being used to weaken the moral fiber of youth.

Without firing a shot the Kremin ins trying to ensnare and en--slave an entire age group, she pónted out. "Their weapóns are filth, pornographic materials, marijuana;

- heroin, thrill pills; goof balls and those close aliies - an apathetic sleepy and unoọncerned public."








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The way in which the House of Rockefeller reciprocateschas uben told many times by the House Committee and ehe sonate Internaj security compttee andit not pretw one na
 ion of Alger Hiss, Owen Eátimore, Harold Ware Nathã"S Red Bill Remington, Phil Jessup, the Three Johns (Service, $\cdot \cdot$ Viñoñer and Dayies), Harry Dexter White, Joe Barnes, Phillip Jaffee, Lachlin

 oold war with Rüssia woul stop just as queklyt and Washington could get on with balanolng the buget and letting the people dive normad lives once again.
 favor of having Congress reimburse them for their propertiés bêtind? the Iron Curtain.

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 facts about the family which by riding róughshôa over-humañity; rañ oshoo-string into ${ }^{2} 200$ billion in two generations.". It sells for 25 .00. $\therefore 2$ The precedingrtiote is outod frommerican sumang

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 The House of Rocksfeller By Morris Bealle

HEALTH RESEARCH,
MOKELUMINE HILL,

## To Whom It May Concern:

I, Oliver Kenneth Goff, was a member of the Communist Party and the Young Cominunist League, from May 2, 1936, to October 9, 1939. During this period of time, I operated under the alias of John Keats and the number 18-B-2. My testimony before the Government is incorporated in Volume 9 of the Un-American Activities Report for the year 1939.

While a member of the Communist Party, I attended Communist underground training schools outside the City of New York; in the Buses Hall, and 113 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The East Wells Street School operated under the name of the Eugene Debs School. Here, under the tutoring of Eugene Dennis, M. Sparks, Morris Chills, Jack Kling and others, we were schooled in the art of revolutionary overthrow of the established Government.

We were trained on how to dismantle and assemble mimeograph machines, to use for propaganda purposes during the revolution; how to work on guide wires and fuel lines of airplanes so that they would either burst into flames or crash to the ground because of lack of control; how to work on ties and rails to wreck trains; and also the art of poisoning water supplies.

We discussed quite thoroughly the fluoridation of water supplies and how we were using it in Russia as a tranquilizer in the prison camps. The leaders of our school felt that if it couldibe induced into the American water supply, it would bring-about a spirit of lethargy, in the nation; where it would keep the general public docile during a steady encroachment of Communism. We also discussed the fact that keeping a store of deadly fluoride near the water reservoir would be advantageous during the time of the revolution, as it would give us opportunity to dump this poison into the water supply and either kill off the populace or threaten them with liquidation, so that they would surrender to obtain fresh water.

We discussed in these schools, the complete art of revolution: the seizure of the main utilities, such as light, power, gas, and water; but it was felt by the leadership, that if a program of fluoridating of the water could be carried out in the nation, it would go a long way toward, the advancement of the revolution.

The above statements are true.


STATE OF COLORADO )
) SS

## COUNTY OF ARAPAHOE )

OLIVER KENNETH GOFF, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says that he
has the above and foregoing instrument and knows the contents thereof, and that the same are true of his own knowledge except as to those matters stated on information and belief and as to those he believarndinit fete true. .


## FACTS ON FLUORIDATION

THE IEDICAL-DENTAL AD HOC COMAITTEE PUBLISHED, IN 1957, THIS STATEMENT ON FLUORIDATIOA
We, as members of the medical, dental, and related public health professions, are as concerned as anyone over the prevalence of tooth decay, and as anxious that it be prevented; but each of us, for some or all reasons set forth here, believes that fluoridation of public water supplies is not a proper means of attempting such prevention.
II. Positive proofs of the safety of fluoridation are required. None has been offered.
"2. The so-calied therapeutic concentration of fluoride, arbitrarily established as 1 ppm. , in drinking water, is in the toxic range.
13. Dental fluorosis (ugly discoloration of teeth), the first obvious symptom of* chronic fluoride toxicity in children, is an inevitable result of fluoridation, and the evidence reveals that large numbers of the population may be afflicted, and with varying degrees of damage.
"4. The determination of whether damage resulting from dental fluorosis is "objectionable"is a matter for the person whose teeth are affected, and not for the arbitary assertion of public officials.
in5. The conceivable role of fluoride as an insidious factor in chronic disease has been evaded by the proponents. A substantial amount of evidence indicates such a possibility. Properly planned long term studies are required to deteraine the possible comprehensive association of fluoride with chronic disease.
16. Fluoridation imposes an extraordinary risk on certain individuals who by reason $\square$ of occupation, environmental circumstances, state of health, dietary habits, etc., are already exposed to a relatively high intake of fluoride.
"7. Fluoridation is compulsory mass medication without precedent. Mass therapy cannot ignore the possibility of 'mass! side reactions.
$\therefore$ "İ. The function of a public water supply is to provide pure, safe water for everybody, not to serve as a vehicle for drugs.
"9. The role and efficiency of fluoride in dental carries reduction is a matter of active controversy; whatever the outcone, there are less hazardous and more efficient ways of obtaining such benefits as fluoride may offer than by putting it into the public water supply."

Despite tremendous pressure from commercial interests, dentists at the last two conventions of the American Dental Association, have publicly denounced improper diets and refined foods: as the real enemies of dental health. These eminent authorities state that the consumption of denatured foods is so great in America that dentists are unable to keep pace with the corresponding dental decay.

You can save your teeth through a well-balanced diet of fresh vital foods. For dental health avoid white sugar, white flour, chocolate, commercial candies, fried foods, sodà fountain concoctions, vinegar and refined pasteries.

# WHY DID WILL KINDIG, FORMER LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILMAN, WANT TO KNOW: WHAT IS LABOR AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES DOING ABOUT THIS GIVE AWAY? ? ? 

When we spend $\$ 80,000,000$ for a battleship, we issue bonds for the amount and deposit them with a bank, and get credit for that amount, and proceed to issue government checks for labor, and material which goes into construction. Suppose the bonds draw $21 / 2 \%$ interest and run for 40 years. By the time they are due, we will have paid the bankers $\$ 80,000,000$ in interest, for which they have done nothing but make a bookkeeping entry.

So our battleship has really cost us $\$ 160,000,000$, onehalf for the vessel and one-half as a present to the bankers. So it is with all public improvements which are financed by bonds. In a like manner, also, we will have to pay for our war twice.

And, remember, you are the victim. You have to dig up the payments for the interest on the bonds each year, by the taxes you pay on your income, gasoline, cigarettes, liquor, amusements, etc. You must like it or you would make some protest to the men who can change it, your Congressmen. For Congress could change this any day.

And that is not all of the Bankers' Magic. Read a most significant statement by Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, before a Senate Inves tigating Committee. He said, "When the banks take a -billion dollars of government bonds as they are offered, they credit the United States Treasury with a billion dollars, and charge their Government Bond Account with a billion dollars; or, they CREATE, by a bookkeeping entry, the money with which they buy the bonds!"

Also, The Carter H. Harrison Company, Investment Brokers, of Chicago, in urging their clients to buy bank stocks, say "It is essential only to realize that all banks CREATE out of nothing, the money they lend, even to the government."

They CREATE the money out of nothing. So the bonds do not cost them anything. When YOU buy bonds, you pay real money which you have earned and saved, and for which you have given Society some service. Just try to create some money yourself, to buy bonds with, and see how quickly you will land in jail.

It might be interesting, in passing, to note that the name "Federal Reserve Bank" and naming its head officer "Governor," was probably for the express purpose of fooling the people into believing that the Federal Reserve system is a branch of the government, instead of a purely private bank, from which the government receives no revenue, and in the management of which it has no voice.

In April 24, 1944, issue of TIME magazine, the statement is made that "All United States National Banks earned in $1943,22.9 \%$ on outstanding capital stock Part of the increase is due to the fact that the banks have invested in government securities." They use the word "invested." They do not reveal the fact that these banks got their bonds for nothing. Incidentally, even with their $22.9 \%$ earnings, they are so poor that they cannot pay us over three-quarters of one per cent on our deposits.

You can imagine with what glee the bankers read reports of Congress piling up constantly increasing amounts of appropriations which will have to be financed by bonds.
The banker can add to his bank's assets the total value of the bonds which cost his bank nothing, and compute his dividends accordingly.

You DONATE the bonds to the banker and then pay him interest on them besides.

What do you think of that for a "crack-pot" system? It is the best possible plan, specifically designed to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer.
We are proud of nur credit, and swell up with pride, when we read that a government bond issue had been "over-subscribed." But, naturally, the banks will oversubscribe every issue, since they get theirs for nothing. Naturally, too, the banks want more bonds issued-millions, billions-hundreds of billions. The war furnishes a good excuse for unlimited issues.
In 1863, Congress was cajoled, or threatened, or bribed, into passing the National Banking Act, by which the bankers were given this privilege, which is THE GREATEST SPECIAL PRIVILEGE ON EARTH. And Congress can change it at any time. And Congress will do so when enough of you voters demand that the present incumbents do it, or you elect someone else who will do the job.
Proponents of such a change cannot get it before the people through the ordinary channels, because there is not a daily newspaper in the country which dares to print the truth in the matter. They are scared to death of the bankers and the bankers' influence. Bankers can foreclose mortgages on publishers' homes and printing plants. They can refuse to extend loans. They can influence large mercantile firms and manufacturers to withdraw advertisements, and thus take away the support of the papers. Neither will the radios allow anything to go on the air which might offend the bankers, or expose their graft.

But you voters do hold the real power over Congress. Any Congressman who would receive a hundred letters a day on this subject from his voting constituents, would hurry to get in line, and help Congressman Jerry Voorhis in his plan to have the government buy out the Federal Reserve Bank, and issue our own currency in accord with the constitution (Art. I, Sec. 8, par. 5) Under the original charter provision of the Federal Reserve Bank, the government could do this for about $\$ 140,000,00$, and take over all the assets of the system, amounting to some $\$ 29,000,000,000$. This would mean that we would be getting about 200 for 1 , and it would be one time that a good business deal would be made by and for our government.

Every time you buy a gallon of gasoline or a package of cigarettes, and every time you go to a movie you have to include a tax which the Government has to take to be sure the Wall St. bankers get their interest. Any time you get tired of it, you can aid in stopping it by writing to your Congressman.

Now set pusy and write-to your Congressman about it, and do it quickly and do it often.

## souta naywald rcws

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## WHY? DO CONSTITUTIONATIOHALISTS WAHT TO KNOW? WHY?

WHY in presenting the foregoing thoughtful analysis of our banking and currency system by a real student of the money question, do Ye Editors of South Hayward News feel that such readers, while the irrefutable statements made therein are still fresh in their memories, should ask themselves these questions:

WHY should the American people support any proposal for a Constitutional or other amendment that would permit the holders of 50 billions in Government bonds, acquired through the manipulation of such patently unsavory processes as those described by Mr Kindig; to acquire the assets of some 700 Federal corporations which, according to the estimates of its sponsors, cost the American Taxpayers in excess of 200 billions of dollars?
WHY i: Shere something in the money question so vividly portrayed by Mr Kindig that prevents any true Constitutionalist from seeing through this patently unConstitutional phase of the money question?

WHY, assuming that the purchase of material resources which cost the American Taxpayers in excess of 200 billions of dollars by the holders of such allegedly fraudulently acquired 50 billions of Government bonds would result in savings sufficient to repeal the personal income tax, would such repeal not throw upon the shoulders of the owners of real property the burden of paying taxes sufficient to provide the funds required by their Government in the conduct of its affairs, even in times of war as in times of peace?
W HY would this not rapidly lead to the fulfillment of the Marxian tenet calling for the abolition of private property?

WHY would the consumation of such a gigantic fraud upon the unalienable Constitutional rights of We, the people sovereign have any bearing whatsoever on "the reestablishment" of the so-called "American theme of equal justice under the law", claimed by its sponsors? and

WHY, and in what manner would the "reestablishment" of such" brand of "equal justice under the law" have any bearing whatsoever on the "restoration of international justice, confidence, honor, and integrity", as further claimed by certain advocates of such proposed remedies?

WHY are not such fallacious arguments not just so much "hog wash" to fool the unfortunate electors into supporting measures which would lead them into voluntarily surrendering their inalienable sovereignties and thereby forever estop them from taking means short of war to effectively liberate themselves from measures which subordinate the sovereign rights of American citizens to the will of an alien power?

WHY? in view of these imminent possibilities should the American people not view ${ }^{\circ}$ with "the greatest concern" all proposed Amendments to their Constitution which might or could deprive them of "that first right reserved to the people" to go to the polls and there initiate laws for the commonweal that their chosen Representatives to Federal, Stra
and local Assemblies have failed to provide them?

## WHY are there sophists?

WHY is it possible to fool all Constitutionalists part of the time, and some Constitutionalists all of the time, but not all Constitutionalists all of the time?

## FIRST NATIONAL SPIRIT OF FREEDOM CRUSADE <br> 9809 MacArthur Boulevard

Oaklond 5. California
B:


To the Vigilant Christian Citizens of the United States of America addressed:

## Greetings:

Inclusion of the word "religion" in the accompanying photostat copy of Assembly Bill, 594, now peniding before the California State Legislature under the mponsorship of Legislative Tycoons high in Democratic Party Councils, tears to shreds the masks of hypocracy that have cloaked sundry F.E.P.C. proposals as being something otherthan brazen attempts on the part of an alien minority to marshall its Marxian inspired "labor army" to "drag God from the skies", 2nd outlaw the Christian religion by making.it a civil and criminal offenge to read the Holy Bible, not only in the Public Schools, but in our Christian Church Assemblies as well, on the premise that such reading would "incite" race prejudice, and race prejudice discrimination in employment practices, to the everlasting detriment of our Western Christiap jilization, irrespective of race, color, ancestry, or national origin.

To avoid the terrible blood purge that this ill-considered proposal'foreshadows, we urge upon all into whose hands thene presents come to exert every effort at their command to stop this macaber march to perdition NOW before it becomes the law of the land.

If it is impossible for you who read those lines to take an active part in the effort now being made to do $s$, then you should help those who are in the thick of the fight by contributing of your material resources to the limit of your ability $s 0$ to do while you can yet do so voluntarily, and not at the point of a bayonette as you will in all probability be compelled to do if the forces back of this proposal are not stopped in their mad scramble for political power. To do so, please use the following

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I, the undersigned Vigilant Christian Citizen of the U.S. A., fully recognizing the sinister implications contained in Assembly Bill 594, now pending before the California State Legislature, wish to join you in your opposition thereto, and for the purpose of alerting my fellow compatriots to the disastrous effects that such legislation would have upon our Western Christian Civilization, request that you send me post paid $\qquad$ copies of your Feby 26, 1959 edition in which said proposed bill is set out in full, at the bulk rate of. 2 Cents each, for which remittance for \$ $\qquad$ is herewith enclosed for distribution thereto.

In order that I may be kept bettex informed with respect to such matters, please enter my subscription to the News for one year, beginning $\qquad$ , at the rate of $\$ 2$ per $\bar{Y}$, for which remittance is enclosed, or bill me.

## Name

$\qquad$
$\mathrm{m}^{2}$ By
$\qquad$
Member of, and/or represẹnting $\qquad$

## THISISITI THAT GREATEVENT THAT CASTSITS SHADOW BEFORE

The one great event that is destined to split our citizenry, if not our entire Western Civilization, into waring camps predicated upon differences of race, color religion, ancestry, and national origins, as no other issue could, is the proposal advanced by Messis Unruh, Munnell, Bruce F Allen, Burton, Masterson, and Waldie, set out in full below, to bring about integration in California by making it a criminal and civil offense to deny admission to the Councils and Organizations of one group to that of another.

The reasons for this are quite simple and easy of understanding. Freedom has been defined as nothing more or less than the right of self-determination; slavery as the negation of that right.

$$
\text { CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, } 1959 \text { REGULAR (GENERAL) SESSION }
$$

ASSEMBLY BILL

Introduced by Messrs. Unruh, Munnell, Bruce F: Allen, Burton, Masterson, and Waldie

January 21, 1959

REFERRED TO COMIMITTEE ON JUDICIARY-CIVIL

> An act to amend Sections 51 and 52 of, and to repeal Sections 53 and 54 of, the Civil Code, relating to civil rights.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 51 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
51. All citizens within the jurisdiction of this State, no matter what their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin, are entitled to the full and equal admittance, accommodations, advántages, facilities, membership, and privileges in, or accorded by, all public or private groups, organizations, associations, business establishments, schools, and public facilities; to purchase real property; and to obtain the services of any professional person, group or association.
This section shall not be construed to confer any right or privilege on a citizen which is denied, for good cause, and which is applicable alike to citizens of every color, race, religion, ancestry, or national origun. ©f innt restariates, hotels, eating houses; places where iee eream or seft durinks of any kind are sold for
 other plaees of pithlie aceommedation or amusement, subjeet

SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS
Mimber National News Sernce Published evers Thursdy, under auspices of Sourh Haynard Chapecr. First National Satiety, and First National Spirit of Freedomi Crusade

Sceond Class mal privikess authonied at Hayward. Caluformis
Individual copire 5 cente: bulk rates 2 cents.
A.B. 594

1 enly to the enncitions and limitations establiched by latr, and quplientle atike to atl eitizents

Sec. 2. Section 52 of said code is amended to read:
52. Whoever denies to arif eitizent eieept for fensons appheable atilia to every žace or coler, the fall necommedationf, adrantages, faeitities; and privileges enmmerated in seetiou fffty- $\theta+t e$ of thlis code, or who aids, or incites such denial, or whoever makes any discrimination, distinction or restriction on account of eolor, өस race, religion, ancestry, or national origin, contrary to the provisions of Section 51 of this code, is liable for each and every such offense for the actual damages, and five hundred dollars dollars ( $\$ 500$ ) in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights provided in Section. 51 of this code. The prevailing party in any suit brought for such damages shall be awarded his actual costs and attorney fees.



 consumption en the premises; barber shopr, buth house, thenter; stating rint, pathie contreyanee or other publie place of amtrserient ou aecommedation, whethex suel place is liensed
 tiont et まestrietion; fori ealy nute every sueht offense is liable in damages int ant antumy not lese than one humdred dollang; whielt may je reeorered in an metion at lan brought for that purpose:

Src. 3. Sections 53 and 54 of saìd code are repealed.
Sec. 4. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision . or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

Whereas this proposed bill denies to all citizens the right of self-determination (Freedom), it is not an effort on the part of one group to obtain Freedom from another. It is a gesture on the part of its proponents to enslave all citizens by denying them the right of self-determination (Freedom).

This is anything but an American proposal. America was meant to be essentially a land of Freedom. That we assert in our National songs; that is our National pride and glory. But we have wandered far afield from the teachings of our Revolutionary forebears. that cluster of fine minds that freed these United States of America from the tyrannical despotisms of International intrigue. Only the introduction of such bills tell us how far.
"To honor and preserve the memory and spirit of those who fought or labored to achieve and/or maintain the Independence (Freedom) of the United States of America" "that Governments of, by, and for the people might not perish from this earth" is the cardinal purpose of the First National Spirit of Freedom Crusade.

Vigilant Americans who value their Freedom (right of self-determination) will do we入 to look at all such efforts to enslave them with the greatest concern. This they can best do by getting BACK TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS, and

# The Mithencindent 

Dont misa a single one of, the 52 weekly broadcasts for 1959 , each dedicated to a reason why "BACK TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS".
Vol 6, No 10. \$2 per yr SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS Thursday, March 5, 1959

# WHY? DO COHSTITUTIONATIONALISTS WANT TO KNOW? WHY? 

WHY? WILL THE CODDLING OF ALIEN SABOTEURS IN AMERICA NOT BRING ABOUT THE WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PRECISELY THE SAME MANNER THAT THE CODDLING OF ALIEN SABOTEURS IN RUSSIA BROUGHT ABOUT THE WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS (more than 13,000,000 of them) AS SHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING STREET SCENE IN RUSSIA DURING THE 1917 COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN THAT UNFORTUNATE COUNTRY.



WHY? in other words, is not 'tolerance' the Devil's pass word?
WHY? if there is no cure for gullibility, and gullibility is the twin sister of tolerance, should we not agree with Schlafly when he said, in a speech before the Commonwealth Club, of San Francisco, last Dec 29, 1958, that

## "WE PRAY WARREN MAJORITY WILL DO ITS HOMEWORK ON COMMUNISM,"

FRIDAY FLASHES-DEC, 19 TH From Address by J. F. SCHLAFLY, JR. Member, American Bar Assn. Committoe n Communist Strategy
In the Cole case the Warren majority ruled that supporters of Communist causes could not be fired from non-sensitive Gov-
$*$ ernment jobs.
-In the case of John Stewart Service, the Warren majority ruled that a man who had clandestine meetings with a Soviet espionage agent, could not be fired from a sensitive State Department job, even by Dean. Acheson.
-The New York Times reported on July 11, 1958 that more than 300 Government
employees, fired for being security risks, would have to be reinstated with back pay. Judge Robert Morris, for many years chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, stated: 'Just imagine the damage that 300 security risks can work on the security of this country.'

## SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS

Member Naticoal News Senvor
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Sydacy H. Fonci, Editot Charles W. Thomas, Mang. Dr.

## WARREN MAJORITY

## Paralyzod Enforcement

-In the Nelson case the Warren majority decided that Pennsylvania could not punish a Pennsylvania Communist, who had helped organize the theft of our military secrets, for violating Pennsylvania's laws against sedition, for the alleged reason that sedition was also punishable under the Federal Smith Act.
-This decision paralyzed enforcement of the sedition and subversion laws of 42 states, Alaska and Hawaii.
-In the cases involving Yates and the other California Communists the Warren majority held that the Smith Act could not be used to punish Communists teaching the violent overthrow of our Government 'with evil intent'; also that all organizing work for the Communist Party ceased in 1945, which gave the Communist recruiters the protection of the statute of limitation.
-This decision caused the release of more than 70 convicted Communists. In reluctantly freeing 11 of these convicted Communists Federal Judge Richard Chambers of your own Court of Appeals said that this Supreme Court decision 'leaves the Smith Act, as to any further prosecution under it, a virtual shambles.'

## "Greatest Communist Victory"

"-J. Edgar Hoover testified that a top Com. munist described the Supreme Court's decision in the Yates case 'as the greatest victory the Communist Party in America has ever received.'
-In the Watkins, Flaxer, and Raley cases the Warren majority held that neither the House Un-American Activities Committee nor the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, nor the Un-American Activities Committee of Ohio, could ask witnesses, who did not take the Fifth Amendment, to tell about their Communist activities or to produce their Communist records.
$=$ In the Slochower and Sweezy cases the Warren majority decided that teachers in public schools could not be fired for taking the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist activities, and that it was an infringement of academic freedom even to ask about their Communist activities. -In the Subversive Activities Control Board case the Warren majority refused to uphold the validity of the Internal Security Act of 1950 . As a result 500,000 pieces of foreign Communist propaganda are sent each month to American colleges.
-If the Warren majority had upheld the validity of the Internal Security Act all such propaganda would have to be stamped 'Disseminated by ——, a Communist organization.'

## Passports for Loningrad School

-In the Weldon Dayton passport case the Warren majority ruled that the State Department had to issue a passport to a research physicist who, according to the New York times 'had been present several times when secret government documents
had been microfilmed for transference to the Soviet Union by Julius Rosenberg and members of his spy ring,' and even though Dayton was going to work abroad with a Communist 'who recently renounced his American citizenship.'
-As a result 702 American Communists and pro-Communists demanded passports and 642 of them are now equipped with all the prestige conferred by a U.S.A. passport. -Security officers believe some of these men are going to attend the Leningrad Espionage School for graduate work in industrial and military spying, transmission of secret messages, and use of agitators. -In September 1958 the Army Chief of Research and Development, Lieutenant General Arthur Trudeau said that Soviet technical progress was due more to 'success in espionage and subversion than it is to their scientific apparatus.' He said 'we are a country that's highly penetrated.'
-Apropos of these decisions J. Edgar Hoover told the American Legion: To dismiss lightly the existence of the subversive threat in the United States is to deliberately commit national suicide.'
$=$ The predecessors of the Warren majority were extremely well informed on the workings of the Communist conspiracy and its clear and present danger.

## Not a Political Party

-Chief Justice Vinson sustained the Smith Act ; in another case approved the statement of Justice Jackson that the Communist Party is not a political party but is a conspiratorial and revolutionary junta, organized to reach ends and to use methods which are incompatible with our constitutional system.'

## Decistons Based on Assumed Facts, Not True

$=-$ Many decisions of the Warren majority are based on assumed facts which are really not true. Thus in the Watkins case Chief Justice Warren assumed that Royal Commissions did not require witnesses to answer questions and concluded therefore that the House Un-American Activities Committee should not.
-Had the Chief Justice read either of the two most important Royal Commission investigations, Gouzenko and Petrov, he would have learned that: (1) Royal Commissions do not recognize a privilege against self-incrimination; and (2) also unlike congressional committees, the Royal Commissions can arrest witness and hold them in jail until they answer all questions. -The 39 cases involving Communism which the Warren majority has decided ( 30 in favor of the position taken by the Communists) cite many books and articles. But not once has the Warren majority cited any of the more than 100 classic anti-Communist books and reports.
-Instead the Warren majority twice cited a British socialist as authority for depriving Congress of the power to investigate Communism.
-In one case the Warren majority cited with approval a book edited by a Swedish socialist and co-authored by persons affiliated with 422 Communist enterprises. This book refers to the American Constitution as 'nearly a plot against the American people.'
No Court, Informed on Communlsm - . .
-No court which was informed on Communism, or opposed to socialism, would have cited with approval this book. The Charles Evans Hughes court, the Harlan Stone court, and the Fred Vinson court never cited writings of socialists and Communists as guides for American law.
-Attempts were made in the last Congress: (1) To restore to Congressional Committees the same freedom to investigate Communists and pro-Communists that these Committees have always had to investigate businessmen and labor leaders; (2) To restore to the States the right to enforce their own anti-subversive laws; (3) To restore to the Executive Branch the right to dismiss security risks from both sensitive and nonsensitive Government jobs; and (4) To restore to the Executive the right to deny passports to members of the Communist conspiracy and their supporters.
-Some misguided people said these bills should be defeated because they w
'curb the Court.' -In the last 20 years Congress has on more than 10 occasions passed bills which curbed or overcame the effect of what the American people thought were bad Court decisions. Examples are the decision which ordered payment of portal to portal pay, the decisions which held that tidelands oil did not belong to the states.
-Another argument made against plugging the holes in our national security is that the Court is our national umpire.
-Suppose the umpire says that the home team has to tell the red team everything but that the red team doesn't have to tell the home team anything.
-Suppose the umpire says that the red players can infiltrate into the home team's huddle and even sneak men into every position on the home team except quarterback, which the umpire says is the only 'sensitive' position; and the umpire forbids the home team to remove these reds because they are not occupying 'sensitive positions.'
-We lawyers always defended the Hughes Court, the Stone Court, and the Vinson Court. We will defend the Warren majority as long as it confines itself to umpiring.
-When the Warren majority starts changing the rules of the game, when, as Federal Judge Learned Hand wrote, it has assuped the role of a third legislative cham then lawyers must defend the Constitut, because it provides that all legislative power shall be vested only on the Congress and in the state legislatures, and not in the courts.
We pray that the Warren majority will do its homework on Communism."

TOTAL U. S. DEBT ZOOMS TO RECORD $\$ 770$ BILLION:
IS U. S. DOLLAR ON WAY OUT? FINANCIAL CRISIS LOOMS. The experts say the U. S. Government facing a financial crisis. We are supposed to be at the bottom of the barrel-no more hey, and no more money in sight unless we start the printing presses.

BILLIONS THROWN AWAY. SHALL WE CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE WORLD?
"The American Eagle Cannot Continue To Fly On Two Left Wings" - Dean Manion
The total "aid" to date is 124 billion, 647 million, 310 thousand of our dollars. of this, only 49 billion was given during the war period to June 1945. Yugoslavia and Russia itself is included in this favored group of foreigh 'Aid'. Is this a way to fight Communism?

Many are buying and storing gold for the crash ahead! Remember the fantastic decline in value of the German mark after World War I and the Italian Lire after World War II. This is what happens to $a l l$ currency that is not backed by sound, adequate Gold reserves! Is. the U. S. dollar approaching this position doday? Gold is artificially pegged at $\$ 35$ per oz. For many years, the price of gold no longer reflects the actual demand for this solid, historically sound, commodity in a pericd of unscund, unstable paper currency.

The Wall Street Journal describes the situation:
"Time has caught up with a prodigal country. For more than a decade this country has spent money like the proverbial drunken sailor.
"We have poured out billions to make life more pleasant for farmers, to pay handsome rewards to veterans, to give ourselves a luxury of houses and roads and any sort of 'welfare' that came happily to mind.
"We've poured billions of hard-earned money all over the globe. .
"And wetve done all this with a blatant disregard of the dficity, the billions accured our accounts."
Elmer C. Walzeŗ UPI Financial Editor says:
"The 'technical' problem that grabs the headlines-rising interest rates for borrowed money-is merely a warning sight of what lies beneath."
"FOREIGNERS COULD DRAIN FT. KNOX
"Foreigners hold about \$18 billions of dollars and government securities. If they repatriated these holdings and turned them over to their governments for their own currencies, the governments could drain every ounce of gold we 'have.
"Also we are going into the hole each year to the tune of around $\$ 5$ billion in our foreign operations."

"You're wasting your money. You might as well send it direct to us instead of the middleman, because we get most of it anyway.

Your agents give us the codebooks and then we send false information back to you through your code. Then we send cables asking for money and you send it to us."

Thus bragged Nikita Khuschev while in Los Angeles, according to Victor M. Carter, the city's official guide for the premier. Carter is president of Republic Studios. He was born at Rostov in Russia and came to this country in 1920. The above quoted remark was made of the American Central Intelligence Agency headed by Allen Dulles. Whon Allen Dulles met Khruschchev in Washington at the start of the tour, Khrushchev greeted him with similar Amarks about the CIA. "I know you", Khrushchev said on being introduced to Dulles. "II ad the same reports you do."

BOOKS WHICH ARE 'MUST READING! FOR EVERY RED*BLOODED AMERICAN!.
Take Off The Blindfold - Books NOT in Your Public Library!
A Matter of Life or Death - Herbert Bailey $X$
You Don't Have to Die - Harry M. Hoxsey, N. D. $X$
How's Your Liver? Why Die of Cancer? - Arthritis, Rheumatism and Allied Disorders - by A. L. Allen, N. D. (All one book).condensed style Yearly (In our opinion one of the best informed news sources in thenation( We take your subscription) nation( We take your subscription)
Toxemia Explained - J. H. Tilden; M. D. •Toxemia Explained - J. H. Tilden, M.D., Cloth, Gold Stamping5.00The True Healing Art - R. T. Trall, M. D., flexible cover

Tomorrow's Food - James Rerty and N. Philip Normand, M. D:
Bechamp Or Pasteur? - E. Douglas Hume - Cloth - Mackets. Tears the Germ Theory of Disease to shreds / shows that Pasteur stole ideas from his teacher - Bechamp.
The revolt Against Chemicals - Dr. Raymond Bernard (A. B. M. A., Ph D and Morris Bealle). Later 1955 Material - Mimeographed

The above is a basic working library and should be in $\epsilon$ very home. $15 \%$ discount if all are ordered at one time.

## LATE BOORS ON:HEALTH:

What ls Disease - George Weger, M. D. . . . 15
Super Health From Super Food - By Bernard (Mimeographed, Printed Covers) ${ }^{*} \mathbf{3 . 0 0}$
Back to Eden. Yethro Kloss, cloth . $\mathbf{7 . 5 0}$
The Drug Story - Morris Bealle $\quad 3.25$
Arthritis - J. H. Tildon, M. D. ${ }^{\text {. } 50}$
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Discourses On The Sober Life - Luigi. Cornaro : ' 1.00
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:Vegetarianism etc.) Mimeographed $\quad .5 .00$
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Shelton, Graham, Jennings').,By Hereward Carrington, Rh.D, Photos 1.75
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Argument for Vegetarianism; Hygienic Way of Life By Hereward.
Carrington, Ph.D.'(Mimeographed)
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Clean up Your Blood Stream } \\ \text { results with juices) } & \text { Elizabeth Taylor claims amazing }\end{array} \quad \therefore$ " " $\quad \therefore 1.00$

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Illustrated By DeHesse, D. O.
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Constipation - A Compilation from the writings of various Nature Doctors - Mimeographed
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San Angelo. Texas $\sqrt{\text { San Angelo Public School. }}$ at
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What The World Has Been Waiting For

## THE SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE

The ONLY book ever presented on the subject. NOT a religion, merely the Science of Civilized Attitude and Attitude's Mysteries, seeking areas of Universal Human Agreement to replace Disagreement.
It is based upon the scientific definitions of attitude as selected from the most widely accepted, United State's American, college and university text-books.

THE SPIRIT BOOK CO. October 23-62.
BOX 611, SO. HOUSTON, TEXAS
Public Schools Superintendent
San Angelo, Texas.
Dear Sir:
The Spirit of Attitude concept ( as per the enclosed book) is a million times as useful to education and civilization as an intelligence expediter than a "standing" for imaginary ghosts. Teaching the basic and elementary facts about it to the school pupils, using its full name, will do as much to raise the mental and other standards of this nation as anything present circumstance have to offer.

Help break the existing sub-rosa collusion conspiracy against civilization. Don't remain accessories, accomplices or condoners to what might be destined to bring world disgrace or worse down upon us.
, I suggest you correlate these letters and the book, select the most desirable excerpts from them and have as much of it taught to the pupils as your conscience and sense of responsibility dictate.

Dons sell thismproject short Records will be kept showing your district has been presented with this opportunity. Many keenly intelligent minds will be evaluating this material and your responsibility as well.

Yours sincerely,


Box 611
South Houston Texas.

Copy to San Angelo School Superintendent.

## ATTENTION ALL EDUCATORS

An exact duplicate of this letter has been sent by registered mail (8-30-62) to Anthony J. Celebrezze, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Many other copies are being mailed to various State Boards of Education, School Superintendents and Principals, also the U. S. Attorney General. None of these officials should have blank or blind spots in their minds regarding the factual existence and educational value or importance of the Spirit of Attitude principle or concept.

By this letter each and all of them are charged with notice, for public record, that the U. S. Educational Secretary has received one. What he does regarding the subject matter will therèby also become a matter of record.

The Secretary and others are also being mailed an exposition book on the Spirit of Attitude for their further enlightenment. If, after a reasonable length of time, these officials do nothing constructive about this phase of public education, the opportunity to get the credit for doing so will be presented to foreign countries.

THE KEY FACTS to understanding the Attitude Spirit are these: The principle, with its inherent methodology, of maintaining attitudes toward life situations is a process that original life had to conceive and use in adjusting to its envir onment. Without this primordial method to guide them, the various forms of life could not have survived more than a mere accidental length of time. After life had developed beyond the point of chance and accident, moving into different situations, the dire necessity arose for attitude and mind to develop as the "sine qua nom of survival. Purposeful life could not continue to exist without this basic principle being "ever present" as the mind's most constant factor in times of needed guidance. Regardless of any specific attitude, in particular," the attitude constant was the general principle prevailing over all of them, as an attitude toward attitude.

Given an evoluting mind with such a basic constant, it was virtually predestined, by its näture, tháf this ideblogical principle would become ever more and mỗ introspectively conscious in that mind above all other consciousness. Due to the circumstances, people began to "feel" or "sense" the "presence" of that "guiding process". They developed a growing "sense" that "something illusive" existed and was causing its "effects" to be "felt" in many ways.

It continued to cause additional and more increasingly important effects or products as life advanced through the ages. Some of these more important "attitude-effect-products" are: mind, intelligence, sanity, language and its resultant communication, also cooperation. Love, Good-will, the Golden Rule, Conscience, etc. are all outgrowths of it. Even all the principles, precepts or articles in the Bill of Rights and our Constitution are, actually, attitudes to be observed, not only in letter but also in the spirit of our more complete attitudinal behavior, feeling, and thoughts toward them.

Before the human race developed its more highly specialized knowledge and oriented understanding, these results of attitude in operation were merely things of extremely peculiar character to the more primitive and ignorant people of long ago. Such things always were and will be, in their realistic and legitimately educational sense, purely natural attitude-effects.

Most large dictionaries list one definition of spirit as: "Peculiar character or quality, as indicated by tendencies or effects". These above mentioned "things" of peculiar character have always been "effects" of attitude in operation and, therefore, "SPIRITS OF ATTITUDE" in accord with the dictionary definition. Regardless of their "peculiarity" they never were supernatural entities, Gods, Spirits nor Devils, not even the workings or evidence of any.

In the childhood of the human race it was normal for imaginations to run riot. People, like little children, twisted every accidental illusion into an abnormality of delusion. In their abysmally primitive ignorance they did the same thing to this attitude spirit as they did to the sun in the sky. They jumped to the unfortunate conclusion that it was a God, to be appeased by praying to it because they did not know any better.

THE SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE concept is the COMMON DENOMINATOR KEY to the under standing and adjustment to most all the vital concerns of life. They originated and developed under its "sine qua non" guidance. We cannot afford to sacrifice these factors in civilization any longer on the altar of superstitious ignorance. There is no substitute for attitude adjustmont. Fanatical substitution leads to maladjustment and maladjustment is insanity in degree.

Attitude principle is the orienting factor of life and mind. To orient is to relate and interrelate. In the field of human RELATIONS it is no exception. It is imperative for public educcational agencies to orient this orientation key to their entire field of education. It is doubly imperative in view of the confusion in human relations and world circumstances. The present MESS would not exist if educators had done their duty long ago.

This SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE principle, as revealed or expounded in the SPIRIT of ATTITUDE book and documented by quotations from your own educational texts, is one of the most CONSTRUCTIVE CONCEPTS possible for the human mind to know and utilize. Building civilization, however, is a vast undertaking which constructiveness alone cannot do. A few sadly unfortunate and stagnating mistakes, misconceptions and blunders of dark age ignorance, which are obstructing further progress in the sane development of civilization, must be rectified.

If the constructive element of the project is conscientiously taken care of by public educators, the destructive phase need not be brought into operation to any material extent. Public school educators, however, will have to do it or national disgrace will be brought down upon them for dereliction of duty. They are the only ones who can settle the issue in the most peaceful manner by quietly and smoothly carrying it through. It is their official obligation.

It is not the duty of the church, even though the central issue is named the SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE. The only reason why preachers pretend to be spiritual educators is so they can play "dog-in-the-manger" with this very spirit of attitude. To actually expound it would'be fatal to their racket business.

When ignorant people, in the distant past, first made the error of imagining the attitude feeling might be a God spirit, it was the preacher -minded crooks who, for exploitation purposes, saw to it they never learned any better. They used the opportunity to capitalize upon the misfortune of ignorance for profit and ill-gotten recognition. They both ignorantly and deliberately let people keep on thinking it was a supernatural God with themselves as middlemen. They are entitled to a God or even millions of them if they can produce honest and aboveboard evidence that any exists.

Their favorite swindle device is the "revival meeting" where church "ye s-men" take their cues from the preacher, to psychologically hedge and badger prospective converts into thinking the bulldozing spirit of the congregation-devils is the hand of God reaching for them. The socalled converts accede to nothing but deception and fraud, then become addicted to the religious "fix". It is precisely the same psychologically-suggestive attitude-behavior pressure that miseleads lynch mobs to murder. The end is different but it could just as easily convert people to anything. With deception as the object, it is vicious.

Added to this shame of blunder and swindle, the church superimposes a "spuriously conditioned response complex" to mislead people into thinking they actually love religion. Then they "rivet" the whole thing home by applying the hypnotic process to induce more pitifully all the delusions common to religious insanity. Eventually, they enter into the state of "Idiot's Euphoria".

There just simply are no sacred liars. For the clergy to continue, either by omission or commission, to misrepresent this attitude spirit to be a supernatural entity or religious experience, for exploitation purposes of any kind, brands them as the basic liars, thieves and criminals by indirection. By setting such examples for children and others to emulate in the future, they become number one enemies of civilized hope. They are robbing us of our most valuable instruments for general welfare, education and survival.

The dignity of intelligence-guided selective-behavior must not be scuttled or sabotaged in favor of control by mob-hysteria. You have dillydallied long enough, now get on the job or someone else will, to your regret.


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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

What kind of Americans are＂on the take＂？How are they cheating every one of us？Here is a shock－ ing，factual story that probes behind headline scandals．

Recent＂payola＂and quiz show exposés only scratched the surface of today＇s gray－flannel morality．Millions of Americans， as Mr．Gibney proves，are＂taken＂every day by a yastly more subtle army of＂honest＂car dealers，＂friendly＂mortgage men， crooked union bosses，＂cure－all＂advertisers，chiseling TV repair－ men，phony＂educators，＂income－tax swindlers，and＂respect－ able＂businessmen all the way from the local store owner to a corporation board chairman．
In the current ethical jungle，members of our Genial Society may be both the innocent and the guilty，victimizer and victim． A staff writer on Life，a former feature writer of Time and an editor of Newsweek，Frank Gibney has documented every page of this extraordinary report－a startling profile of America that is alive with remarkable personalities and case histories．Not since One Hundred Million Guinea Pigs has one book presented such a powerful indictment of fraud upon the public．Now The Operators illuminates today＇s vasily different methods and man－ ners，and，going deeper，penetrates the moral confusion evident at every level of the Genial Society of the Fifties．

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the secret world (with Peter Deriabin)
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## THE

 OPERATORSby Frank Gibney




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#  <br> <br> THE FIGHT OF WILHELM REICH, MD. <br> <br> THE FIGHT OF WILHELM REICH, MD. FOR LIFE ON EARTH 



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A JOURNAL FOR ORGONOMIC (functional) Education

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Volume l, Number 1 of FORE contains -
The "Reply Brief" of Wilheln Reich, M.D. which includes:
\& A list of the scientific works burned in 1956 on order of agents of the FDA
§ The "Statements \& Stațutes" involved in this crucial court case
§ Dr. Reich's "Argunent \& Summary of Facts," and his "Conclusion"

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This first issue of FORE aiso contains -
§An article on the "Emotional Plague versus Animal Magnetism," demonstriating how, almost 200 years ago, Dr. F.A. Mestner postulated the existence of a "Universal Fluid" and suffered the identical plague assault that was employed against Wilhelm Reich in the 20th century.
§ A layman's "Personal Experiences with an Orgone Energy Accumulator," the "device" which the FDA claimed is worthless.
§ An article on "DOR Effects in a Public School"
$\$$ "The Door to Tyranny" - An introauction to the FDA!'s "case" against Wilhelm Reich, M.D.
§ A copy of the FDA Injunction which perpetually enjoins the scientific research and books of Wilhelm Reich
§Wilhelm. Reich's "Response" to the court, explaining why the FDA action was unlawful.
§An example of an Emotional Plague book review - with a critical analysis,
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# OUR PLANET IS IN TROUBLE 

The Fight of Wilhelm Reich, M.D. For Life On Earth

Published by<br>The Eden Press<br>Box 331.<br>Vaidez, Alaska

## PJBLISHER'S' PREFACE

On November 3rd, 1957, Wilhelm Reich, M.D., died in a U.S. federal penitentiary, where he had been imprisoned for resisting an unlawful injunction aimed at crushing his research in Basic Natural Science, stealing his vital discoveries, and killing the discoverer. Dr. Reich gave his life to put the "total infamy" of the conspiracy to kill truthful knowledge "before the broad public."

As publishers and citizens, we consider Dr. Reich's death and the destruction and banning of his monumental books, a devastating blow to those who work for human happiness through democratic selfdetermination.

This volume consists of a small portion of the official Court Record regarding gravest personal, social, and planctary issues. Public administrators, government officials, and federal agents are servants of the people. To countenance deceit, unlawful procedures, and fraudulence on the part of Public Officials, is to relinquish one!s Right to Freedom, and to open the door to tyranny.

We let the "Record" speak for itself. . . .
The Eden Press
Valdez, Alaska

The Hon. Judge. Clifford Federal Court House Portland, Maine

Dear Judge Clifford: .
I am taking the liberty of "transimitting to you my "Response" to the compiaint filed by the Food and Drug Administration regarding the Orgone Energy Accumulator. My "Response", summarizes my standpolnt as a natural scientist who deals with matters of basic natural law: It is not in myy. hands to judge the legal âspects of the matter's.

My factual position in the cise as well as in the world of science of today does not permit me to enter the case against the Food and. Drug Administration; since such action would, in my mind, imply admission of the authority of this special branch of the government to pass judgment on primordial, pre-atomic cosmic orgone energy.

I, therefore, rest the case in full confidence in your hands.
Sincerely yours,
/s/ Wilhelm Reich, M.D.
Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

## RESPONSE

Regarding the Request of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to Enjoin the Natural Scientific Activities of Wilhelm Reich, M. D.

In order to clarify the factual as well as the legal situation concerning the complaint, we. must, from the very beginning, distinguish concrete facts from legal procedure to do justice to the facts.

Technically, legally the US Government has filed suit against the natural scientific work of Wilhelm Reich.

Factually, the FDA is NOT "The US Government". It is merely one of its administrative agencies dealing with Foods, Drugs and Cosmetics. It is not empowered to deal with Basic Natural Law.

ORGONOMY (see "Bibliography on the History of Orgonomy") is a branch of BASIC NATURAL SCIENCE: Its central object of research is elucidation of the Basic Natural Law.

Now, in order to bring into line the legal procedure with the abovementioned facts, the following is submitted:

The common law structure of the United States rests originally on Natural Law. This Natural Law has heretofore been interpreted in various ways of thinking, metaphysically, religiously, mechanistically. It has never concretely and scientifically, been subjected to natural scientific inquiry based upon a discovery which encompasses the very roots of existence.

The concept of Natural Law as the foundation of a secure way of life, must firmly rest upon the practical concrete functions of LIFE itself. In consequence, a correct life-positive interpretation of Natural Law, the basis of common law, depends on the factual elucidation of what life actually is, how it works, what are its basic functional manifestations. From this. basic premise derive the claims of natural scientists to a free, unmolested, unimpeded, natural scientific activity in general and in the exploration of the Life Energy in particular.

The complaint of the FDA is factually intimately interconnected with a basic social issue which, at present, is reverberating in the lives of all of us here and abroad.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. I say this is a leading principle, the sheet anchor of American republicanism."

At this point, I could easily declare "I refuse to be governed in my basic natural research activities by the Food and Drug Administration." But exactly here, in this constitutional right of mine, the basic confusion in the interpretation of Natural and Common Law becomes apparent.

There are conspirators around whose aim it is to destroy human happiness and self-government. Is now the right of the conspirator to ravage humanity the same as my right to free, unimpeded inquiry?
. It obviously is NOT THE SAME THING. I shall not try to answer this basic dilemma of American society at the present. I shall only open an approach to this legal and factual dilemma. It has a lot to do with the position of the complainant, trying to enjoin the experimental and theoretical functions of Life in its emotional, educational, social, economic, intellectual and medical implications.

According to natural, and in consequence, American Common Law, no one, no matter who he is, has the power or legal right to enjoin:

The study and observation of natural phenomena including Life within and without man;

The communication to others of knowledge of these natural phenomena so rich in the manifestations of an existant, concrete, cosmic Life Energy;

The stir to mate in all living beings, including our maturing adolescents;

The emergence of abstractions and final mathematical formulae concerning the natural life force in the universe, and the right to their dissemination among one's fellow men;

The haniling, use and distribution of instruments of basic research. in any field, medical, educational, preventive, physical, biological, and in fields which emerge from such basic activities and which, resting on such principles, must by all means remain free.

Attempts such as branding activities and instruments of suc̈h kind as "adulterated," in other words as fraud, only characterizes the narromess of the horizon of the complainant.

Inquiry in the realm of Basic Natural Law is outside the judicial domain, of this, or ANY OTYER KIND OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION ANYWHERE ON THIS GLOBE, IN ANY LIAND, NATION OR REGION.

Man's right to know, to learn, to inquire, to make bona fide errors, to investigate human emotions must, by all means, be safe, if the word FREEDOM should ever be more than an empty political slogan.

If painstakingly elaborated and published scientific findings over a period of 30 years could not convince this administration, or will not be able to convince any other social administration of the true nature of the discovery of the Life Fnergy, no litigation in any court anywhere will ever help to do so.

I, therefore, submit, in the name of truth and justice, that I shall not appear in court as the "defendant" against a plaintiff who by his mere complaint already has shown his ignorance in matters of natural science. I do so at the risk of being, by mistake, fully enjoined in all my activities. Such an injunction would mean practically exactly nothing at all. My discovery of the Life Energy is today widely known nearly all over the globe, in hundreds of institutions, whether acclaimed or cursed. It can no longer be stopped by anyone, no matter what happons to me.

Date: Februaxy 22, 1954

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Plaintiff having filed a Complaint for Injunction herein to enjoin the defendants and others from further alleged violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and each defendant having been duly served, on February 10, 1954, with a summons and copy of the complaint; and no defendant having appeared or answered in person or by representative, although the time therefor has expired; and each defendant having been duly served, on February 26, 1954, with a copy of Requests for Admissions; and no defendant having served any answer to said Requests, although the time therefor has expired; and the default of each defendant having been entered herein; and it appearing that the defendants, unless enjoined therefrom, will continue to introduce or cause to be introduced or delivered, or cause to be delivered into interstate commerce"orgone energy accumulators, devices within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 301 et seq, which are misbranded and adulterated, and in violation of 21 U.S.C. 331 (a) and (k); and the Court having been fully advised in the premises;

Orgone Energy Accumulators", the "devices" designed to concentrate cosmic Orgone Energy, and thus to make it available to further research in medicine, biology and physics, are being built today in many landsy without my knowledge and consent, and even without any royalty payments:

On the basis of these considerations, I submit that the case against Orgonomy be taken out of court completely.

WILHELM REICH, M.D.
Chairman of Basic Research
of THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION

## FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Givil Action No. 1056
THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION, a Maine Corporation, WILHELM REICH and ILSE OLLENDORFF,

Defendents )

DECREE OF INJUNCTION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the defendants, THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION, WILHELM REICH, and ILSE OLLFNDORFF and each and all of their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, all corporations, associations, and organizations, and all persons in active concert or participation with them or any of them, be, and they hereby are,
perpetually enjoined and restrained from doing any of the following acts, directly or indirectly, in violation of Sections 301(a) or 301(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.C. $331(\mathrm{a})$ or (k)) with respect to any orgone energy accumulator device, in any style or model, any and all accessories, components or parts thereof, or any similar device, in any style or model, and any device purported or represented to collect and accumulate the alleged orgone energy:
(1) Introducing or causing to be introduced or delivering or causing to be delivered for introduction into interstate commerce any such article of device which is:
(a) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502(a) of the Act (21.U.S.C. 352(a) ) by reason of any representation or suggestion in its labeling which conveys the impression that such article, in any style or model, is an outstanding therapeutic agent, is a preventive of and beneficial for use in any disease or disease condition, is effective in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of any disease, symptom, or condition; or
(b) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502 (2) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 352(a) ) by reason of any representation or suggestion in its labeling which conveys the impression that the alleged orgone energy exists; or
(c) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502(a) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 352(a)) by reasion of any photographic representation or suggestion with a caption, or otherwise, which conveys the impression that such is an actual photograph depicting the alleged orgone energy or an alleged excited orgone energy field; or
(d) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502(a) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 352(a) ) by reason of any other false or misleading representation or suggestion; or
(e) Adulterated within the meaning of Section 501(c) of the Act (21 U.S.C. $351(\cdot \mathrm{c})$ ) in that (1) its strength differs from or its quality falls below that which it purports or is represented to possess or (2) it purports to collect from the atmosphere and accumulate in said device the alleged orgone energy; or
(2) Doing any act or causing any act to be done with respect to any orgone energy accumulator device while such device is held for sale (including rental, or any other disposition) after shipment in interstate commerce which results in said device becoming misbranded or adulterated in any respect; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:
(1) That all orgone energy accumulator devices, and their labeling, which were shipped in interstate commerce and which (a) are on a rental basis, or (b) otherwise owned or controlled by any one of the defendants, or by the defendents, be recalled by the defendants to their place of business at Rangeley, Maine; and
(2) That the devices referred to in (1) immediately above, and their parts; be destroyed by the defendants or, they may be dismantled and the materials from which they were made salvaged after dismantling; and
(3) That the labeling referred to in paragraph (1), just above, except those items for which a specific purchase price was paid by their. owners, be destroyed by the defendants; and
(4) That all parts or portions of orgone accumulator devices shipped in interstate commerce and retumed to Rangeley, Maine, or elsewhere, and awaiting repair or re-shipment be destroyed by the defendants, or they may be dismantled and the materials from which they were made salvaged after. dismantling; and
(5) That all copies of the following itens of written, printed, or graphic matter, and their covers, if any, which items have constituted labeling of the article of device, and which contain statements and representations pertaining to the existence of orgone energy, its collection: by, and accumulation in, orgone energy accumulators, and the use of such alleged orgone energy by employing said accumulators in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of disease, symptoms and conditions:

> The Discovery of the Orgone by Wilhelm Reich
> Vol. I-- The Function of the Orgasm
> Vol. II - The Cancer Biopathy
> The Sexual Revolution by Wilhelm Reich
> Ether, God and Devil by Wilhelm Reich Cosmic Superimposition by Wilhelm Reich Listen, Little Man by Wilhelm Reich The Mass Psychology of Fascism by Wilhelm Reich Character Analysis by Wilhelm Reich The Murder of Christ by Wilhelm Reich People in Trouble by Wilhelm Reich
shall be withheld by the defendants and not again employed as labeling; in the event, however, such statements and representations, and any other allied material, are deleted, such publications may be used by the defendants; and
(6) That all written, printed, and graphic matter containing instructions for the use of any orgone energy accumulator device, instructions for the assembly thereof, all printed, and other accouncements and order blanks for the items listed in the paragraph immediately above, all documents, bulletins, pamphlets, joumals, and booklets entitled in part, as follows: CATALOGUE SHEET, PHYSICIAN'S REPORT, APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF THE ORGONE ENERGY ACCUMULATOR, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING SOFT ORGONE IRRADIATION, ORGONE ENERGY ACCUMULATOR ITS SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL USE, ORGONE ENERGY BULLETIN, ORGONE ENERGY EMERGENCY BULLETIN, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SEX-ECONOMY AND ORGONE RESEARCH, INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRUFT FUR ORGONOMIE, EMOTIONAL PLAGUE VERSUS ORGONE BIOPHYSICS. ANNALS OF THE ORGONE INSTITUTE, and ORANUR EXPERIMENT, but not linaited to those enumerated, shall be destroyed; and
(7) That the directives and provisions contained in paragraphs (1) to (6) inclusive, above, shall be performed under the supervision of employees of the Food and Drug Adrainistration, authorized representatives of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; and
(8) That for the purpose of supervision and securing compliance with this decree the defendants shall permit said employees of the Food and Drug Administration, at reasonable times, to have access to and to copy from, all
books, ledgers, accounts, correspondence, memoranda, and other records and documents in the possession or under the control of said defendants, including all affiliated persons, corporations, associations, and organizations, at Rangeley, Maine, or elsewhere, relating to any matters contained in this decree. Any such authorized representative of the Secretary shall be permitted to interview officers or employees of any defendant, or any affiliate, regarding any such matters subject to the reasonable convenience of any of saia officers or employees of said defendants, or affiliates, but without restraint or interference from any one of said defendants; and
(9) That the defendants refrain from, ejther directly or indirectly, in violation of said Act, disseminating information pertaining to the assembly, construction, or composition of orgone energy accumulator devices to be employed for therapeutic or prophylactic uses by man or for other animals.

March 19, 1954
2.45 P.M.
/s/ John D. Clifford, Jr. United States District Judge for the District of Maine.

A true copy of original filed at 2.45 P.M. on March 19, 1954. ATIEST:

1/s/ Morris Cox
Clexk, United States District Gourt

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITTED STATES

October Term, 1956


## WILHELM REICH, THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION and MICHAEL SILVERT,

 Petitioners,Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COUR OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIRST CIRCUITF
WILHELM REICH, M.D.
Discovery of the Cosmic Life Energy
Orgonon, Rangeley, Maine

- Pro Se

Washington
Jen. 10, 1957
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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATFS COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

Petitioners above named pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review a decision and judgment of the United States Couri of Appeals for the First Circuit which affirmed judgments of the United States District Court for the 'District of Maine, Southern Division, entered on May 25, 1956 (R. 534-541):

For background and scientific development of Wilhelm Reich, see Appendix page 1la.

The petitioner Silvert is a licensed physician who has employed the principles of Orgonomy in the treatment of patients and worked with Reich among other physicians and scientists in recent years in the development of cosmic energy experiments.

The Wilhelm Reich Foundation* was established and incorporated in the State of Maine as a non-profit organization under Chapter 50 of revised statutes.

Both the Wilhelm Reich Foundation and Michael Silvert have agreed to adopt as their own the petition and argument of Wilhelm Reich. The Foundation was suspended in 1954 and dissolved December 31, 1955.

## *The purposes of said corporation were:

1. To conduct research and teaching in cosmic orgone energy (orgone physics, orgone biophysics), and hatural science generally, its medical, .technical, other and all future applications;
2. To establish, operate and maintain laboratories and observatories for scientific purposes;

3: To establish; operate and maintain clinics and hospitals for orgonomic medical research and medical orgone therapy;
4. To establish, operate and maintatin educational institutions;
5. To establishi; operate and maintain bio-energetic research in agricuiture;
6. To acquire and preserve the instruments, library and archives of Wilhelm Reich;
7. To preserve the discoveries of Wilhelm Reich and secure them for posterity by the establishment of institutions of learning, maintenance of museums or otherwise;

- 8. To publish any material concerning the discoveries and work of Wilhelm Reich; and all future work of the corporation based on these discoveries. (Orgone Energy Bulletin, 1951, burned on Court order, August, 1956.)

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OPINIONS BELOW
The United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit delivered an opinion by Woodbury, Circuit Judge. That opinion has not yet been reported and is printed as an appendix to this petition. (See p. la). There was no opinion in the District Court.

JURISDICTION.
The judgment of the Court of Appeals was dated, made and entered on December 11, 1956. (See p. 9a) The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254 (I), 62 Stat. 928.

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

A. Whether the responsible citizen has, in a self-goverming society, within the framework of the Constitution of the U.S.A., the natural civic right to ignore an unlawful court order, if this order directs him to break into a safe; to violate the constitution of the U.S.A.; to lie under oath; or to submit to a commercial and political conspiracy to defraud the U.S". public of a discovery crucial during a planetary emergency.

## (p. 4)

B. Basịc Statutory Questions Involved in Setting Legal Precedent:
I. GENERAL: Whether congressional statutes, well defined to rule a certain circumscribed realm of social functioning (A), may be lawfully. applied to realm (B), a new realm of nature, also circumscribed and defined, but entirely different from (A)?
II. CONCREIEIY: Whether statutes which rule the functioning of railway
systems may be lawfully applied to the functioning of air travel systems? or are rules which govern air travel legally applicable to future space travel?

III: SPECTFICALLY: Whether the Act of Congress (Pure Food Act, 52 Stat. 1043, 21 U.S.C.), which rules the production and distribution of foods and drugs, may be applied to basic scientific research in general; and research in the realm of the "ETHER" or "COSMIC ENERGY" in particular?
C. 1. Whether injunctions against basic scientific research in newly discovered realms of nature, obtained by fraud, by misrepresentation of facts to the courts, by concealment of pertinent facts, and by outright falsification of facts, are lawful orders.
2. Whether court orders obtained by fraud and conspiracy are, as uniawful orders, automatically null and void. Whether the law requires orders to be lawful orders based on fact not opinion only, on truth and not on falsification, misrepresentation and concealment of fact.

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(p .5)
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3. Whether government has jurisdiction to determine questions of scientific opinion in realms of new knowledge of basic natural research.
4. Whether basic research in natural science in hitherto unknown realms of nature requires new laws of administration and should not be subjected to existing statutory laws, designed to administer established knowledge of a different kind.
D. Whether non-appearance in court to answer a fraudulent complaint is legally justified, IF
5. a) the acting judge has been informed of the decision not to appear, and of its reasons;
b) these reasons (not.to appear in Court) are such that it can be shown by factual evidence and argument, it would have inevitably led to ruin at the hands of a cunning conspiracy;
c) there is no other way to avoid entrapment;
d) it can be show that the acting judge was victimized to the detriment of his objectivity to do justice in the case.
6. Whether, furthermore, such non-appearance may lawfully be used by the conspirator to carry through his plan to obtain the default injunction.
7. Whether such non-appearance confers jurisdiction upon the Court under influence of conspiracy to proceed without examining its own jurisdiction.

## STATUTES INVOLVED

I. The case on Trial and on Appeal is without factual and legal Precedent:' (Appeal Brief, WR vs. U.S.A., pp. 2-20, 21-51):

1) Factually:

Discovery of Cosmic Energy involves space problems without precedent: Petitioner succeeded in disabling space craft May 12, 1954 (see. p. 8, et seq.).
2) Judicially: There are no applicable Congressional Statutes since material substance of the discovery is without precedent: Space Ships are causing planetary ("DOR") Emergency by draining Life Energy from the Planet, causing drought and desert development.

## II. Constitution of the U.S.A.

1) The scope of judicial power of Federal Judges over basic scientific research. Art. III, 2.
2) Exclusion of pertinent evidence from jury trial. Art. III, 3.
3). Obedience to unlawful orders obtained by. fraud and designed to serve conspiracy. Art. III, 2.
(See Appendix, p. 10a.)
(p. 7)
III. " Procedural Rules Involved
3) Rule of Criminal Procedure, Rule 12, Subdivision (b), (2) and (4): Subdivision (b) (2): "Lack of jurisdiction or the failure of the indictment or information to charge an offense shall be noticed by the court at any time during the pendency of the proceeding."

Subdivision (b) (4): "A motion before trial raising defenses or objections shall be determined before trial unless the court orders that it be deferred for determination at the trial of the general issue. An issue of fact shall be tried by a jury if a jury trial is required under the Constitution or an act of Congress. All other issues of fact shall be determined by the court with or without a jury or on affidavits or in such other manner as the court may direct."
I. A Cosmic Ėvent Without Precedent (May 12, 1954)

First Contact with Outer Space
On May 12; 1954, seven weeks after issuance of the injunction, an unprecedented event occurred at Orgonon, Rangeley, Maine, where the Orgone Institute Research Laboratories of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation are located.

The following is a verbatim excerpt from the "Second Oranur Report (195i-1956)", under the title, "First contact with Outer. Space" (Voì. V, Rec. App., Suppressed Evidence, R. ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ (5) : : *

An Event Without Precedent
(On Trial Record under secret code, OROP DESERT Ea)
"I made actual contact by way of the cloudbuster with luminous objects in the sky on May 12; 1954, between 9:40 and 10:45 p.m.
.. "During this hour men on earth saw for the first time in the history of man and his science two 'Stars' to the west fade out several times when cosmic


#### Abstract

*Vol. V of Record Appendix in Appeals Court (see "Group D" in "Parts of Record to be Printed," p. 5r, Appendjx to Appeal Brief of WR ), being voluminous to the extent of about 300 pages, could not be submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals in due time. A motion to extend time for filing was denied. Vol. V of the Record Appendix contains the crucial evidence which was suppressed at the trial; May 3-7; 1956. It constitutes, allso, the evidence which would have freed the defendants had the jury known its contents. The substance of this report, however, was at the time top secret. This report is not under injunction. It was the main objective of the commercial and political conspirany and of espionage activities which harassed the work and life of the Discoverer of the Life Energy and his staff for a full 10 years, beginning 1946 (see 2xhibit No. 4, Vol. I of Record Appendix: "Red. Thread of a Conspiracy" and "Table of Events").


energy was. drawn from them. The shock of this experience was great enough not to repeat such action until October 10th, 1954. The reason for the hesitation was obviously the risk to precipitate an interplanetary war by such experimentation. The event was kept secret until 1957.
"The (AAF) Ruppelt report on UFO's (Unidentified Fiying Objects) clearly reveals the helplessness of mechanistic method in coming to grips with the problems posed by the spacemen. The cosmic orgone energy which these living beings are using in their technology is beyond the grasp of mechanistic science since cosmic laws of functioning are not mechanical but what I term 'functional.' Even the mathematical theory necessary to formulate these problems and make them technologically usable, cannot use any of the old mechanistic methods of thought to cope with the functional OR facts.
"The helplessness of mechanistic thinking appears in the tragic shortcoming of our fastest jet fighter planes to make and hold contact with UFOS. Being unavoidably outdistanced is not a flattering situation for military 'pride. The conclusion seems correct: Mechanistic methods of locomotion must be counted out in coping wịth the spaceship problem. Neither propeller nor jet will or can ever get us into space beyond.

EEasy contact was made on that fateful day with what obvioüsly turned out to be: a heretofore unknown type of UFO. I had hesitated for weeks to turn my cloudbusteri pipes toward a 'star,' as if I had known that some of the blinking lights hanging in the sky were not planets or fixed stars but SPACE machines. With the fading out of the two 'stars,' the cloudbuster had suddenly changed into a SPACEGUN From then onwardy too, our approach to the problem of space became positite; affirmative, confident in using our carefully screened dàta.

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(\mathrm{p} \cdot 10)
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New Tools of Knowledge Needed
"When I saw the "stari to the' west fade out four times in succession;, what had been left of the old world of human knowledge after the discövery of the OR energy 1936-1940 tumbled beyond retrieve. From now on everything; anything was possible. Nothing could any ionger be consjidered "impossibles if I had directed drawpipes, connected with the deep well, toward an ordinary star, and the star had faded out four times. There was no mistake about it. Three more people had seen it. There was only one conclusion: The thing we had drawn from was not a star. It was something else; a'UFO.'
"I must remind the reader that in May 1954 I had read only one report on UFOs; I had not studied anything on the subject.' I knew practically nothing about it. But my mind, used to expecting surprises in natural research, was open to meet anything that seemed real. I had to be convinced myself first. Most people try to obtain consent of their impressions before having been convinced themselves. I had long since given up hope to convince anyone steeped in present-day mechanics or mysticism. There were no authorities. There was no one to whom to report this observation.
"(In May/1954, the assault by the American drug business had just begun to bother us a few weeks before.) We were still laboring at an understanding of what had happened in early 1951 when Oranur had burst into our lives; we were still trying to dig out humanly, emotionally and scientifically from under the avalanche of new observations, facts, ideas which Oranur had thrown in our way. I knew, we had without intending i.t, drilled a hole, as it were, into the wall which had for millennia soparated man from the universe around him. We were hard pressed in our attempt to survive the flood of events in good form. A U.S. court of law had issued an order on March 19th, 1954 to stop all OR research activities including publication. We thus had to face
(p. 11)
the flood of incredible new facts, our own emotional and physical misery and the assault by the American and Russian mechanistic mind. It all tied in with our basic research neatly as one single fact: EARTHMEN EAD ENCOUNTERED SPACE AS IT REALLY WAS; not as science had conceived of it heretofore."
II. Survey of the Development of the Cosmic Event

Discovery of Orgastic Convulsion in 1923-1926;
Application of Knowledge of Orgastic Convulsion in CHARACTER ANALYSIS, 1927-1933;
Application of the Same Principle in Human Physiology and the Cancer Shrinking Biopathy, 1934-1945; in Physjoss and Astrophysics and in the Oranur Experiment, 1946-1956.

The discovery of the orgastic convulsion at the climax of natural mating opened up a vast field of new huiman knowledge. In 1923, the discovery was made of the function of "orgastic potency" or orgastic convulsion. A basic principle of life was uncovered by careful study of human experience in natural mating. The physiological function of "orgastic potency" was the red thread guiding Orgonomic basic research ever since 1923 in the pathology of human character development.
(CHARACTER ANALYSIS, three editions, under decree of injunction, first published 10 years before the discovery of the Cosmic Life Energy.)
(p. 12)

The function of the orgastic convulsion was; after completion of the studies of human character development in 1933, furither applied in human physiology as a central problem of human psycho-somatic pathology: Biopathies. The cancer disease was adopted asia biopathic object of experimentation on the basis of the functions involved in orgastic convision. The result of this application of the principle of "brgastic potency" and the natural function of orgastic convulsion was conducted in cancer pathôlogy from about 1934, beginning in Norway, and ending 1945 in the USS.A.

It was, as a matter of fact, not the cancer disease itself, but the life functions and their disturbances entailed in this disease which prompted me to test experimentally, the validity and usefulness of the natural function of orgastic potency in the cancer disease, especially in connection with the problem in what manner alive mobile cancer cells develop within the human organism; they cannot be found in the air. The result was a report written and published in successive parts between 1939 and 1947 and compiled in a book, "IHE CANCER BIOPATHY." It was published in 1948. It was fiercely fought ever. since by some American drug industries.
"The Cancer"Biopathy" did not promise any cancer cures. On the contrary, ever since the beginning of cancer experimentation, careful avoidance of proclamation of any cures and strict adherence to the principle of reporting failure as well as success was due to a crucial discovery in the realm of cancer pathology .
(p. 13)

## Cancer Shrinking Biopathy

It was found through experimentation with the life energy discovered in the so-called "bions" or "energy vesicles" in living tissue around 1938: The cancer disease is due to severe bio-energetic resignation with consequent shrinking in the living organism. The result of this disturhance. of energetic metabolism in living tissue is gradual loss of energy, succeeded by loss of substance and vitality, and finally a process of shrinking of the total system, known but not understood heretofore as "cachexia" in routine pathology. In, other words, "The Cancer Biopathy" stated that the local cancer tumor, the only object until then of cancer treatment, was only a by-product of a.general plasmatic shrinking biopathy. It develops in the human organism from emotional. resignation due to chronic frustration of natural genital lave, life from.childhood -through adolescence.

This was a major conclusion in human pathology. It threatened at once the continued existence of industries and medical practices based on the old concept. As was to be expected, they were interested in the continuation of ignorance of the true background of the cancer disease. They proceeded, accordingly, to kill the discovery. "The Cancer Biopathy", was condemned as "promotion of fraudulent cancer cures" by highly placed commercial and political conspirators, and, following them innocently, I assume, a chemist Smyth of the Pharmaceutic Council of the American Medical Assn. (1948), a department of the Consumers Union, under influence of the original instigator, Brady, and finally the food and drug agency.

No cencer or other medical experimentation with orgone.energy was done any langer after about 1946.

## The Oranur Experiment

I shifted my laboratory facilities in New York and at Orgonon, Maine, completely over to basic experimentation in the physical realm of the Cosmic Energy. The result of this experimentation, to make it brief, was the discovery: Space is not empty. Highly evacuated, airless tubes can bè charged by cosmic energy and bë made to luminate upon certain irritation. This discovery shattered thé notion of an empty space. It established the universal existence of the Cosmic Energy discovered by me. I had hit upon the fundamental Law of Nature. In the spring of 1950, I gave up all activities in New York, including rich income from teaching, and established permanent work in Maine.

When the Korean War came down upon us later in 1950, I rearranged my laboratory again to be ready to help in the war effort, if requested. I published the "First Oranur Report" on the experimental work done in physics between 1946 and 1951: "The Oranur Experimento" It was received with great interest and some appreciation by dozens of top agencies in the U.S. Government, in the U.S, civic administration and in cirilian U.S. agencies; also abroad. A list of these recipients of literature is enclostid in the volume "Conspiracy," No. 41 of which was and still is in the hands of the FDA counsel.

The First Oranur Experiment Report was the acute object of a dangerous international conspiracy and of espionage activities directed from Moscow. The conspiracy was directed to steal this discovery for the U.S.S. R. and to kill it in the United States. (See "Table of Events" on public court record (R. 41-46) and Appendix to Appeal Bxief of WR of October, 1956, especially "Historical Record of Information Given Regarding Oranur," p. 35r).
(p. 15)

My strenuous efforts to effectuate the recognition by the U. S. Government of the national and international impact of the Oranur Experiment was not immediately met with success due to the vexy same conspiratorial espionage activities.
III. Reinstatement of certain enjoined activities due to civic responsibilities after the repetition of the Cosmic Event of October 10, 1954

Establishment of the desert research project, on official court record all through the trial and in Parts of Record to be Printed in Appendix to Appellants: Briefs, (Reich Brief 5r) submitted September 10, 1956, to CJerik, U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, "Group D-- Supressed end Top Secret Evidence, Referred to on Trial Records as 'OROP Desert Ea' and as 'Espionege':"

The cosmic event of May 12, 1954, was carefully investigated all through the summer of 1954: The decision was reached to repeat the experimental observation: Finally; October 10, 1954, was designated as the day of the second test.

Also, all during the summer of 1954, work was. being done on the Archives of the Orgone Institute to establish as accurately as; possible the extent to which the Russian espionage system in the United States had succeeded in collusion with U. S. Government employees and single treacherous individuals planted in high places in American civil organizations to obtain information from and at the same time to destroy and discredit orgonomic research in the United States.

The first result of these research activities during the summer of 1954 was the compilation, printing and distribution of a volume of the series, "History of the Discovery of the Life Energy," entitled "Conspiracy," with the subtitle "An Emotional Chain Reaction:" This compilation contained only original documentary material beginning early 1942 and carrying through 1954. The original documents were numbered in succession and a summarizing "Table of Evients" was compiled and added. Copies of this volume were distributed, partially gratis, and partially for recompensation among prominent organizations and personalities of the U.S. A.

A complete set of the impounded literature was sent to the District Court in Portland, Maine, specifically to Judge Clifford in February, 1954. One volume of "Conspiracy" in a black binder was sent to Judge Clifford for information and confirmation of a "Response" sent on February 25, 1954. The "Response" (Petitioners' Ex: 5, R. 85, 336) informed the court that a conspiracy existed and secret research work was at stake. The authentic documentary volume completed this information. The volume was sent to the courit openly'; it was fully accessible to the acting United States Attorneys; Peter: Mills: A volume, Nö. 4l, was sent in September 1954 to the U. S: Department of Health and Welfare.

Now, the two lines of activities at Orgonon merged on October 9, 1954: The experimental work on UFO's was crucial, pressing and evoked a sense of social responsibility strong enough to force a decision: A letter to Judge Clifford was sent through the Clerk of the Foundation, William Moise. This letter, dated October 9, 1954 (contained in suppressed Record Appendix Vol. III, p. 43), informed the court as follows:

COPY
October 9th 1954

To the United States District Court
Portland, Maine
We wish to inform your good offices that, in the course of October 1954, - the Orgone Institute Press will resume its normal function of filling orders for books in the realm of natural science and orgonomic medicine. This decision was made when it was ascertained, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the injunction of March 19th, 1954 was pursued and obtained in a criminal manner by Moscow-directed, American conspirators. We are sending, for your files, a volume of the History of the Discovery of the Life Energy which the Orgone Institute is sending out in connection with this fact.

It was felt that the District Court in Portland should be informed on this step. Should the District Court in Portland have any objection to the resumption of the normal scientific: activities of the Orgone Institute and its affiliate organizations, information to this effect would be appreciated.

It is out of deep respect for the basic principles of truth and justice, in whose behalf American Courts are functioning, that the Orgone Institute is proceeding to fulfill its scientific and medical duties.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ William Moise

William Moise,<br>Oranur Weather Control Operator<br>On order from the ORGONE INSTITUTE On behalf of the Orgone Institute Press

(p. 18)

Sent: Vọl. History of the Discovery of the Life Energy, CORE Vol. VI, Nos: $1-4$
cc: Office of the President of the USA.
Mrs. Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Commander, Air Technical Intelligence Center, Air Force J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Thus, conspiracy and object of conspiracy were united in one formation and remained united until the present day.

The injunction had so far put a stop to our work. It had greatly reduced our financial resources to pursue our civic' responsibilities and research activities.

Agents of the drug agency of the U. S. Government had deceived the acting judge at the trial. The fact was concealed that until October 10, 1954 no literature was being distributed. On October 10, 1954, only the distribution of the literature was resumed, for reasons of information and for financial resources.

No. orgone energy devices were to my knowledge ever shipped after October 10, 1954, in interstate commerce, with the exception of the transfer of the accumulators from Rangeley to New York by Dr. Silvert to his own address and not to any custómers; a transfer which was accomplished without my knowledge or consent (Appeal Brief for Dr. Michael Silvert, p. 13).

The decision to resume distribution of literature was thus made in the performance of civic duties to remove the obstacle which obstructed our work on which depended the future fate of the planet. The second test of the effects of the space gun upon Unidentified Flying Objects (Ea's in our terms) was performed after careful preparation on
(p. 19) .
the evening following the date when the letter of October 9, 1954, was sent to Judge Clifford. Operations with orgone energy or cosmic energy which, according to the civil complaint of February 10, 1954, "did not exist," succeeded once more: For the second time "stars" were dimmed, stopped luminating and moved as if in flight in different directions. They were space machines.

There was no doubt whatsoever after this second experience that our cosmic ennergy research was on the right track. It was standing up to the most exacting techniques of control and testing. The cosmic event was reported to the Air Force Technical Intelligence by one of the operators, William Noise, the Clerk of the Foundation, on his, way to Arizona in Dayton, Ohio, on

October 14, 1954, at 4:00 p.m.

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(See "ride Second Oranui Report," FIRST CONTACT WITH OUTER SPACE, p. 78.)
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For furtner information, reference is made to this volume.
We must return now to the interlacing of our further Cosmic Ea Research with the continued attempts on the part of the drug agents and their conspiratorial consorts in and out of the American Government.

It is necessary to emphasize the interlacing of research work and conspiracy. The legal representative of the FDA deceived the Court of Appeals as he had previously deceived the District Court judges. He argued in his redbound Brief for Appellee to the Court of Appeals on November 5, 1956, to quote verbatim (p. 5) :
"References to 'conspiracy' are threaded throughout the record and briefs as well as references of the appelants to some nebulous super secrets involving, amoung

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(\mathrm{p} .20)
$$

others, 'Invasion from Outer Space' (Reich Brief 32) to mention but' one such immaterial sub.ject." (Italics by Reich.)

The representative of the FDA wrote this sentence into a response to the Court of Appeals, while their accomplices were trying to intrude and to, obtain information on exactly the very same "nebulous" and "immaterial super secrets": OROP DESERT Ea.

The FBI was continuously kept informed on the illegal intrusions and the harassment by espionage agents during the summer months of 1955 and 1956. The bulk of that sequence of events is beyond my domain.
IV. THE FRAUD

The complainant, or whoever directed his activities, had deceived and misled the District Court so completely and thoroughly that it took several years of carefui research to understand how such continued deceit could have been so successful heretofore at all. A simple inspection of quotations from the literature in the original complaint and comparison with the original text shows the fraud (see R. 409, and especially R. 436, 437, 438 compared with Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 95-104, 336):

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\begin{gathered}
\text { (p. 21) } \\
\text { An Example of Deceit of Court } \\
\text { (From Brief for Appellee, Court of Ap- } \\
\text { peals, No. 5i6c, p. 4-Italic lines by WR.) }
\end{gathered}
$$

"In the brief of the appellant. The Wilhelm Reich Foundation we understand its argument to be that the District Court erred during the contempt proceeding in refusing to hear evidence showing that the injunction was obtained by fraud and suppression of evidence. We find no motion by this appellant to dismiss the amended complaint on these grounds. We nevertheless discuss the proposition since appellant, Reich, adopts the point in his Statement of Questions Involved (Reich Brief 1). Initially, it must be stated that there is not the slightest indication in the record, other than appellants' unsupported allegations, of any such actions on the part of the Government. There is no foundation whatsoever for these serious charges. Moreover, there is nothing in the record to show that the appeliants ever offered any proof, or indicated what the proof would be, to sustain these charges.
"We have scrutinized the record in an attempt to understand the basis for the error charged to, the District Court of preventing a showing that the injunction decree was obtained by fraud and suppression of evidence: Furthur we searched to learn, where the claimed fraud lay, what evidence was suppressed, and at what stage of the proceedings the alleged suppression occurred."

Here, the opponent deceived the Court in the open. He could rely on the reluctance of the Court to reaily believe that anyone would dare to deceive so grossly and so openly right into the face of acting judgesj*
*See, also legal sumiohry on friud in Appendix, p.27a..

DECEIT NO. 1: "We find no motion by this appellant to dismiss the complaint on these grounds."

RECORD: On October listh, $\mathbf{1} 955$, in chambers of District Court Judge Clifford, in the presence of Maguire, U:S. Attorney Peter Mills, Counsel Charles Haydon and the Court Clerk Poole, I told the judge that the nature of procedures heretofore made it doubtful that Maguire was a bona fide U.S. Government agent.

On the same day, at the following public hearing, I charged fraud perpetrated upon the court in the form of "misrepresentation of facts" (R.. 502). The motion was postponed by Judge Clifford.

Specifically, I moved in a subsequent written "motion to dismiss the amended information on the grounds of illegal misrepresentation of facts" (R. 500) on October 24th, 1955. The motion was made in preparation of the presentation of these motions in oral argument at the hearing scheduled by Judge Clifford for November 4th, 1955 (R. 505, 506)'.

The hearing on November 4th, 1955, was devoted in its entirety to these motions to dismiss the information on the grounds of "fraud perpetrated upon the Court." The opponent "was not listening to Dr: Reich while he was talking." (R. 506, bottom.) Maybe this gentleman never listened all throügh these proceedings when Fraud, Conspiracy and Perjury charges were brought. forth. $\therefore$ The motions were denied in open court hearing; although espionage was specifically charged at the same hearing (R. 504ff, 519)..

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(p \cdot 23)
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DECEIT NO. 2: ". : : there is not the slightest indication in the record, other than appellant's unsupported allegations, of any such actions (fraud) on the part of the Government."
RECORD: Here, the mastermind has washed our brain, figuratively speaking, by "double-talk" and "double-think" ("1984" by Orwell) in order to deceive. He conceals at this point before the Court the fact that these motions were denied that same day and that, accordingly, the allegations are on record as charges in the above-quoted motions themselves.

* This fact was deliberately concealed in order to mislead the Appellate Court again: (Petitioner's Ex. 5; R: 96-104. 336, "Atoms for Peace vs. the Hig," Documontary Appondix.)

DECEIT NO. 3: "Moreover, there is nothing in the record to show that the appellants ever offered any proof; or indicated what the proof would be, to sustain these charges:
"We have scrutinized the record in an attempt to understand the basis for the error charged to the District Court of preventing a showing that the injunction decree was obtained by fraud and suppression of evidence. Further, we searched to learn where the claimed fraud lay, what evidence was suppressed, and at what stage of the proceedings the alleged suppression occurred."

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(\mathrm{p} .24)
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RECORD: This sentence demonstrates the mostrosity of the deceit before the Court. The monstrous bigness of the deceit is the very factor that prevents its detection since no one would believe that such open deception before courts is possible.

The proof of these allegations looms large all through Record Appendices: Vol. I of the evidence for the defense admitted in court at the trial, Petitioners!' Ex. 4, R. 1-62, 336, "The Red Thread of a Conspiracy," and Petitioners! Ex. 5, R. 63-104, 336, "Atoms for Peace vs. the Hig"; also in the Appendix to Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 95, et seq.

We quote here verbatim the charge of fraud brought forth in this evidence, Exhibit 5 for the defense, R. 102-104:

## APPENDIX TO FACTUAL PRESENTATION

Compiled by WILLAIM MOISE, Secretary, EPPO, OROP DESERT EA

The Food and Drug Administration misrepresented the following publications as dealing with the "cure", "mitigation", "prevention of the disease conditions and symptoms hereinafter enumerated * * * which constitute labeling" (Civil Action 1056) ***; while at the same time the FDA concealed from the court the factually true content of the publications:

## PUBLICATION

1. THE SEXUAL REVOLJTION, by Wilhelm Reich, MoD.

True is the fact that CANCER does not appear at all in either content or index; the fact is that this book was written long before the discovery of the Orgone.

Not True is the FDA allegation that this work deals with the cure, mitigation, prevention, or treatment of. CANGER.
(p. 25)

Concealed from the court by the FDA is the fact that the true content of this book is on the failure of the Russian experiment in establishing. sexual reforms, due to human structural incapacity for freedom.
2. THE MASS PSYCHOLOGY OF FASCISM, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is the fact that CANCER does not appear at all in either content or index; the fact is that this book, too, was written years before the discovery of the Orgone.

Not True is the allegation by the FDA that this book is about the cure, mitigation, prevention and treatment of CANCER.

Concealed from the court by the FDA is the fact that the true content. of this work described how all forms of irrationality in politics (hed and

Black Fascism used as examples) are derived basically from combined structural irrationality of human masses; that this book is an important text for present political psychology (in the libraries of the U.S. State Department and Central Intelligence Agency); that this book was ordered destroyed and burned by Hitler.
3. CHARACTER ANALYSIS, by Wilhelm.Reich, M.D.

True is is the fact that CANCER does not appear in the index, chapter headings, or outlines; that "cancer tumor" cannot be found in the contents.

Untrue is the claim that this book is about the cure, prevention, mitigation, or prevention of CANGER TYMORS."

Concealed was the fact that this work is a basic textbook in psychiatry, detailing the character-analytic technique of the discoverer from its beginnings in psychology to its present firm basis in natural science in the form of orgone biophysics.
(p. 26)
4. COSMIC SUPERIMPOSITION, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that CANCER, COMMON COLD, ICHTHYOSIS, RHENMATIC FEVER, . HYPERTENSION, or DIABETES appear not at all in either content or index of this work.

Untrue is the presentation by the FDA that this work is concerned with the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of CANCER, COMMON COLD, ICHTHYOSIS, RHEUMATIC FEVER, HYPERTENSION, DIABETES.

Concealed, the fact that this work deals with hurricanes, the shape. of the galaxies, and the "ring" of the aurora borealis; that their request for the enjoining of the entire book was solely upon the inclusion of the Bibliography of Works on Orgone Energy at the back of the book."
5. EIHER, GOD AND DEVII, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that CANCER does not appear in the index or content, with the following one exception, p. 123, ©hp. VI, "Concentrated Orgone Emergy has many beneficial effects on living organisms which I have tried to describe. in my CANCER BIOPATHY * * *"

Not True is the allegation that this book deals with the cure, mitigation, prevention, or treatment of, CANCER.

Concealed again is the factual content of this work: the description of how the process of functionalism led to the discovery of Orgone Energy (Ether) through objective logic of the thought process; how humanity until this, had evaded discovery through various erroneous thought systems: mysticism, mechanism, etc. * * *
6. THE MURDER OF CHRIST, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that CANCER appears not at all in index or content.*
Not True is the claim that this work constitutes a claim of cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of CANCER.

Concealed again from the court is the true content: The Murder of Christ which is the Murder of Life"through the ages by and in each of us through the Emotional Plague.
7. PEOPLE IN IROUBLE, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that this work is a translation of the original German manuscript "Menschen im Staat" (1936-7), translated in 1947; that on page 123 of the Appendix the discoverer writes of, "The new set of problems grouped around the natural functions of endogenous infection and decay * * *", "The cancer process is a long-drawn-out process of decay within the human organism due to the bioenergetic shrinking of the life system." Not Irue is the opinion that this book constitutes a claim of cure, mitigation, treatment, of CANCER. Not True is the opinion by the FDA that "Blood" or "Tissue" is a "disease", a "disease condition" or a "symptom"; that this book states them as such; that this book constitutes a claim of cure, treatment etc. * * *

Concealed, that this work is a historical document of the discoverer's experiences in the socialist and psychoanalytic movement of 25 years ago, between 1927 and 1937.

## (signed) WILLIAM MOISE

The opponent here used the "BIG LIE" technique. This Exhibit (5) evidence was admitted at the trial (R. 336). It could not be brought directly into the trial record because it shower the fraud, and my attempts of proving fraud ("whi" or Motives of my attitude to injunction) were ruled out by. Judge Sweeney.

At the hearing before the Appellate Court for the First Circuit on November 5, 1956, I brought forth in oral argument the charge of perjury against Joseph Maguire and
(p. 28)

Petex Mills in my reply to their reply argument. I had hesitated until then bringing forth this grave charge. When in his reply to my argument he continued to slander me financially, and proved once more that he was completely devoid of any sense of truth or decency, it would have been unwarranted to further adhere to restraint and good breeding, or to further hesitate from medical consideration to tell the truth about a man of such character.
"Joseph L. Maguire and Peter Mills have both committed perjury in addition to previous fraudulent deceit of U.S. Courts on the witness stand at the trial on May 5, 1956. The perjury concerns their knowledge of the content of the documentary compilation 'Conspiracy' (Vol. No. 4l) (abstracted in Rerord Appendix, Vol. I2 Exhibit No: 4 for the Defense 'The Red Thread of a Conspiracy'). This compilation contains documentary proof of : treason against the U. S. A." (Reply Brief, WiJhelm Reich, p. 1):.

The Contradictory Testimony of Joseph Maguire and Ilse 0llendorff on Vol. 41 of "Conspiracy"

1. "Joseph Maguire denied under oath on the witness stand knowledge of the "Conspiracy" document.
2. Witness Ilse Ollendorff testified that he had been in possession of Vol. No. 41 of "Conspiracy" while interrogating her.
3. Knowing the content of the "Conspiracy," Vol. No. 4i; he aiso knew that he had received it from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Oveta Culp Hobby, to whom it was sent on September l, 1954, in fuli reliance on the integrity of the Health Department of the U.S. Govomment.
4. Joseph Maguire deceived the Health Department when he used this volume for his own information only, and not as information for the U.S. Public on the matters contained therein.
5. Having had knowledge of Vol: No. 41 of "Conspiracy," the social administrator, Joseph Maguire, knew well the following of its contents, among others:
(a) The documents concerning the Red Fascist conspiracy in the U.S.A., including the attack upon the Discoyery of the Life Energy. (See Record Appendix, Vol. I; "ithe Red Thread of a Conspiracy.") Maguire kept silent before the Court.
(b) The people who were involved in the conspiracy:
(c) The search for information on WR!s laboratory work and its invasion by tools of an espionage ring operating in the U.S.A.
(d) Information regarding the orgone energy motor and William Washington's involvement, 1948-49.

> (R. 333-335. All emphasis by WR.)

JOSEPH MAGUIRE, a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
Direct examination by Dr. Reich:
Dr. Reich: Mr. Maguire, you conducted the case against Orgone for how long, - since when did it begin?

Mr. Maguire: Well, in the first place, I have conducted no case.
Dr. Reich: Well, you have presented it?
Mr. Maguire: I have conducted no case against Orgone, at any time.
Dr. Reich: But you were the lawyer?
Mr. Mills: I object, Your Honor, as entirely irrelevant.
The Court: I will allow it. I am going to give him a little more
Iatitude than a lawyer would have.
Dr. Reich: (Shows book to the witness) Can you identify this book, please?

Mr. Maguire: I have never seen this book before.
Dr. Reich: You say you have never seen this book before. On July 26 , you had the same book in your hands, and you quoted from it. Would you kindly read the title of the book?

Mr. Maguire: Wilhelm Reich, History of the Discovery of Life Energy-1942-1954."

Dr. Reich: Just read the title of the book, that's all.
The Court: Read the title.
Mr. Maguire: Well, there is so much on here, I don't know what is the title.

Dr. Reich: It is right here.
Mr. Maguire: Reading what Dr. Reich has pointed out to me, which is the title, and which is in rather small print, "Conspiracy and Emotional Chain Reaction. "

Dr. Reich: Have you ever had that in your hand?
Mr. Maguire: I have had what might be a similar volume.
Dr. Reich: Similar or identical?
Mr. Maguire: I can ${ }^{2} t$ answer that. The way the book is constructed, it is loose leaf and the pages can be withdrawn very readily..

Dr': Reich: Mr:'Maguire, may I repeat my" question? Did you see that book? Did you ever have it in your hands on July 26-ves or no?

The Court: He said he did not know.
Mr: Haguire: No'.
The Court: I can't receive that in evidence:
Dr. Reich: Did. you ever see this pamphlet?
(j. 3i)

Mr. Maguire: I have seen one similar to it.
Dr. Reich: Would you read the title, please?
Mr. Maguire: Milhelm Reich, Biographical Material-History of the Discovery of the Life Energy-Documentary Supplement No. 2-The Red Threat of a Conspiracy."

Dr. Reich: Is that known to you?
Mr. Maguire: Well, I said I have seen something or probably similar
to this.
Dr. Reich: Did you see this pamphlet?
Mr. Maguire: No, I didn't.
Dr. Reich: You never saw this pamphlet?
Mr. Kaguire: No, I didn't.
Dr. Reich: The third one-this is the last one. Do you know this one?
Here is the title. The same series?
Mr. Maguire: I don't understand what you mean.
Dr. Reich: Did you ever read it or have it in your hands? Are you
acquainted with this title? Would you please read it?
Mr. Maguire: Did I have this pamphlet in my hands?
Dr. Reich: Not this one.
Mr. Maguire: I have seen and had one in my hands, I presume.
Dr. Reich: With the same title, Would you read the title?
Mr. Maguire: "Atoms for Peace vs The Higs."
Dr. Reich: Did you read it?
Mr. Maguire: I think I read that one.
Dr. Reich: You think you read it?
Mr. Maguire: Yes.
(p. 32)

Dr. Reich: I offer this as an. Exhibit now.
Mr. Mills: I object. It is irrelevant and immaterial.
The Court: Are these books covered by the decree?
Mr . Nills: I believe so.
The Court: All right I will admit them.
Mr. Maguire: May I make a statement? That book is not covered by the Decree.

His own witness, Ilse 0llendorff, revealed on the witness stand the identity of the VOl. \#41 of "Conspiracy" from which he had quoted during her examination, and which had been sent to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare:
(R. 355-358)

ILSE OLIENDORFF, a witness, called by and on behalf of the respondents, first being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

## Directtexamination Dr Reich:

Dr: Reich! Miss 0llendorff, I shall not ask you any questions as to identification since we know who you are. Do you know this volume? (Shows document to witness) (Conspiracy-WR)

Miss Ollendorff: Yes.
Dr. Reich: Will you tell the jury what that is, please?
Miss Ollendorfe: This is a volume of photostated copies of original letters and newspaper clippings that I helped to collect during the time I was an employee of the Foundation. It was collected in a loose leaf binder like that.

Dr. Reich: When was that material collected? When was it done, exactly?
(p. 33) Miss Ollendorff: I was there at the time. Part of the material was contained in the files and records that I kept, and it was collected in the present order after the injunction was filed.

Dr. Reich: Will you please tell the jury why this material was collected?
The Court: I don't think we are interested in why it was collected.
Dr. Reich: Will you please read the title?
Miss Ollendorff: "Conspiracy and Emotional Chain Reaction"
Dr. Reich: Wjil you tell the juxy whether you saw this volume here in the hands of Mr. Maguire Tuesday? (May 1, 1956-WR)

Miss 0llendorff: I saw a volume of this material. It was a limited edition, No. 41.

* Dr, Reich: Of this volume?

Miss Ollendorff: Of this material in Mr. Maguire's office on Muesday.
The Court: This is of this year?
Miss 0llendorff: Yes, when I was called again to identify some of the material from the bookkeeping.records.

Dr. Reich: Will you please tell the jury how it came about that I brought that here?. --

Miss Ollendorff: You showed me a document, a statement, that $I$ gave as a witness before, and. you asked me if I was aware of what this document contained in this volume. I said I was not sure of it. I knew that I wrote that document but I took your word that it was in this volume because it would be one of the documents that would be contained in this volume.

Dr. Reich: You are quite certain? You are under oath. Are you quite certain that the volume, which you saw in Mr. Maguire's hands and the volume I show you, are the same sexies, the same kind?
( $p .34$ ) Niss ollendorff: It is the same material.
Dr. Reich: Are you aware that Mr. Maguire had denied that?
Mr. Maguire: I certainly object to that. That is absolutely an incorrect statement. May I have the Court Reporter read the testimony back?

The Court: The jury will be the people to docide. The jury has heard your testimony, and now they have heard this testimony, and they will decide it.

Dr. Reich: May I repeat the question?
The Court: You may.
Dr. Reich: This morning, when Mr. Maguire was on the witness stand, I held up the same volume $* * *$

The Court: Let.me put this question to you. It is your testimony that you saw that in the hands of Mr. Maguire, and whether it was about some statement of yours that was in there. Do you consider it inconsistent with his testimony this morning?

Miss Ollendorff: I consider it inconsistent and I was disturbed about it. The Court: All right,
Dr. Reich: I have no more questions.

COPY

## AFFIDAVIT

October 22, 1956

This certifies, that according to the records of the Orgone Institute Press:

1. Copy No. 41 of "Conspiracy - An Emotional Chain Reaction" was sent to Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary, Department of Health, Education \& Welfarè, on September 1, 1954.
2. Copy No. 52 of the same publication was sent to "Nelson D. Rockefeller, Jr., Asst. Secretary, Department of Health, Education \& Welfare, on September 2, 1954.
,
$/ \mathrm{s} / \frac{\text { CAMILLE THRUSTON }}{\substack{\text { Camille Thruston } \\ \text { Former Secretary, orgone Institute } \\ \text { Press }}}$
/s/ MICHAEL SILVERT, M.D. .
Michael Silvert, M.D.
Former Supervisor, Orgone Institute Press

Notarization:
Sworn to before me this
22nd day of October, 1956
/s/ PHILIP LACOVARA 3/30/58
Philip Lacovara
Notary Fublic, State of New York
No. 31-7400200
Qualified in New York County
Cert. filed with N. Y. Co. Clks. \& Reg. Office
Term Expires March 30, 1958

## (p. 36)

It would be anticlimactic to bring forth more such activities of the counsel for our Health Department. The Court records are full of such examples of pranking somersaults.

The "Cosmic Event" of May 12, 1954 and all that preceded and followed this event was excluded from testimony at trial, although it was "OROP Desert.Ea" which constituted the central object of the conspiracy (Appeal Brief, WR vs. U.S.A., 5160, Summary, pp. 4-20).

The counsel for the complainant again committed fraud when he denied that he has found record of suppressed evidence. The trial records are full of suppression of the crucial evidence, "OROP DESERT Ea", i.e., the planetary emergency in consequence of invasion from outer space.
(See p. 45 below for statement on Jurisdiction of District Court.)
SPECIAL REASONS FOR ALLONING THE WRIT
I. The PLANETARY EMERGENCX due to invasion of the earth's atmosphere from outer space, requiring Orgenomic Basic Research, is acute and critical.
II. The injunction against orgonomy was obtained by unlawful means in a conspiracy to kill the Discoverer of the Cosmic Energy and to usurp his approach to the space problem for the atomic industry, The injunction blocks crucial scientific research and work.in an emorgency of planetary dimensions.
III. Security and independence of basic natural science from interference by interests other than learning. (p. 37)
IV. The Discoverer of the Cosmic Energy respectfully requests the privilege to be heard in oral argument for further elaboration of the planetary emergency, which is being furthered by the unlawful injunction.
V. Reasons I-IV for allowing the Writ require the ultimate decision on important questions of federal law not yet settled by the Supreme Court.

## ARGUNENTi I

The Decision of the Court of Appeals
The opinion of the Appellate Court, rendered by Justice Woodbury:

1. has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be settled by this Court;
2. has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with applicable decisions of this Court;
3. has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or so far sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's powor of supervision.
(Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the U. S. A. fart $\mathrm{V}_{4}$ Jurisdiction on Writ of Certiorari, Section 19, 1 (b).)

Summary of Trial Errors submitted to Circuit Court of Appeals:

1) No legal precedent:
(ips 38)
2. Evidence for defense submerged in secrecy, kept from view of the Jury and the acting Judge.
3. The fact that the trial court did not permit testimony as to the rotives, the "WHY" in this case is an error by the trial court and constitutes a legal basis for reversing the decision of the trial court.

Ten Principles of Truthful Conduct
The following Ten Principles of Truthful Conduct in Both Basic Research and Jurisprudence were submitted to the Court of Appeals:
I. Battles for Truthful Procedure are lawful battles.
2. Juries must render their verdicts fully informed.
3. There are no authorities on new knowledge, that is, "Knowledge of the Future." The only authority is the rule of learning.
4. Government must not interfere with basic research.
5. Scientific literature must not be ever impounded or burned anywhere on this planet. (It was done in the U.S.A. by the FDA, August 1956.)
6. Non-appearance in Court as self-defense against fraudulent complaints is a lawful means to avoid legal entrapment by master connivers.
7. Bona fide scientists must not be dragged into Court to be harassed to death by competitive commercial or political interests (R. 503).
8. 'Disclosure of scientific information, especially if secret, must not be forced by Court action or by administrative invasion of property and records. There are peaceful ways via conference and agreement.
(p. 39)
9. New knowledge requires new administrative laws.
10. Judicial errors must be realized and corrected. They must not be perpetuated (Brief on Appeal for Wilhelm Reich, No. 5160, pp. 1-2).

The following principles were presented, among others, in argument:
Common Principles of Basic Natural Science and Jurisprudence
"The following is a self-evident truth in natural science and its derivative, the judicial common law: Results obtained by unlawful means are themselves unlawful, invalid in the technical sense of jurisdiction. The legal profession adheres to these basic self-evident principles of all jurisdiction, since it does not wish to forsake the very foundations of the administration of justice. Conscious, systematic deviation from this principle.constitutos the 'shyster, ${ }^{\text {i }}$ defined in

Webster's dictionary and in the Encyclopedia Britannica as the 'pettifogging lawyer.' (Reich in Brief for Michael: Silvert, p. 10 and Reply Brief for Reich, 'Principles Involved,' p. la et seq.)
"On Procedure and Law: If procedure is so designed that it kills truth and fact, then procedure, and not factual truth, must yield to revision.
"If law is practiced in such a manner that quite obviously to everyone, the guilty one goes free and the innocent and decent one faces imprisonment, then the law practice must be changed as quickly and as radically as possible.
"These are the ABC's of justice, obvious a priori."
(p. 40)
"On Responsjbility of Science and Medicine: It is the duty of courts of justice to guard over the dignity of the court and against the abuse of privileges of freedom of action and speech. However, scientists and medical men in high position have the terse duty to watch over the independence of scientific inquiry into the laws of nature from any interference whatsoever, especially from ignorance, arrogance, prejudice, political or comercial interests. Science meets with jurisprudence at the very roots of man's existence in fact, reason and functional logic. Let us not, however, neglect those common roots. We have painfully learned what replacement of such principles by arbitrary interference has done to destroy security and human happiness.
"On Security of Natural Science: It is crucial to demonstrate the principle of security of basic research. The very security of Natural Science is in question." (Appeal Brief for WR, p. 49)

The only way that was open to the petitioner to blunt and avert the assault in the original complaint was information to acting Judge Clifford in the "Response" (Petitioners' Ex. 5, R, 85-89, 336) and non-appearance in court. This necessity, to avoid disaster, was explained in District, Court hearing before Judge Clifford and in Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals ruled against these basic principles involved in the test case. The question involved here is specifically whether scientists and medical men in high position have the terse duty to puard the independence of scientific inquiry into the laws of netiure ägainst any interference whatsoever, especially from ignoxance, prejudice $i$ political and commercial interests.

The test as to the legal urgency of such principles is now brought before the Supreme justices of the U.S.A. Human lives are staked on the answer to this question.
(p. 41)

ARGUMENT II
Consequences of Decision of Court of Appeals
The decision in Appellate Court established the following IEGAL PRECEDENT, should it not be reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court:

1. Fraud is lawful procedure in government to enforce unlawful orders.
2. Single federal judges have the power to issue unlawful orders obtained by fraudulent presentations and distortions of facts. Single men, subject to human error as anybody else, functioning judges on the bench, may make up crimes as they please; they may mete out such punishment as ideological whim, political dependence, ignorance in certain matters or irrational prejudice may motivate.
3. The judge may keep pertinent facts, from the jury in disregard of the Constitution of the U.S. A. The concepts of "due process of law" in criminal cases "have always meant at least two basic things (1) There must be a law enacted by the proper legislature defining the crime, and (2) the right of trial by jury has always meant that no judge had control over the facts of the case, which are the sole province of the jury." (Quotation from an unnamed prominent Washington lawyer, U. S. News and World Report, December 28, 1956.)
4. Basic civic functions are imperiled by permanent injunctions based on fraud. The doors are opened wide for

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(p .42)
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any action that any federal district court may choose to take without any regard to any law; such as issuing a general injunction, telling everyrbody that no one can do anything contrary to the decree.

Article III (Appendix, 10a) is express and clear: United States courts may act only under laws of Congress gxanting jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the district courts is completely subject to congressional action and such courts may even by abolished by Congress at any time.

In the case before the Supreme Court, the essential substance of the legal case is without legal precedent; the factual substance is not on the congressional statute books and the court order was thus without basis in congressional legislation: Planetary Emergency due to Invasion from Outer Space is unknown to present Law.
5. Such "dragnet" injunctions would include anyone in the U.S.A., and, through the person being under court order, anyone who has any connection with this person. For example, to talk about or work with Cosmic Orgone Energy in connection with problems of outer space; to construct cosmic energy research tools, would be subject to contempt action by any Federal Court anywhere in the U.S.A. and throughout its realm of influential power.
6. Such unconstitutional injunctions would endanger the existence of anyone who acted as a physician in accordance with his medical conscience and duty.
7. It would threaten to jail any publisher here or abroad who, in performance of civic duties, wouid print such enjojned literature of science, as "Character Analysis," "Mass Psychology of Fascism," "Mhe Oranur Experiment," "Ether, God and Devil" for general reading, or would touch upon the Oranur Space Problem.

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(p ; 43)
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8. A single judge's personal opinion regarding cosmic or any other pioneer work would be considered "Tue LAW" of the land.

Anyone would be threatened by such uniawful procedures to be seized and jailed, as is the lawless practice in dictatorships. One might well ask; in accordance with the Washington lawyer "Publius" (Pseudonym) (see U: S: News and World Report of December 28, 1956):
"The Fifth and Sixth Amendments provide: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.
"I. Where is the statute, constitutionally passed by Congress, which defines the crime of which one stands accused?
"2. Where is the statute, constitutionally passed by Congress, which gives any court jurisdiction over anyone and everyone who he thinks might disagree with his decrees?
"3. Where is the presentment or indictment by a grand jury accusing * * * of violating what law?
"4. What are the limits of this power? If a judge, without law, can sentence one man to 30 days in jail, can he also hang him?
"5. If the courts can create such jurisdiction and powers for themselves, what other powers may they assume?"

> (p. 44)

These questions concern in a clear-cut manner the danger of development of a dictatorship in the U.S.A.

The Supreme Court "has supervisory jurisdiction over the proceedings of the federal courts. If it has any duty to perform in this regard, it is to see that the waters of justice are not polluted." (Chief Justice Warren in Stephen Mesarosh V. U.S. A., U. ST. 77 S. Ct. 1, No. 20, October Term, 1956.) If ever the waters of justice have been polluted, it was in this case. The Discoverer puts to TEST before the supreme judicial body of our land the question:

Jurisdiction of the District Court
The court in fịst instance had no jurisdiction, since fraud perpetrated upon the court vitiates the jurisdiction. It must be considered and decided upon before further steps are taken. This was not the case in District Court when my "Response" was submitted. The injunction was issued without inquiry into the charge of Conspiracy contained in the "Response."

What was in this test case more important to a responsible citizenry, its society and judicial system:
a. Mechanical obedience to an unlawful, unconstitutional order obtained by subversion end fraud,

OR
b. Functioning in order to act in a grave emergency on our planet?

The decisions in the courts below are warrants to federal agents and officials to perpetrate fraud and deceit in the name of the United States of America upon District Courts for the purpose of achieving uniawfully private commercial or political ends through injunctions in civil. cases.

The Court of Appeals has held that officers and agents of the Federal Food and Drug Administration cou?d procure a valid and enforceable injunction against Basic Research in this Realm of Primordial Cosmic Energy, Crucial to Research in the realm of Jaidentified Flying Objects in the Atmosphere of

Our Planet; this was done in the name of the United States, by the perpetration of a fraud upon a United States District Court.

It held further that the District Court did not eir when it prevented those afflicted by the fraud from showing it to a jury which tried them for contempt

The Court of Appeals has thus decided a, question of federal law which has not been, but should be, settled by the Supreme Court.

The manner in which the Court of Appeals decided the question gives judicial approval to fraud and is so far a departure from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, and is a sanction of such a departure by the District Court, as to call for the exercise of the Supreme Court's power of supervision.

THE CHARACTEROLOGICAL ERROR:
Neglect of Irrational Motivation of Crime and Judgment in this Case

Masters in deceitful litigation do not know or respect truth and fact. They believe that being smart is the same as being just.

The true assailant, the mastermind, in the legal action remained well hidden in the background. He used--and abused-emotionally sick individuals: Peeping Toms, persons offended personally by my disclosures about the "Little Man" (book enjoined and banned as "labeling" of lifraudulent" medical devices), phallic-sadistic-homosexuals who expressed their admiration for me and their wish to be treated by me as they would in my medical office: by assault with a knife, by sadistic derision; slander, or-as a schizoid characterby actual attempt to murder me. These examples may suffice to disclose some of the pathology in the background; passive-homosexuals, submitting to the phallic character, the mastermind in conniving.

My authority to state such characteristics of the assailants will scarcely be challenged by those who know my "Character Analysis." Only a mechanistic neurologist who remained sitting on the spot where pathology was 60 years ago will challenge my contentions; the assailant has no right to challenge it after having slandered my good name all over the place.

Distinction between govermment official in official function and in the bio-psychiatric medical office is of crucial importance to do justice in any legal case.
(p. 47)

As long as my medical work on human nature had been confined to individual treatment of emotional disturbances in seclusion, I was only exposed to individual attack by those treated.

But, when I gave up individual work and turned of necessity to work on the prevention of mental and emotional disease on the social scene around 1930, in other words, when Social Pathology and Social Psychiatry began to develop, the field of operations changed for the patient, too. Now, not only the individual case, but anyone in public office suffering from emotional disease felt entitled to use his official position or authority against me and my work for personal (irrational) reasons.

The legal test problem before the Court is a problem of pathology rather than of Law: The attack upon orgonomy was mainly due to irrational fear of disclosure of deep, otherwise well-hidden motivations. This attack only brought to a peak what had been going on for decades.

Based entirely upon the rationalistic concepts of human nature of the 18th and 19th Centuries, today's jurisdiction is, in the procedural-legal sense, unaware of irrational motivation. Motivation of human action was a
mystery of transcendental origin in the 18th Century, emerging from the Reformation with a remnant from the Middle Ages.

Motivation was thought of as rooted in mechanical reflexes and impulses of the brain in the 19th Century, newly developing mechanistic materialism. According to this view, the brain acted like a general, giving his orders to the executive nerves and organs below; a truly hierarchic, mechanistic view, in accordance with the period of the Prussian birth of militarism.
(p. 48)

In the 20th Century, the discovery of irrational and repressed motivation of human action replaced or superseded the mechanistic brain-nerves-organ view, still surviving today in mechanistic neurology and chemotherapy. The "mental drugs" of today are the last stragglers of an over-aged mechanistic concept of Life. The brain gives no orders to the organisms, since the living has functioned without brain development for ages, merely by way of autonomic nerves or even mere protoplasm, i.e., by organized Orgone Energy functions. The brain is no more than an advanced central station of better impulse coordination, that's all.

With the fall of mechanistic thinking in physiology and the advance of bio-energetic thinking, motivation of human activity entered the scene.

* "Character" became the term denoting so-called bio-energetic, "stmictural" motivation, readable in "emotional expression."

This now 30 year old knowledge is not on the statute books. Life, however, and the science of life have advanced. The developments in the forms of human. love life of the last 25 years have certainly demonstrated the deep bio-energetic changes in human behavior, of this; many judges have taken practical, personal and professional notice; but human behavior and its bioenergetic motivation is not in judicial-procedural awareness; as it were. The results of this gap are insolvable legal problems, such as "Juvenile Delinquency." Irrationally based, little understood and therefore legally not manageable, procedures as those which characterized the attack upon Orgonomy by emotionally disturbed individuals in commerce and politics, are the results of the characterological gap in legal application of Irrational Motivation.

Without careful study and integration of irrational motivation in legal procedure, nothing can be expected for due process in jurisdiction, in keeping with the advances in human development in this century. Injustice, due to lack of characterological knowledge concerning human irrational nature, must inévitably result. Unprotected, not understood and exposed to slander, irrational hatred of life, fear of bodily sensations, etc., Life is at present severely handicapped in maintaining itself. Still it is the only basic issue that counts, on which all the rest, including jurisprudence, depends.

If the irrational motivation of human activity were included. in legal thinking, procedures and statutes, such problems would be much more easily accessible and solvable. The racial problem is bound up and locked in the irrational (Hitlerian) apprehension of the genital embrace between negro and white; this is the emotional, irrational motive in the racial conflict. Nature tends to merger of races in every respect; what aims at suppression of primal nature tends to keep segregation and racial hatred going.

There can be little doubt that such catastrophic entanglements of social administration as, for example, in the Clinton; Tennessee, racial segregation case, subterraneous pranksters were active to disorganize and prevent orderly, gradual integration of the races in America.

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\begin{gathered}
(p .50) \\
\text { On Laws Needed for the Protection of } \\
\text { LIFE IN NENBORNS and of MRUTH } \\
\text { (From Wilhelm Reich: "The Murder of Christ, } 1951, \\
\text { given to Judge Sweeney on May 7th, } 1956 ; \\
\text { Reply. Brief_for Wilhelm Reich, } 16 a-17 \mathrm{a} \text { ). }
\end{gathered}
$$

A careful study of the realm of social pathology refeals the fact that there exists no law in the U.S.A. which would directly protect factual truth against underhanded lie and attack motivatę by irrational interests. Truth is at present at the mercy of chance. It depends entirely on whether a law officer is personally honest or dishonest, emotionally rational or irrational, subjectively inclined toward or against factual functions. It is most difficult to operate as a pioneer in new fields of human endeavor, if any emotionally sick individual anywhere on the social scene can-unhampered-destroy work or knowledge he dislikes, and if truth is in no position to defend itself against underhanded attack. It is obvious that the future of the UnS.A. and the world at large depends on the rational upbringing of the newborns in each generation which will suable them to make rational decisions as grown-ups. (See Wilhelm Reich: Children of the Future, OEB;* October, 1951.) There do not exist any laws as yet to protect newborns against harm inflicted upon them by emotionally sick mothers and other sick individuals. However, there are many old laws rendered obsolete long ago by progress in the understanding of the biology of man, which threaten progressive educators with extinction if they transgress technically these old laws. These facts, together with the operation on the social scene of emotionally sick
*Orgone Energy Bulletin.
(p. 51)
individuals, block progress and the search for better ways in medicine and education. Although laws which are serving the welfare of people at large can never accomplish factual changes, life sffirmative laws can protect those who strive practically for betterment of the fate of humanity. Therefore, two laws, one to protect Life in Newborns, and a second: to protect Truth against underhanded attacks (beyond the scope of libel laws which are not suited for this purpose), should be studied and formulated by legislatures, institutions of learning and foundations whose work is primarily devoted to securing human welfare and happiness.

To illustrate: Truthful and thorough investigation of natural love life in children and adolescents, one of the most crucial tasks in present day mental hygiene, is held up and rendered helpless by the single fact that any bio-pathic individual who himself has been emotionally warped in childhood or adolescence through frustration of his needs for love, is in a position to put in a complaint to an Attomey General's Office to the effect that. those who investigate the subject of love life in childhood and adolescence, and make certain suggestions as to its solution, are committing a crime, the crime of "seduction of minors." If the attoraey happens to agree emotionally with the complainant, the investigation of fact is completely at the mercy of chance. There exists, according to rich experience in actual situations, no provision on the statute books to prosecute the biopathic individual on the basis that his motivation is not truth-seeking, or helping children or adolescents, but only hate of such scientific procedures. The motivation of an accusation should always be taken into consideration, just as the motive for a murder is taken into. consideratiou.

This example must suffice to illustrate the situation. The Archives of the Orgone Institute contain enough factual evidence to prove that the situation is bad indeed where pioneering efforts are burdened with the rather hopeless struggle with such:irrationalism in addition to the factual difficulties entailed in the pioneering job.
(This is the text of a proposal made to the Congress of the U.S.A. in November, 1952 by The Wilhelm Reich Foundation.)

THE LOGICAL ERROR<br>in the Procedure before the Court

In times of stress and distress such as ours, it is appropriate to look occasionally backward in time while searching forward into the unknown. *The principles of jurisprudence developed from certain common laws of decent, life-positive conduct. The same principle which emerged from common laws of decent conduct also gave birth to certain abstractions of human experience. A certain "natural philosophy" always precedes and underlies. advances in natural science. Critical religious thoughts precede religious developments: The Christian religious philosophy grew out of the principles of Judaism through criticism of rigidities in the Jéwish common laws which had stifled the movement forward of society as a whole.

By the same token, certain novel trends of pure thinking usually precede and underlie social developments. Buddha's and Confucius' philosophy underlay life in Asiatic countries. Western philosophies in general derive their principles from Locke, Hume, and others in the 18th Century and from "materialistic," "mechanistic" approaches of the philosophers, beginning with Buechner and leading up to Karl Marx in the 19,th Century and the Russian Revolution, 1917. (An abused mechanistic materialism led to the recent mass murder in Hungary (1956).) German idealistic philosophy led to Hegel and the absolute Kaiser-State-Idea: "This.State Idea plunged the world into the first world war.

It is, most regrettably, unknown that Karl Marx was the first to dissolve a communist organization, the "Kommunisten Bund" in Germany in 1847. Already then a rampant Little Man philosophy of power drunkenness, combined with laok of will to learn, had appeared on the scene, foreshadowing, as it'were, the mass murders of the Stalinite-Hitler type one hundred years later.

It has become obvious by now, in the second half of the 20th Century, that all these systems; true and forward driving as they were at their time, have failed to guide our generation along in the present chaos. With the masses of the Eurasian and African continent reaching out without technical or emotional preparedness for the fruits of an advanced technology, most systems of thought failed practically. Until then it was always someone "above" or "in favor of" or "against" the masses of living human beings who did the caring for, suppressing, or feeding or providing "for" people.

For the first time in the history of mankind, partially due to the great technological advances, the masses THENSELVES aspire in this 20th Century to rule their own lives.

Having been deeply immersed in misery over the ages, a "period of written' history of some 10 millennia," they want freedom; but they do not know what freedom really is like, how difficult, responsible, exacting at times to hold, (p. 54) to preserve and to develop. They learned to die for freedom or liberties or abstract ideas. Now they die en masse in their own confusions. The leaders of the confusion are organized psychonathic individuale in govermont
("Higs"). \% who abuse to their own pathological ends the confusion of the past and present in the human multitudes: FASCISM in all its color in political parlance; Organized Emotional Plague in parlance of Bio-Psychiatry.

Now, this over-aged kind of thinking is beginning to go under. The masses are leaderless, without guiding direction, as it were.

WHERE IS THE NEW KIND OF THINKING THAT, EMERGING FROM THE CONFLICIS OF

- THE PAST, IS BECOMING THE BEACON INTO THE FUTURE?

If we take the present legal conflict as an example of confusion and entanglement instigated by Higs, we may not find the beacon, perhaps, but we may succeed in obtaining some first orientation. Our first steps will be highly theoretical in thinking, but very practical in real life as applied to the test case before the Supreme Court:

The 18th Century thinkers, the founding fathers of the American Law System, devised an abstract system of logical thought which was factless, formal to the extreme, still alive in England, inescapable in its conclusions, according to the following very much simplified form:

PREMISE ONE: TWO X EQUAL ONE Y
PREMISE TWO: ONE Z EOUALS ONE Y
CONCLUSION: TWO X EXUAL ONE Z
This abstract logical thinking underlies most present-day abstract mathematical logic. The conclusions formed
*HoodIums In Government
(p. 55)
in this lawful manner are "necessary," i.e., Inescapable conclusions. They are considered fool-proof, inevitable. They underlie.our present legal thinking in the western world. They ran into much trouble and conflict with the realities of living social life with the advent of the international labor movement which took hold, in Europe at least, of the less rigid, more "practical" materialistic philosophy, deriving from, Buechner and developed

* toward Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (1848-1914).

According to the above logic, if two $X$ equal one $Z$, then it follows that one $X$ equals $\frac{1}{2} Z$; this is logically perfectly true.

Let us, however, test this truth in living reality. Let us replace the abstract symbols, $X, Y$ and $Z$, by living things. Jet us put it thus:

| PREMISE ONE: | TWO HORSES ARE EQUAL TO |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | FUİİING ONE LOADED CARRIAGE |
| PREMISE TWO: | ONE OX IS EQUAL TO PULLITNG ONE LOADED CARRTAGE |
| CONCLUSION: | TWO HORSES EQUAL ONE OX (in puliting one loaded carriage) |

This conclusion is logically and practically perfectly correct. There will be no conflict in that respect between an abstract logician and the practical driver of the specific carriage, i.e., the functional logician.

However, living life has certain specific qualities, called in ORGONOMY "FUNCTIONAL," which distinguish life from all other (moohanicel) existencer and set it apart in natural science, as it were. This can easily be shown by
(p. 56)
pursuing the above logical conclusion further as wie did with the abstract symbols, X, $X$ and $Z$.

## ONE X EQUALS ONE-HALL Z

is a correct statement in fact as well as in formal logic.
IF it is true; as it truly is, that two horses are equal to one ox in pulling a loaded carriage, then it must also be true that:

ONE HORSE TS EQUAL TO ONE-HALF OX IN
FULLING A LOADED CARRIAGE
This, however, is not so under any circumstances. One-half ox cannot pull anything whatever; it is dead.

At this point, the abstract, formal, factless procedure of reaching conclusions established by our 18th Century philosophers breaks down completely, becomes useless.unless it takes into account the practical application of its abstractions and logical procedures in each single concrete living case, each time anew. What is called "conclusion" in abstract logic is the same as what we called "due process of law" or "legal procedure" in jurisdiction. These procedures are designed, as are the proceduces of conclusion in logic, to arrive at the factual truth; to secure "due process"; to avoid error or judicial injustice.

However, it became quite obvious from our demonstration, that the abstract, formalistic, factless, legalistic procedure must lead to illogic, untruth and consequently to gross injustice if it omits the factual, concrete events in real living life. "One-half ox does NOT EQUAL one whole horse in pulling a loaded carriage." ${ }^{*}$ It is dead as a doornail. The abstract formal deduction has its limitations

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(\mathrm{p} .57)
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and becomes false when it omits concrete living facts; Let us now apply this truth to the case, Wilhelm Reich versus the U.S. A., in the formal abstractlegal version, or WILHELM REICH VERSUS THE HIG, in the factual, concrete meaning of the actual case before the court. It is so very obvious: the FDA is NOT "rhe" U.S. Government. And may our good fate protect us from such identity.

The logical breakdown here looks like this:

| PREMISE ONE: | DISOBEYAL OF COURT ORDERS |
| :---: | :--- |
| PREMISE TWO: | IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. |
| DISOBEYAL OF COURT ORDERS |  |
| WAS DONE BY WILHELM REICH. |  |
| CONCLUSION: | WILHELM REICH HA: CCNMIT- |
|  | TED A CRIMINAL OPSENSE. |

Since criminal offenses are subjected to punishment, WR has to be punished; this according to abstract, formal, legal, logical procedure.

Still, everyone involved in these procedures knew well that Wilhelm Reich had committed no crime, that he was no criminal, that jailing him would be an extreme injustice, that the case should be dismissed. The true "criminals" were those who had instigated the assault upon the discovery of the life inergy and had conspired to kill it and its discoverex-by frondulent
presentation to the Court. And, finally, WR had done a great service to the nation, to civil rights and principles of science by his resistance to organized evil.

The law procedure was obviously entangled in confusion. . It was stuck in abstract, factless, unconcrete, mechanistic, legalistic thinking.
(p. 58)

All seemed logical and just by way of abstract formal procedure. All was so inescapably unjust in the face of the living, factual reality. Wilhelm Reich is just as little a criminal as half an ox can pull a carriage. And whoever, is no criminal, whoever is innocent, has done his duty as a citizen in defying unlawful orders, should not be jailed. This is the functional conclusion from living life.

Where was the limitation of the truthfulness of abstract logics in the case: WILHELM REICH versus THE HIG?

The limitation lay in the omission of the FACTUAL background and true factual nature of the legal case; in the mechanistic, illogical, rigid separation of the facts of the civil complaint 1056, from the motives of the Discoverer not to appear in court; in the elimination of the factual motivating substance of the legal conflict at the trial by the lower court. The logical error rested fully on the failure to apply the legal abstraction in the concrete reality of living facts and indivisible processes; shortly, the legal procedure failed to be functional-factual in addition to being procedural.
"If procedure is so designed that it kills truth and fact, then procedure, and not factual truth, must yield to revision:
"If' law is practiced in such a manner that quite obviously to
everyone, the guilty one goes free and the innocent and decent
one faces imprisonment, then the law practice must be changed
as quickly and as radically as possible.
"These are the ABC's of justice, obvious a priori."..
(Appeal Brief for WR, 5160, p. 49)
Can it be that this EUNCTIONAL IOGIC is the searched-for new kind of
(p.59) thinking that may guide us along in the present chaos? We shall have to apply functional logic to actual social reality in order to tell. And thus we have reached the very substance of our test case:

Is a political mass murderer not a murderer to be routed from human society forever only because he is formally, "legally""posing" as a "statesman"?

Is a "diplomat," acting as a spy, not a traitor only because he is formally a "diplomat"?

Is a man a judge, because he wears a black robe? or because he knows right from wrong?

The chain of such factual arguments is endless. . Does anyone really expect to guide the world to better conditions of living if touching hot potatoes of truth is further eschewed? .

Does not, seen at close range, good breeding, "Bostonian" reluctance to "hurt feelings," or plain "pass-the-buck" philosophy contribute its share to commitments of mass murder? It certainly does.

It is true: Orders must be obeyed. But, we must add and never forget: Orders must themselves be lawful. Never forget this, lest we go down in history as traitors to mankind: Corrupt thinking has nearly succeeded in destroying our civil liberties; our natural rights; our hopes; the fruits of our toil; the cleanliness of our lives; the right to be bona fide wrong; the mercy toward bona fide error; trust among friends, between parents and childron or lovers.

Are orders issued on principles of untruth, based on opinions only, not on facts, or distortion of facts according to expediency; falsification of history in the service of principled lie; eradication of integrity as a basic foundation of social law - are these "Jaws" LAWFUL laws? It is on the principle of unprincipled, arbitrary, unlawful orders that all tyranny rests.
(p. 60)

MY CONCLUSION IN THE APPEAL BRTEF
TO THE APPELLATE COURT
"We must set the principles of truthful conduct against the continued practices of pettifogging deceit in the service of evil and treason.
"We must reiterate the basic principles of decent conduct against deliberate misrepresentation and outright fraud perpetrated on Courts of Justice.
"We must adhere to and never let go of the principle which declares all judgments and orders null and void which were obtained by fraudulent misrepresentation of facts. (See Excerpts of Hearing, November 4, 1955, R. 504-527 and Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 85-104, 336, 'Atoms for Peace vs. the Hig. 1)
"The case should be dismissed and reopened again to procedures which will guarantee the absence of such deceit."

ORDERS HAVE TO BE LAWFUL ORDERS, BASED ON TRUTH AND NOT LIE, ON FACT AND NOT OPINION.
Orders have to be lawful to be obeyed, lest the judicial doors be widely open to intrusion of social evil.

This principle is now put to the test of jurisdictional decision within the framework of the American Constitution before the Supreme Court of the U.S.A.

## (p. 61) <br> RELIEF SOUGHT

The Writ of Certiorari should be granted.
The decision of the Court of Appeals should be reversed.
Adequate judicial steps in legislation should be taken to prevent such dangerous entanglement of decent hard-working citizens by irrational administrative practices and unlawful orders.

Respectfully submitted,
by WILHELM REICH, M.D. Counsel for Discovery of the Cosmic Life Energy

Pro se
THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION
MICHAEL SILVERT, M.D. Orgonomic Physician

Pro se
Washington
Jan. 10, 1957

WOODBURY, Circuit Judge. The United States, on February 10, 1954, filed a complaint under $\$ 302(a)$ of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 52 Stat. 1043, 21 U.S.C $\$ 332(\mathrm{a})$, in the United States District Court for the District of Maine asking for an injunction restraining the Wilhelm Reich Foundation; a Kaine corporation, and Wilhelm Reich and Ilse 0llendorff, individuals residing in Rangeley, Maine, from violating $\S 301(\mathrm{a})$ and ( k ) of the above Act by either introducing, or causing the introduction into interstate commerce, or, while being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce doing anything resulting in the misbranding of, certain devices known as "orgone energy accumulators, ${ }^{* *}$ which it was alleged were adulterated within the meaning of $\$ 501$ (c) of the Act and misbranded within the meaning of $\$ 502(a)$ thereof. Service of the complaint and summons was duly made on the defendants on the same day that the complaint was filed.

* In their commonest form these are box-like structures in which the patient sits for treatment. It is asserted by the Government that these devices were being falsely held out to the public at large by the defendants as at least beneficial in the treatment of a great number of human ills ranging from cancer to the common cold.
(p. 2a)

The defendants entered no appearances and filed no answers. Indeed, in a letter to the judge of the court below dated February 25, 1954, the defendant, Dr . Wilhelm Reich, indicated unmistakably that he, at least, had no intention of filing either an appearance or an answer. Dr. Reich wrote to the court in part:
"My factual iposition in the case as well as the world of science of today does not permit me to enter the case against the Food and Drug Administration, since such action would, in my mind, imply admission of the authority of this special branch of the govemment to pass judgment on primordial, pre-atomic, cosmic orgone energy."
On the day after this letter was written requests for admissions were propounded by the United States and served on each of the defendants. These requests were ignored, and on March 19, 1954, upon request of the United States, the default of each defendant was entered by the clerk of the court below. On the same day the United States moved for default judgment, its motion was granted, and the court immediately entered a decree of injunction as prayed for in the complaint. By the terms of this injunction the named defendents, and "each and all of their officers, agents, servants, employees, $* * *$ and all persons in active concert or participation with them or any of them" were "perpetually enjoined and restrained" from indulging in the practices set out in detail in the complaint. Furthermore all orgone energy accumulators out on a rental basis or otherwise owned or controlled by the defendants were ordered recalled to the defendants ${ }^{\text {t }}$ place of business in Rangeley, Maine, and there either destroyed or dismantled
for salvage under the supervision of employees of the Food and Drug Administration, and in addition all printed labels and order blanks for orgone energy accumulators, and certain listed descriptive literature pertaining thereto, were órdered destroyed.

Certified copies of the decree of injunction were served on the named defendants on March 22, 2954, and at the same time copies were either served or mailed to several other persons in the Rangeley area who were either employees of or contractors for the defendants in the manufacture and distribution of the devices. At the same time copies of the decree were also mailed to a number of duly licensed physicians in the New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia area, most of whom specialized in psychiatry, who were known to have used orgone energy accumulators in the treatment of their patients. Included in this group was the appellant herein, Dr. Michael Silvert.

On March 30, 1954, the defendant Ilse Ollendorff as clerk of the corporate defendant sent a telegram to the United States Attorney for the District of Maine stating: "rhe Wilhelm Reich Foundation is far advanced in preparing full compliance with injunction of March 19, 1954 Stop An exact account of measures taken and still in progress will be sent to your office for your information." .
No further account of measures taken to comply with the injunction was ever sent to the District Attorney; nor does it appear that in fact any such measures ever were undertaken.

Next, on May 5, 1954, the doctors in the New York-Philadelphia area referred to above, including as we have (p. 4a)
been obeyed. On the contrary, they admitted at the trial that no attempt had been made to comply with its terms. Their contention is that the court below had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction. The individual appellants say that they, both individually and acting through the corporate defendant, of which Dr. Reich was the moving and guiding spirit, were engaged in basic scientific research
which no agency of the Government had jurisdiction to interfere with or control, and that furthermore and more specifically, the court below had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction for the reason that it had been procured by fraud and deception practiced upon the court by officers and agents of the Food and Drug Administration. In addition Dr. Silvert contends that he is not bound by the injunction because he was not a defendant in the original suit in which it was issued and had not been served with process therein. None of these contentions have any mexit.
We turn first to Dr. Silvert's separate contention. It has been settled law for a long time that one who knowingly aids, abets, assists; or acts in active concert with, a person who has been enjoined in violating an injunction subjects himself to civil as well as criminal proceedings for contempt even though he was not named or served with process in the suit in which the injunction was issued or even served with a copy of the injunction. In. Re Lennon, 166 U.S. 548, 554 (1897); Alemite Mfg. Corp. V. Stáff, 42 F. $2 d 832$ (C.A. 2, 1930) and cases cited. See also Rule 65(d) F.R. Civi P. The question then is whether Dr. Silvert had actual knowledge of the injunction of March 19, 1954, issued against the Wilhelm Reich Foundation; and Dr.
(p. 6a)

Wilhelm Reich and Ilse Ollendorff personally. There can be no doubt that he did. He was mailed a copy of that injunction when it was issued, he admitted at the trial that he read the injunction when he received it, and moreover he was one of those who moved to intervene in the suit in which it was issued. Thus it is abundantly clear that he knew of its existence and knew its terms.

The appellants ' first jurisdictional contention does not deserve much comment or discussion. Its refutation is obvious from its mere statement. Of course the United States Government has power to forbid and power to take appropriate steps to prevent the transportation in interstate commerce of devices of alleged therapeutic value if they are adulterated or misbranded. The appellants' second jurisdictional contention deserves only slightly more extended consideration. There can be no doubt whatever that Congress in §302(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, gave the District Court jurisdiction over the subject matter of the original suit. Nor can there be any doubt that the District Court obtained personal jurisdiction over the defendants in that suit by legal service of process upon them in Maine: This jurisdiction, once obtained, certainly would not be terminated by any fraud practiced upon the court by the successful litigant. On the contrary, the court's jurisdiction would necessarily have to continue in order to permit the court to entertain an application by the victims of a successful litigant's fraud to vacate the injunction through the remedies and procedures for relief outlined in detail in Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. V. Hartford-Empire Co.., 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

And the remedies and procedures available to a defrauded litigant certainly do not include refusal to obey an injunction. It is too well settled to require a lengthy citation of cases that an injunction, temporary or permanent, must be obeyed as long as it is in force and effect: Howat v. Kansas, 258 U.S. 181 (1922); United States v. United Mine Workers of. America, 330 U.S: 258; 289, et seq. (1947) and cases cited. Nor is this rule a mere technical quirk of procedure, for as the Supreme Court pointed. cut in Gompers $v$. Bucks Stove \& Range Co., 221 U.S. 418, 450 (1911):
"If a party can make himself a judge of the validity of orders which have been issued, and by his own act of disobedience set them aside, then are the courts impatent, and what the Constitution now fittingly calls
the 'judicial power of the United States' would be a mere mockery."
See also the remarks made by Mr. Justice Frankfurter at the bottom of page 311 and the top of page 312 of his concurring opinion in the United Mine Workers case, supra.

It follows that the court below did not err in refusing to permit the defendants at their trial for contempt to show in their defense that officers and agents of the Food and Drig Administration had procured the injunction of March 19; 1954, by fraud perpetrated upon the court.

Although the court's refusal to permit the defendants to show fraud in procurifig the injunction is the only error asserted by them to have occurred at their trial, we have nevertheless, because the defendants were not represented by counsel in the court below and only partially on appeal, examined the record with particular care. We find

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(\mathrm{p} .8 \mathrm{a})
$$

ample evidence that Dr. Reich and the Wilhelm Reich Foundation deliberately refused to obey the injunction and that Dr. Silvert aided and abetted them in flouting it. Nor do we find any erroneous rulings of law. Indeed, it is evident from the record that throughout the trial the presiding judge solicitously protected the appellants' rights and gave them full opportunity to present every defense available to them under the law.

Judgment will be entered affirming the judgments of the District Court.
( p .9 a )
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For The First Circuit

JUDGMENT
December ll, 1956
This cause came on to be heard on the record on appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Maine, and was argued by Wilhelm Reich, pro se, and Michael Silvert, pro se, and by counsel for The Wilhelm Reich Foundation, appellant, and for appellee.

Upon consideration whereof, It is now here ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows: The judgments of the District Court are affirmed.

By the Court:
/s/ ROGER A: STITNCHFIELD
Clerk.
(cc. Messrs. Haydon and Maguire, and Messrs. Reịch and Silvert.)
(p. 10a)

## EXCERPIS FROM THE CONSTITUTION

Article III, Section 2:
"l. 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, between a State and citizens of another State, 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, or subjects.
"2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all 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 Cohgress shall make.
"3. 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 hot committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed."

## Article IIǏ, Section 3: (p. 1la)

"1. 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.
"2. 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."

> BACKGROND AND SCIENNIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF WILHELM REICH
> (From the Orgone Energy Bulletin, Vol. V, Nos, 3-4, $\frac{1953 \text {, burned on Court order August, 1956:) }}{}$

Wilhelm Reich's basic scientific discoveries include the following: Orgasm theory and technique of Character-Analysis (1923-34); Respiratory block and muscular armor (1928-34); Sex-economic self-regulation of primary natural drives in their distinction from secondary, perverted drives (1928-. 34); The role of irrationalism and human sex-economy in the origin of dictatorship of all political denominations (1930-34); The orgasm reflex (1934); The bio-electrical nature of sexuality and anxiety (1935-36); Orgone energy vesicles, BIONS, (1936-39); Origin of the cancer cell from bionously disintegrated animal tissue, and the organization of protozoa from bionously disintegrated moss and grass (1936-39); T-bacilli in sarcoma (1937); Discovery of the bio-energy (Orgone Energy) in SAPA Bions (1939), in the atmosphere (1940); Invention of the Orgone Energy Accumulator (1940); and the Orgone Energy Field Meter (1944); Experimental Orgone Therapy of
the Cancer Biopathy (1940-45) ; Experimental investigation of primary biogenesis (Experiment XX, 1945);
(p. 12a)

Method of Orgonomic Functionalism (1945); Emotional Plague of man as a disease of the bionenergetic equilibrium (1947); Orgonometric equations (1949-50); Hypothesis of cosmic superimposition of two orgone energy streams at the basis of hurricanes and galaxy formation'(1951); Antinuclear radiation effects of Orgone Energy (The Oranur Experiment, First Report, 1947-51).

Wilhelm Reich was born on March 24, 1897, in Imperial Austria, as the son of a well-to-do farmer. His mother language wais German. Until 1938, Wilhelm Reich (hereafter, WR) was an Austrian (Viennese citizen). He had no religious education. He adheres to no religious creed and to no political party.
as
WR's early education (1903-07) was/a private student. He passed his examinations at an Austro-German public school: He attended a German high school between 1907 and 1915, preparing for natural sciences, and graduated in 1915 with "Stimmeneinheliligkeit". His best subjects were German, Latin and Natural Science.

WR's interest in biology and natural sdience was created early by the Iife on the farm, close to agriculture, cattiebreeding, etc:, in which he took part every sumer and during the harvesti. Between his 8th and 12th years, he had his own collection añ breeding laboratory of butterflies, insects, plants, etc., under the guidance of a private teacher. The natural life functions, including the sexual function, were familiar to him as far back as he can remember. That may well have determined his later strong. inclination, as a bio-psychiatrist, toward the biological
(p, 13a)
foundation of the emotional life of man, and also his bio-physical discoveries in the fields of Medicine and Biology, as well as Education.

After the death of his father, in 1914, WR, at the age of 17, directed the farm work quite on his own, without interrupting his studies, until the war disaster put an end to this work and destroyed all property in 1915. He was in the Austrian Army from ' 1915 to 1918, a lieutenant from 1916 to 1918.

WR entered the Medical School of the University of Vienna in 1918, earning his living and paying his way through school by tutoring fellow students in premedical subjects. War veterans were permitted to complete the 6-year course in 4 years. WR passed the 18 Rigorosa in 18 medical subjects except one easily, and in all the premedical subjects received "excellent" ("ausgèzeichnet"). He was graduated and obtained the M.D. degree in July, 1922, from the University of Vienna.

During his last year of medical school, WR took postgraduate work in Intermal Medicine at the University Clinics of Ortner and Chvostek at University Hospital, Vienna. He continued his postgraduate education in Neuro-Psychiatry for 2 years (1922-24) at the Neurological and Psychiatric University Clinic under Professor Wagner-Jauregg, and worked one year in the disturbed wards under Paul Schilder. His postgraduate study"also included attendance at polyclinical work in hypnosis and suggestive therapy at the same University Clinic and special courses and lectures in biology at the Univerisity of Vienna. Also, while still in medical school, in October 1920, WR attained membership in the Vienna Psychoenalytic Society, then under Professor Sigmund Freud.

WR began psychoanalytic and psychiatric private practice in 1922. By 1933, the demands of work in orgone energy research required the termination of private practice.

WR was First Clinical Assistant at Freud's Psychoanalytic Polyclinic in Vienna (under the directorship of Dr, Edward Hitschnann) from its foundation in 1922 until 1928; Vice-Director of the Polyclinic, 1928-1930, and Director. of the Seminar for Psychoanalytic Therapy at the same institution, 1924-1930. As a member of the faculty of the Fsychoanalytic Institute in Vienna; 19241930, WR gave lectures on clinical subjects and biopsychiatric theory. He did research in the social causation of the neurosis at the Polyclinic from 1924, and at mental hygiene consultation centers in various districts in Vienna (Sozialistische Gesellschaft fuer Sexualberatung und Sexualforschung), centers which he founded and led from 1928 through 1930. He continued his mental hygiene work in Berlin; 1930-33, as lecturer at the Psychoanalytic Clinic and at the Worker's College, and as head physician in mental hygiene centers of various cultural organizations in Berlin :and other German cities.

Between 1934-39, WR lectured and did research in orgone biophysics at the Psychological Institute of the University of 0slo, Norway.

The Orgone Energy Laboratory was transferred by WR to Forest Hills, New York, WR coming to the U.S.A on a non-quota Professor visa, in August, 1939. He was Associate Professor of Medical Psychology at the New School for Social Research; New York; 1939-41, giving lectures on orgone biophysics. (p. 15a)

The Orgone Institute was founded by WR in 1942 in New York, and in the same year 280 acres of land were acquired in Maine and called "Orgonon", the future home of Orgonomy, the Science of the Life Energy. The Wilhelm Reich Foundation was founded in Maine, 1949, by students and friends, to preserve the Archives of WR and to secure the future of WR's discovery of the Cosmic Orgone Energy.

## GLOSSARY

A new'scientific discipline must employ new terms if old ones are 'inapplicable. Orgonomy introduced the following terms:

ANORGONIA. The condition of diminished or lacking orgonity (q.v.).
ARMOR. See character armor, muscular armor.
BIONS. Energy vesicieo representing transitional stagés between nonliving and living substance. They constantly form in nature by a process of disintegration of inorganic and organic matter, which process it has been possible to reproduce experimentally. They are charged with orgone energy ( $q . v$. ), i.e., Life Energy and may develop into protozoa añ bacteria.

CHARACTER. An individual's typical structure, his stereotype manner of acting and reacting. The orgonomic concept of character is functional and biological, and not astatic, psychological or moralistic concept.
(p. 16a)

CHARACIER-ANALYSIS. Originaily a modification of the customary psychoanalytic technique of symptom analysis, by the inclusion of the character and character resistance into the therapeutic process. However, the discovery of the muscular armor necessitated the development of a new technique, namely vegetotherapy. The later discovery of organismic orgone energy ("bioenergy") and the concentration of atmospheric orgone epergy with an.
orgone energy accumulator necessitated the further development of characteranalytic vegetotherapy into an inclusive, biophysical orgone therapy. (See physical and psychiatric orgone therapy.)
'CHARACTER ARMOR. The sum total of typical character attitudes,' which an individual develops as a blocking against his emotional excitations, reaviting In rigidity of the "body, iack of emotionsl cootact, "deadness." Functionally identical with the muscular armor. (q.v.)

CHARACIER, GENITAL. The un-neurotic character structure, which does not suffer from sexual stasis and, therefore, is capabie of natural self-regulation on the basis of orgastic potency.

CHARACTER, NEURONICs The character which, due to chronic bioenergetic ${ }_{2}$ stasis operates according to the principle of compilisve moral regulation.
(p. 17a)

EMOTIONAL PLAGUE. The neurotic character in destructive action on the social scene.

MUSCULAR ARMOR. The sum total of the muscular attitudes (chronic. muscular spasms) which an individual develops as a block against the breakthrough of emotions and orgen sensations, in particular anxiety, rage, and sexual excitation.

ORGASM. The unitary involuntary convulsion of the total organism at the acme of the genital embrace. This reflex, because of its involuntary character and the prevailing orgasm anxiety, is blocked in most humans of civilizations which suppress infantile and adolescent genitality.

ORGASTIC IMPOTENCE. The absence of orgastic potency. It is the most important characteristic of the average human of today; and-by daming up biological (orgone) energy in the organism-provides the source of energy for all kinds of biopathic symptoms and social irrationalism.

ORGASTIC POTENCY. Essentially, the capacity for complete surrender to the involuntary convulsion of the organism and complete discharge of the excitation at the acme of the genital- embrace. It is always lacking in neurotic individuals. It presupposes the presence or establishment of the genital character, i.e., absence of a pathological character armor and muscular armor. Orgastic potency is usually not distinguished from erective and ejaculative potency, both of which are only prerequisites of orgastic potency.
(p, 18a)

ORGONE ENERGY. Primordial Cosmic Energy; universally present and demonstrable visually, thermically; electroscopically and by means of GeigerMueller counters. In the living organisme' Bio-energy, Life Energy. Discovered by Wilhelm Reich between 1936 and 1940.

ORANUR denotes orgone energy in a state of excitation induced by nuclear energy. (DOR denotes Deadly OR energy.)

ORGONE THERAPY
Physical Orgone Therapy: Application of physical orgone energy concentrated in an orgone energy accumulator to increase the natural bio-energetic
resistance of the organism against disease.
Psychiatric Orgone Therapy: Mobilization of the orgone energy in the organism, i.e., the liberation of biophysical emotions from muscular and character armorings with the goal of establishing, if possible, orgastic potency.

ORGONITY. The condition of containing orgone énergy; the quantity of orgone energy contained.

ORGONOMETRY. Quantitative orgonomic research.
ORGONOMIC ("ENERGETIC") FUNCTIONALISM. The functional thought technique which guides clinical and experimental orgone research. The guiding principle is that of the identity of variations in their common functioning principle (CFP).

This thought technique grew in the course of the study of human character formation and led to the discovery of the functional organismic and cosmic orgone energy, thereby proving itself to be the correct mirroring of both living and non-livịg basic natural processes.

ORGONOMY. The natural science of the cosmic orgone energy.
ORGONOTIC. Qualities concerming the orgonity of a system or a condition.
SEX-ECONOMY. The body of knowledge within Orgonomy which deals with the economy of the biological (orgone) energy in the organism, with its energy household.

STASIS. The damming-up of Life Energy in the organism, thus the source of energy for biopathy and irrationalism.

STASIS ANXIETY. The anxiety caused by the stasis of sexual energy in the center of the organism when its peripheral orgastic discharge is inhibited.

STASIS NEUROSIS. All somatic disturbances which are the immediate* result of the stasis of sexual energy, with stasis anxiety at its core.

WORK DEMOCRACY. The functioning of the natural and intrinsically rational work relationships between human beings. The concept of work democracy represents the
(p. 20a)
established reality (not the ideology) of these relationships which, though usually distorted because of prevailing armoring and irrational political ideologies, are nevertheloss at the basis of all social achievement.

PEIER MILLS, a witness, called by and on bohalf of the defondants, first being duly sworn, was asamined and testified as follows:

## Direct Examination by Dr. Reich:

Dr. Reich: Here is the first Exhibit, Mr. Mills. This was taken from the records about your activities in connection with what you did for us. Mr. Mills, what is this?

Mr. Mills:* This is a table of events from the records. What is your question, Doctor?

- The Court: I presume, Mr. Mills; that all he means is this: To the best of your knowledge, is this a fair representation of your activities.

Dr. Reich: This is an abstract of our association?
Mr. Mills: I don't know.
Dr. Reich: Would you please inspect it?
Mr. Mills: I an presented, Your Honor, with an eight-page list of items and dates and I am in no position to verify or deny:

The Court: Do you have any reason to challenge any of it from your memory?
(p. 2la)

Mr. Mills: No, I have no reason to challenge it but I haven't any reason to confirm it either, Your Honor, as they are listed. I could state, generally, that I would try to be responsive to any questions that the examiner asks.

The Court: They have a right to show the transactions. If we have to go through the books and take item by item; and you use the charts and books, I think you should check that this noontime and let us see if it is a fair and accurate representation. He asked you if that is a fair representation of your activities in relation to the corporation.

Mr. Mills: Well, I am looking at the photograph, and it bears my signature, which I recognize as a statement, as a Notary Public, on August 11, 1947: I believe that was the first contact that I had with Dr. Reich. Dr. Reich called at my office to have a Notary take a statement and I notarized that statement and I affixed my name on it.

Dr. Reich: There are dozens of them?
Mr. Mills: There was one other occasion.
The court: I am going to ask you to hand that list to Mr. Mills and I am going to ask you during the recess to check, so far as you can, whether that is a fair representation of your activities.
(Recess 12:20-2:05)
MR. MILIS resumes the stand:
Dr. Reich: Mr. Mills, did you look through the material?
Mr. Mills: I did.
Dr. Reich: Is it authentic material in connection with your connection with Orgone Institute and the Wilhelm Reich Foundation?
(p, 22a)

Mr. Mills: I did not get the first few words?
Dr. Reich: Is this material legal material which you have handled in your function as a counsel for the Foundation, for the Orgone Institute, and for many of its employees and directors?

Mr. Mills: It is not.
The Court: Let me ask you this: Is that list a fair representation of activities in which you were engaged in relation to the corporation or some of its subsidiaries?

Mr. Mills: It is not, Your Honor.
Dr. Reich: Mr. Mills, have you been the counsel of the Corporation of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation? Did you incorporate the papers and sign all documents?

Mr. Mills: Part of your question I would say in the affirmative: I was at one time counsel for the Corporation, and I was the attorney at the time it was incorporated.

Dr. Reich: Did you act as counsel for the Corporation?
Mr. Mills: Yees.
Dr. Reich: That was in 1949 ?
Mr. Mills: I think 1950. or 1951.
Dr. Reich: The Wilhelm Reich Foundation was incorporated by you as a lawyer in 1949. Isn't that true?

Mr. Mills: I was the attorney at the time of the incorporation.
Dr. Reich: You partook in the meetings of the physicians who constituted the board of trustees of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation?

Mr. Mills: Some of them.

- Dr. Rejch: But you were our counsellor, our attorney? (p. 23a)

Mr. Mills: On some matters.
Dr. Reich: Yes, on basic matters, some of our legal matters, from $1949^{\circ}$ to 1952?

Mr. Mills: I believe that that is correct.
'Dr. Reich: That is about three years?
Mr. Mills: Yes.
Dr. Reich: The documents which pertain to this service, that you rendered, are in there?

Mr. Mills: I couldn't say all of them are in there, but certainly many of them are.

Dr. Reich: Would you permit that I submit this material as evidence?
The Court: The question is: Does he agree that this material, which. he identifies, substantially or partially, represents his transactions. Will you agree that that be put in evidence?

Mr. Mills: I would not agree to agree or disagree. I would not from my review of it.

Dr. Reich: My question was, do these documents pertain to your service as our counsel?

Mr. Kills: There is a great deal more in these documents that I have no knowledge of.

Dr. Reich: Would you agree to eliminate those which do not pertain to your service as counsel?

Mr. Mills: I would agree that many of these are. There are corporation papers here. There are many other things which certainly appear to be authentic.

Dr. Reich: For instance, one or two examples-one document there appears to be a notarization?

Mr. Mills: Yes.

Dr. Reich: Another notarization is a very important, crucial document pertaining to what we called Vacor Phenomenoni Do you remember that?

Mr. Mills: I dot,
Dr. Reích: You:do?
IKr. Mills: Yes:
Dr. Reich: The fact that I want to establish here is only one: You wer's for three years-ufor hore than three years-a good friend of ours and a colunselor?

Mr. Mills: That's correct. I was professionally, but not intimately.
Dr. Reich: There was some private contact?
Mr. Mills: Yes, a cup of coffee.
The Court: With cream and sugar in it?
Dr. Reich: That's right.
Dr. Reich: Now, Mr. Mills, the problem which is before us here, in this legal case-I think the Court will permit me, as a human being, to ask one central question which pertains to the Injunction since you are the counsel for the opponent.

Mr. Mills: Are you asking me a question or testifying?
Dr. Reich: I am leading up to my question. My question is now why you changed from our counsel to be the counsel for the opponents?

Dr. Reich: This-problem, Your Honor, I submit to you to be admitted in Court.

The Court: Well, what is your question?
Dr. Reich: My question is, under the circumstances, what reasons, or what facts induced fir. Mills after being our counsel for three years, and I (p.25a) prosarded him as a goad friend, to be our opponent's counsel, and the one to

The court: That is a fair question if there is anything.
Mr. Mills: The question is, what prompted me? - Dr. Reich: What made you change your mind?
. Mr. Mills: I have never changed my mind. I am not conscious of changing changing my.mind.

The Court: Wait a minute, The original question wäs what, prompted you to change sides.

Mr. Mills: I never changed sides. I first made my connections, I believe, with you on August 29, 1952. I never advised you on matters concerning the Pure Food and Drug Administration. I did not read the law with respect to the Pure Food and Drug Administration. I did not know it had any application in this business. You did not advise me.

Dr. Reich: In 1952 you stopped being our counsel, and then in 1954-I think it is 1953, because we have information that the complaint was here in court for a long time, and you were the attomey for the opponent ini 1952: Do you remember that in 1952 to put it correctly and legally, that you were present at a meeting with the Pure Food and Drug Administration * * *?

Mr. Mills: I do not.
The Court: Let him finish the question.
Dr. Reich: You don't know?
Mr. Mills: That's right.
Dr. Reich: You do not remember the meeting where the physicians were there in my study, in the Observatory?

Mr. Mills: The only recollection. I have with refexence to the Pupe Food and Drug Administration, in your connection,
(p. 26a)
is one afternoon we were on the premises, you and I, and you said to me "spies-The Pure Food and Drug Administration * * *"

Dr. Reich: I do not remember that, but do not interrogate me. I will ask you questions. You will have plenty of time to interrogate me later. I am sorry, but that was out of step. Are you convinced that I am trying to get out the truth here?

Mr. Mills: I presume so.
Dr. Reich: Will you agree with me also that it is the job and the task and the obligation of everyone to get out the truth?

Mr. Mills: I certainly do.
Dr. Reich: You will certainly agree that the function of the District Attorney is not to prosecute by all means and to convict, but to find the truth? I will appreciate it if you will help to find the truth.

Mr. Mills: I certainly agree with you. I will try to help you.
The Court: You are getting argumentative. You have shown he was your counsel for three years. You can argue the rest of it when you argue your case, but I do not think you ought to pursue it any further.
(p. 27a)

THE FRAUD AND THE CONTEMPT PROCREDINGS*
(Legal Summary)
The information charging the petitioners with contempt was filed by their former attorney who is now the United States Attorney for the District of Maine (R. 348, et seq., and Appeal Brief for WR, pp. 7r-43r, Appendix to Brief). It was charged that Reich and the Foundation failed to comply with the injunction (R. 470, et seq.).

[^31](p. 28a)

Immediately, the Foundation and WR moved to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction (R. 463-464). Then, on October 10, 1955 motions were made and argued on behalf of all of the petitioners to dismiss the information and vacate the decree of injunction for suppression and falsification of evidence ( $\mathrm{R} .468,484$ ).

In order further to demonstrate the fraud and suppression which appellants prove permeated the entire case from its inception, on November 4, 1955, Wilhelm Reich argued his motion to show "illegal misrepresentation in Court of pertinent facts" (R. 500). The motion was denied on that day, despite the argument of Reich that he sought to proceed "with enumeration of the misrepresentations of pertinent facts" ( $R$ : 513). He was prevented from so. doing by the court. At that time none of the appellants were represented by counsel (R. 504 and Petitioners' Exs. 4 and 5, R. l104, 336).

Thereafter on Wovember 17, 1955, the appellant Reich sought. to inspect material subpoenaed from the Food \& Drug Administration, including reports on actual experiments, but that motion was denied as well ( $R$. 530).

No testimony was permitted to be taken and no hearings were held on any of the motions, which were all denied.

Again, at the trial itself, the Court prevented the development of such evidence of fraud by the petitioners when it ruled at virtually the outset of the trial:
(p. 29a)
"I am not interested in anything that took place prior to the issuance of the injunction.". (R: 121)

The rulings of the Court below deprived the petitioners of the opportunity to show that the entire decree was the result of a fraudulent conspiracy, and that they were thus convicted without due process of law.

The EDEN Press
Publishers
of
"Books that Touch Life"
Box 331, Valdez, Alaska
-t-
DO NOT DISTURB: The Emotional Plague in Education, by Jerome Eden This monograph expresses the rational anger of a Functional Educator who, for several years in both public \& private schools, was "shot at" from ambush by pestilential people who were not motivated by a sincere desire to educate children, but who desired to crush any real work in that direction.
Mimeographed: $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 111$, with Cover...23pp, $\$ 1.00$
SUFFER THE CHILDREN: Fascism vs. Freedom in Education, by J. Eden A book for anyone interested in the development of happy, healthy, democratic children: based upon the author's teaching experiences in public and private schools, from the "Blackboard Jungle" of New York City to the "better" schools of suburban communities. It deals vividly and trenchantly with the prevailing sexual misery of children and adolescents which is at the roots of present-day juvenile delinquency. Hard cover, clothbound: 168pp., $\$ 3.00$
OUR PLANET IS IN TROUBLE: The Eight of Winhelm Reich, M.D. for Life on Earth...Dr. Reich made crucial medical, sociological, and cosmic discoveries which threaten the existence of commercial interests now thriving on human misery and ignorance. The Red Facists, directed from Moscow, succeeded in stopping Dr . Reich's vital research. His books were burned and banned in August, 1956 in the USA, and Dr. Reich died in a federal penitentiary in 1957. This volume contains Public Court Documents: The Injunction banning Dr. Reich's books \& research, his "Response", and his "Writ of Certiorari" to the U.S. Supreme Court. 60pp, Mimeographed... $\$ 2.00$

MAXIMS ON ANMML MAGNETISM, by F.A. Mesmer, Clothbound, 78pp, $\$ 3.00$
Translated by Jerome Eden, these books are the first English translations of Dr. Mesmer's original Principles and Procedures respectively. Dr. Mesmer's original work, as contained in these two books, demonstrates once again how the Emotional Plague kills by silence, defamation, or distortion, the vital findings of a pioneer scientist.

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## MWOEANDUE FOR THE DIRECTOR

> The following book review of "Science Versus Cries", by Henry Morton/ ${ }^{\text {robinson, }}$, was prepared in this unit:

Reviewing a historical background of man's dealing with criminals and what has been considered evidence in criminal cases, the author cites interesting cases which show the gradual world wide progress made in scientific crime detection. In a general discussion of crime is noted that "today there is no single source or volume from which the slightly apocalyptic vision of the new police science may be derived". Throughout the book, the author commends the Bureau under the Director's guidance, the material concerning the Bureau, its facilities, activities being handed in an efficacious manner.


RECORDED \& INDEXED
Though the subject matter of the text covered, scientifically scrutinised, may be found faulty and the author over zealous upon occasion, the lay reader will find it an intense informative recital of cases exemplifying methods in paigntific crime detection.
$1+x^{2}=3 y$
Chapters are devoted to the fields of fingerprinting, Firearms Identification, Incs, Questioned Documents and Handwriting, Photography, Toxicology, Blood Tests, Mood Experts and the Hauptmann case, Dust, Houlage, Safe Cracking, Dissemination of Police Alarms, Science of obtaining confessions from $1200 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$. to the Lie Detector, and finally in a chapter entitled "Social Indictment", is observed that our American Police Agencies have not availed themselves of the methods developed by science for the detection and apprehension of criminals. Poor personnel is deplored, resulting in the "ghastly police tipstavery" which was shown in "the opening chapter of the Lindbergh case".

Memorandum for the Director

# "SeLence vergus Crime" affords the Special Agent not only pleasant roview of gubjecta with which he should be thoroughly conversant, but, also beings to mind the vast possibilities of appliantlon of sciontific methode to orime detection and oxininal apprehension, through the author* many aase examples. 

## Bespectfully,

Edwerd Scheidt.

This book mas not written as a complete exposition of cryptography, but on the other hand it is considered generally as criterion. It does describe the principal systems, gives a brief statement with reference to the history of the subject and includes various frequency tables which would be useful in the Work of the laboratory in some cases. These frequency tables are arranged for the French language, English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. The book is written in French and has not been read by the miter.

frons de cinforocrafilis, published by Berger-Levriult, Dditeurs, Nancy-Faris-Strasboure; 1925, Library of Congress Class Z 104, Book .G 53.

This is a technical discussion of advanced transposition and substitution ciphers. The dictionary systems are also discussed. This is probably a very valuable book but because it is written in French the writer is unable to utilize it.


INDEXED
Fiat

 Scipash, by Captain Lenox E.fLohr, C.T., U.S.A., and "illlium FXrriednan, published by Miverbank Laboratories, Genera, Illinois, 1918, Library of Coneress Class z 104, Book .I 83.

This is another text book apparently in a mail order school which existed in 1918. This particular pamphlet is devoted entirely to geometrical transposition cipher systems and a maans of deciphering them, which mas developed in the Riverbank Laboratories.

THE The Bobbs－ierrill company，Indiunupolis．

This is ：narrative history of the development of State Department and ：military Intelligence code cryptographic bureaus． In only id partial way ire methods of deciphering codes referred to．＂one of the most famous war ciphers are given．

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(1) MICRO-chemistry offoisons - By theodore G wormiey, Prof ensor of Chemistry and Toxicology - University of Pennsylvania - 1885 Library of Congress RA 1211 .WP.
? This is a standard work onthoxicology with an appendix giving detailed methods of the microscopic examination of mood. This is out of date but an authority and reference work.

$r$


AIEGAI MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY - Ralph Webster,习. B. Saund ers Compañy, Philadelphia.

This is a technical reference work on all phases of legal medicine even to the legal procedure and similar matters. The chapters on the identification of the living and the dead, diagnosis of causes of death and the statement of the effects of various causes of death are exhaustive and very valuable. There is a very good chapter giving the technical details of almost all of the recognized tests of blood stains. There is also a very good exposition of medical. examinations in sexual offenses. The examination of stains is given preferred treatment.

The above constitutes the first portion of the book and the remainder is entirely devoted to Poxicology, being an authority on all phases of this subject.

# ABLOOD-STATNS - by Major T. D. ('sutherland (Great Britain's Indian Medical Service) 1907-Library of Congress RA 1061.S8. 

This is a manual giving the technical details of the various methods of testing blood stains, including chemical tests, spectroscopic, microscopic and serological. Agglutination and precipitin tests are fully covered. There is also given in this connection a short statement of the history of the subject. There are included in the volume various references to particular cases and a bibliography. The plates or microscopic photographs are good.


CIPHBR STORITS PUZZLIR ROOK - by Kenneth $\subseteq$ ©Cooper - published by Lewis Copeland Company, New York, Library of Congress Cldss Gvi507, Book .C506.

This gives a number of cipher cross word puzzles for children.


This is a short history of the examination of blood stains and a description of the writer's experience in the examination of blood stains of apes and his experiments with the use of the precipitin test, giving technical data as to the method applied and results obtained. Descriptions of various criminal cases are given.

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## MNDEXFHE



KODED IMTERIGFS - by S. R. dickson - published by Simon and Schuster, New York, 1925, Library of Congress Class PN6231, Book .I5D5.

This is a series of limericks written in cipher to be decoded by the readers, together with illustrations of the methods of deciphering the limericks. The Gold-Bug by Edgar Allan Poe is also printed.


## INDEXERS

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#  4TIT - von - Dr. Hugen \%offler - published by Leipzig und Rerlin Druck und Verlag von R.'G. Teubner, 1912, Library of Congress Cluss Ul4:1, Book .L7. 

This is a description of the various technicalysymbols used in different countries by scientific workers and mathematicians.
Y..annorer.


## TNDEXXED



#   und Berlin Verilag und Druck von B. G. Teubner, Library of Congress Cláss cal4l, Book .I7, 1919. 

This is a description of the various technicuI used in different countries by scientific vorkers and mathemuticians.


# KIOOD IMMONITY AND BET ATIONSHIP - By George H. Fha Nuttall, Lecturer in Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Cambridge. Library of Congress QP 91.N88. 

This gives the description and results of what are considered authoritative tests made in an exhaustive manner in the pathological laboratory of the University of Cambridge about 1902. The data included in the book are used as a reference and considered authoritative by analysts today. A great many different kinds of substances are used in making the test and this is also true of the number of animals included. It is a good reference book to have in the library.


TH P RIDD:BRAND (Semi-Shorthand) - published by Cornell Ridderhof, Trines"Ruilding", New York, Library of Congress Class 256 , Book .R54.

This is a system of shorthand or as the authors say semi-shorthand which consists of omitting letters in words and writing certain lines which represent sounds.

Non wacturozs

INDEXED tue


Page 7 I of the volume of the Anthropological Institute of Great Pritain and Ireland, published by Mrubner and Company in 1877, appears the article on human hair by Dr. Iruner-Bey. This article shows the results of the microscopical examination of hair for the purpose of investigating the possibility of determining race in hairs alone. The conclusion of the writer was that race could be told from an examination of the transverse section, and variation in shape, running from one extreme end represented by the negroes to the other end represented by the Japanese and similar races, the Arians occupying internediate space.

The article is accompanied with prints and measurement data which is valuable, although this is an early writing on the subject.


# YAnimplificnolocy - by Michael F Gayer, Th.D., University of Wisconsin President (1916-18) - published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 

This book is not of full length, therefore not as detailed as it should be. It refers more particularly to the preparation of organic material. On the other hand it refers to methods of areparing and examining microscope specimens, making it valuable.


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## INDEXED

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This is a rather short and concise text book, particularly, as it concerns forensic medicine in Great Britain. I think it is intended more or less as a handbook for practicing physicians who are called upon to handle medico-legal cases and also, perhaps, for the nedico-legal practitioners. It is not sufficiently detailed for use as a reference book in the laboratory.


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IND XXX


T.D. (Harvard) - published by D. Appleton and Company, New York and London, Library of Congress Class RA 1051, Book TG.

This is a standard work on legal medicine published in 1909. It was a good reference book for legal medicine and toxicology at the time it mas published. It is now slightly out of date. In the back of the book is a compilation of the lams of the various states on legal medicine.


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#  - Goxooke - published by the Finger Print Publishing Association, Chicago. HV 6074.C6 

This book is a very vividly illustrated advertisement of the Institute of Applied Sciences which I understand to be associated with the Finger Print PuBlishing Association and which I also understand to be a correspondence course in fingerprinting, filing methods and similar work around a police identification division. Various cases are referred to and there are brief statements concerning fingerprint, Bertillon, and modus operand systems.

> (IIN - by Charles Ainsmorth mitchell - published by Sir Isaac Pitman \& Sons, London - Library of Congress ITP 946, Book .in65.

This is a short outline of the manner in which inks are made, the history of their development, and their characteristics. The author states that he has attempted to be free from technicalities and refers to his text book called "Inks and Their "anufacture" for reference purposes. This is a book Which should be in the library of the Division. This is ifitchell's real subject and this book is more up to date than the older text book.

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This contains the results of the large number of tests on lithographic ink pigments in order to obtain characteristics of value, mostly to the trade. This might be of use in a case involving lithographic ink, particularly, concerning the age of the docurnent. It is a reference pamphlet and only the index is necessary in our library.

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& \text { published by the Inland Printer Company, Chicago - Iibrary } \\
& \text { of Congress Class Z } 258 \text {, Book A } 72 \text {. }
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This is a technical discussion of the use of inks in printing, particularly, color printing. It is specifically desizned for the printing trade and is of no value in our work.



This a text book on the composition, history of development, and methods of testing inks of all kinds. It has the details of methods of examination and is a good refer ne book even though it is out of date. It should be in the Division's library.


INDEXED
t. 642404



This was written in 1853 and concerns nothing except hair which the author calls pile because he desires to describe both hair and wool. This book describes the results of a large number of examinations of hair, Wool, fur, and similar coverings of animals. In so doing there are given a large amount of data such as the dimensions and other characteristics of the particular varieties of animals. There are drawings of the microscopic appearances to illustrate the data in the test. Considerable amount of the examination was devoted to measuring the strength and elasticity of hairs of different animals. Notwithstanding its age and the stressing of strength, there are considerable data in this book of value which might be referred to by calling for the book from the Library of Congress. This is a contribution to the Library of Congress of the Smithsonian Institute.

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62-46855-1 \times 23
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NHAIRS OF THE HAMMALTA - by Peter A. Bromine LL.D. and
 Printer, Philadelphia - Library of Congress Chapter QL942, Shelf .B88.

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& \text { This pamphlet was printed in } 1848 \text { and is one of the } \\
& \text { according to whether they are hard or scaly, or are real hair or } \\
& \text { wool. There is quite a description on the Armadillo. wis is not appendages of animals. } \\
& \text { particularly very useful but might be referred to. }
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A System of Legal Medicine - by Allan :cane Hamilton :. D. and Lawrencegodkin - published by 2. B. Treat in 1894Library of Congress Class RA 1051, Book .H24.

This is an exhaustive monk on legal medicine mich is, of course, out of date. It is merely a compilation of articles written by separate ; individuals which adds to the length and does not increase the interrelation of the various subjects. There is an article on hairs and fibres by tames $F$. Babcock, on page 187, which is very brief, but is accompanied by drawings. Other than this article I do not feel that it will be necessary to consult this volume very often.
iNDEXED pied er


*sole pRasois Mgrtorit - by Henry T. T. rhodes - published by John Hurray, London. IN 8073 .RSV

This is intended for popular reading. The author reviews the history of the use of science in crime detection work. He refers to the absence of any methods of this kind and the situation concerning poisoning from the fifteenth through the seventeenth centuries when it was considered a proper political method to poison opponents.

He refers to examination of hast, hon in a great many cases, which were cited, the microscopic examination has resulted in evidence which helped to prove the identity of the criminal.

The author then refers to fingerprints, to photography, to the ultra-violet light, to forgeries in which he discusses the use of the microscope and the chemical examination of the ink, to tampering with the mails, that is, to detect the opening of registered nail, to the examination of blood, to the psychology of the criminals, to bombs, and to the appearance of an export witness in Court. At the end of the book is included the bibliography.

This book mas published in england in 1931 and I do not consider it anything but a graphic description of some features of scientific investigetion for the public.

## INDEXED

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THINPRTT - by Oscar C. Fueler - published by Saturday Inflight Publishing Company, Los Angeles. Class, Lat, Copy 2.

In this book, which was published in 1929, IT. Fueler, who was a lawyer in Los Angeles and at one time president of the Los Angeles Bar Association, discusses the subject of opinion evidence and methods of controlling the use of experts through state laws. evidently, this book was for the purpose of urging the matter of changes in some jurisdictions.

The author discusses the alienist, the realtor, crime in general, miscellaneous experts, and has one chapter devoted to amusing incidents of experts, another referring to the compensation of experts. " The California lan as of the time the book vas written mas given.

## INDEXED


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This a review of literature relating to deception from a psychological standpoint. An attempt is made to classify various kinds of deception and descriptions are given of the methods used by lat enforcement officers to compel prisoners or witnesses to answer questions truthfully. of course, the book then concerns itself with the use of the so-cancadiedetector machine, that is the instrument promoted by Leonardef Feeler of Northwestern for recording blood pressure, respiration, and electrolytic changes in the body simultaneously during the questioning. This is one of the best arguments for the device that I have seen and a large number of cases in which the instrument was used are described.

## COPIES DESTROYED <br> $30 \quad 0 \mathrm{CT} 15.1964$

ARECENT ADVANGES IN FORENSIC MEDICXNE - By Sidney Smith and John $_{\text {A }}$ AGlaister, Jr. - Publisher, P. Blackiston Son, Co., Inc.,Philadelphia.

The effect of injuries with firearms from projectiles is discussed and suggestions are given for the diagnosis from these effects of the manner of causing the injury, particularly the distance of the firearm from the body. This is illustrated by the same illustrations as appear in other writings on this subject, particularly those of the head of the laboratory of Mexico City.
There is a good exposition of the subject of Ballisties, including the examination of cartridges and cases as well as of the projectiles. There are given several tables showing the weight and kind of powder, the number of grooves and direction of bullets and data of many small arms. Not all of these used in the United States are shown. rhere are tables also of gun shot. $\operatorname{INDFXED}$ Photographs of the various powders and a good statement of this phase. in of ballistics are given.

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$$ A chapter is devoted to the examination of hairs andis accompanieda by photographs of human hairs and those of some animals. With reference to blood stains, serological tests only are discussed. The technique of the precipitin test is given. There is discussed the precipitin test as applied to other substances than blood such as bone fragments, flesh and seminal fluid. Blood-grouping and agglutination tests are reviewed in a thorough way.

-2-

The determination of carbon monoxide in blood and the useof the spectroscope in medico-legal work are reviewed. These are followed by two chapters giving general statements on the use of ultra-violet light and a method of estimating the amount of alcohol in the blood. This is one of the best of the recently published books.

A Traival ur tiginaia, by Bt. Brig. Genl. Albert Jofayer, pưblished by D. Van inostrand, IVen York, 1868, Library of Congress Chapter UG 580, Shelf . 19 , Copyright 1868.

This is apparently a text book of the signal school in its day. It is well out of date and of little value at the present time, although, it does discuss cryptographs and might include some individual system which nould be valuable upon accasion.



In this volume, which is a little pamphlet, Ir. Nay relates his principile of building up the evidence in a murder case. Ire furnishes a chart similar to a routing chart of a business organization in which the victim is in a block on one side, the cause of death in a block on the other side, and lines run from these to various other blocks, all of which in the end combine in going to the Prosecuting Attorney and the Court.

The outline used is based more upon a theoretical division of the evidence into the Res Gestae, Dying Declarations, Suspicious statements, and so forth, than it is to the steps to be taken by the investigator. On the other hand, Ir. Fay claims that these subjects represent the essential elements which the detective must remember in his inquiry and he does include statements that corpus delecti and such essential elements must be proven.

I feel that he is in error in using these headings as elements which exist in every case. Ie follows the outline strictly in the remainder of his pamphlet in stating that the investigator should do, and some parts of this, such as the examination of the scene of the crine, are valuable.

Because of his particular theories regarding these so-called elements, I do not think this writing is worth very much. It appears also to be a sort of advertisement for his school.

INDEXED

(mechanical InK IAmBics - by Webster Adan arelcher, Handwriting

In this pamphlet the author describes his studies of mechanical ink makrs as distinguished from those made by the human hand. This author had in 1912 referred to a method of the examination of handwriting by examining the edges of the lines. In this writing in 1914 he carries this same method furthe to include the examination of marks made by mechanical objects. His descriptions of his method induce the writer to be skeptical because he claims to depend on characteristics which none of the other experts in this field assign, the prominence given by "elcher. He goes on and shows how these methods are applied to stamping, typewriting, duplicating machines, and marks.

Pr. Lecher concludes from his studies that there is not the same fixity of relations in serration numbers that exist in handwriting. By this he means that in handwriting, according to his earlier writings, he is able to identify two different specimens because of the similarity of the number of serrations on the edge of the lines caused by the vibration of the human body. Apparently a similar vibration mark mas not observed in any of the mechanically produced lines.

There is some value in this pamphlet because :Ir. Nolcher did, to some extent, examine mechanical writings produced by various processes and, therefore, ascertained some characteristics of the lines.


INDEXES


This book, which was published in 1928, is apparently a grouping of individual leaflets on articles prepared by O'Sullivan and sold as a mail order correspondence course. I do not consider it necessary to relate the many subjects mich are covered by these short monographs as they refer to everything under the sun which in any way pertains to police or detection work and, yet, succeed very nell in being of the type of instruction which vent out at the time the reading of the message to Garcia was abandoned.

I consider it a waste of time to read this book.

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#  published by sir Isaac Pitman \& Sons, ITD, Ioncon. TK $=073 . \because 0$. 

This book was published in 1911 and is another of mitchell's familiar volumes in which he simply relates ways in which science has been used in criminal cases. "r. mitchell writes in a popular vein and his writings are evidently intended for popular consumption, although, they are not in any sense lurid.

In the beginning of his book he refers to the history of the development of scientific methods starting with leland, referring to the difficulty of apmenerdine fugitives and the develoment or handbills and other means or aiding in this apprehension. In this connection, he rofers to blood hounds and French police doss.

In the third chapter entitled "Personal Identification", ir. _mitchell deals with the fallibility of eye witness testimony. In the next chapter he deals with the systems of identification, including photography, the Bertillon system and the fingerprint system.

In the next chapter he duals with handwriting, the effect of heredity, illness, and similar conditions. In the next chapter he deals with forged documents, refers to the use of the microscope, to photo graphic methods, to the examination of typewritten documents and to charred fragments.

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Chapter eight is devoted to ink and he reviews early methods of telling the age of ink by the color. This method of judging age by the presence of blue dye has to some extent been exploded by recent experiments of Dr. Taters at the Bureau of Standards. Following this, Pr. Mitchell refers to two notable trials and then passes to sympathetic inks. In the next chapter he arain relates certain forgery trials and in the following chapter refers to the identification of blood and hairs. Chapter thirteen relates early poisoning trials and the remainder of the book is devoted to trials, except for a chapter on the cdulteration of food.
 Library of Congress Class z 104 , Book .T 46.

This discussion is in a very simple language designed for children of different methods of preparingleiphers and of solving them. It is easy reading and very instructive but is. not a good reference book.

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In this pamphlet lielcher, who is a handwriting expert, relates his investigations of methods for determining the age of ink. He shows how tests may be made with the microscope by chemical reagents and by the color method. This was written in December, 1911, and, in my opinion, is far surpassed by other writings on the subject of ink.

There is a second chapter to the pamphlet dealing with what the author calls human dynamograms, which outlines the method of identifying handwriting by mieroscopic examination of the edge of a line. He claims that because of the vibration of the human body, the edges of all lines written by each individual are serrated. These may be counted and, since they are uniform in each writing of an individual, may be used in comparison with suspected writings to reach a conclusive determination whether they were written by the same indiavidual.

I consider this writing of no value.


WRITE AND ITS DAREMTDN - by William Peignmouth Shore,
2 Volumes - published by the Gresham Publishing Company,
London - Class Law - Library of Congress.

In Volume $I$ the author includes various articles of the Assistant commissioner of the City of London Police and other individuals which combine to introduce the volume, give a history of the London Police, the C.I.D. or Scotland Yard, the Provincial Detective Forces, Dock Detectives, and the Constable. There are articles by C. Ainsworth "itchell of the various somcalled scientific aids Which are merely descriptive. Sydney A. Smith, nell known in legal medicine circles, includes an article called "The Pathologist and the Detective" which refers to subjects of legal medicine such as the cause of death, types of mounds, and the estimation of the range of firearms by these mounds. Dr. Leonard $A$. Parry has as article on "epical and Surgical evidence in which he describes several cases. T. Teignmouth Shores articles include his introduction, one on Direct Evidence which is supposed to include guides as to the may of taking evidence so that that which is not true may be eliminated, an article called the Identification of the Living mich describes various visual means of identification, pointing out the danger of such methods, and an article called the rotor Age which concerns changes brought about in police activities by automobiles and describes police telephone boxes and the flying squad. There is an article on Circumstantial Evidence by H. Fletcher moulton, a lawyer; one on Photography by the Chief Constable of : :worcester; one on Plans and Sketches by the Chief Constable

of :"orcester; one on Firearrs by Robert Churchill; another article by "itchell on Identification After Death by teeth, tattoo marks, laundry marks, and similar clues. There are also included in this volume an axticle by an exsuperintendent of Constabulary in regard to Folice Dogs and one called The Detective at Fork by AIfred Crutchett, Bx-Chief Detective Inspector, Ietropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard. He refers to the investiceation of a murder case and, although, his article is general, it is good reading for investigators.

The second volume is also a compilation edited by Shore, of various articles. This book, however, is devoted entirely to the descriptions of individual cases which are narrated in detail. In these narratives the methods of detection are given. Thile, as a usual thine, I think such stories as these should be classed as stories because they are prepared after the case is over and edited very carefully no doubt, yet, I think it extremely valuable for investigators to read such stories. If nothing else is accomplished, a very good idea of the difference in crimes and the originality displayed by criminals may be obtained.


#  - Inc fm - Ton - Gustavifritsch - published in Berlin, 1912. Library of Congress Class Gill 93, Book .F7. 

This was procured for the purpose of ascertaining if the pictures of microscope specimens of hairs concerning cross sections and similar characteristics mould be of assistance in the pork of the laboratory. It is believed that this may well be so at some future time but there are other volumes which also contain similar photographs. It is desired to procure one of the atlases which undertake to illustrate the characteristics of different hairs of different races.

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#  Curator, Division of Mammals, J. S. National "museum - published by Smithsonian Institution, December 19, 1931, Library of Congress, Q11. ST. 

A copy of this pamphlet should be purchased for the laboratory. It describes some characteristics of hair which mould be of value.


That


 Book .L 53.

This is a translation of the German book which apparently mas originally written in 1902, revised end enlarged by C. Answorth (mitchell, this values being dated 1926. It is a handbook and while it is not as lone or complete as some other volumes, it is a valuable reference book which I think should be in possession of the Invoratory.


 :Gillian B. Gamble - published at New York - Library of Congress Class 745, "oak .155.

This is a pamphlet diving a list of the references in the Hew York Public Library on the subjoct. This is a particularly valuable volume because it is undoubtedly the host complete list of writings on ink which is available. A copy of this should be secured for the laboratory.

(runty oumuris un tim - by David if Parvalho - published by The Banks Ian Publishing Company, "rev York, Library of Congress Class TP 947, Book .C 33.

This is a review of all the information available regarding ink, (including its history and the color of ink) possessed by the author in 1904. While, no doubt, out or date, this is a good reference book for some of the technical data included by the author. For this purpose it should be in the laboratory.


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Teat

 io. 95, Circular of thefBureau of standards, June 1920published by Government Printing orifice, Washireton, Library of Congress Class QC 100, Book .U 555.

This is a pamphlet giving very brief statements concerning the history, manufacture, composition, and testing of various inks. $A$ copy should be procured from the superintendent of Documents for the laboratory.

#  Fronacher un Dr. Georeliodemann - published by Urban \& Schwarzenberg, Berlin. Library of Congress Class QLO42, Book .KY. 

This is a technical explanation of how to $\mathfrak{\varepsilon} \circ$ about exaraining hair under the microscope and preparing specimens. As it is entirely in German it is of no value to the writer, but it appears to discuss the various characteristics through which a race or kind of animal from which a hair came nay be identified. It has a great deal of technical data which mould be valuable.


## INDEXED



D
t *
-He CRYPNGGRAI BOOK - by prosper puranelli, F. Gregory * Hartswick, and MargaretWetherbridge - published by Simon and Schuster, New York, 1928, Library of Congress Class Z 104, Book .B94.

This treats of cryptograms from the popular standpoint and prints a number for the readers to decipher. It has in the back statements of various frequency tables which mould be useful upon occasion.


## INDEXER


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THK ARMEUSTIOND DACUTHTS - by Albert $S$. KOsiborn - Rochester, Nen York, 1908.

This pamphlet comprises technical instructions as to how to test ink on questioned documents, particularly, to determine the age of the documents from the change of color in the ink. This is done by means of the tintometer and a comparison microscope. This book should be in the Division's laboratory, although it is the same material as mostly covered in the later volume on questioned documents.


Review.

THE REPRESSION OF CRIME.

contention that scientific "truths" are nothing more than folklore and part of an international plot among scientists always to interpret the workings of mechanical contrivances in the same way, the author will certainly arouse the ire of all truly scientific men, than whom there are none more distrustful of "facts". as discovered and propounded by brother scientists. They insist on "being shown" not by one investigator and his complacent lieutenants, but by the independent checking up of a score of others who take a fiendish delight in showing up inaccuracies and fallacies, should such exist. Exception will also be taken to the author's vigorously stated belief that a great many scientific discoveries and truths are the adventitious outcome of "fiddling"" with machines, weights, measures, glass tubes, and so forth. No one could deny that many valuable and in some cases epoch-making discoveries were stumbled upon almost accidentally. This does not in any way diminish their significance; many apples fell before the particular one that impressed Newton, but no one previously had attached significance to the phenomenon or taken the trouble to inquire further. It would be foolish to infer that ali scientific discoveries were mere happenings. The failure to find an explanation and cure for cancer and tuberculosis are cited by the author as instances of the barrenness of frontal attacks on problems. He evidently does not nourish the hope, as others do, that out of the stupendous amount of research done on these problems, a solution will come and by design, not by accident.

There are three excellent chapters on the lure of machines, the kingdom of machines, and the industrial revolution. The thought running through the first two is strongly reminiscent of Butler's Erewhorn (referred to ait length) and Kapek's $R . U . R$. What the author has to say here leads naturally and logically to his contention that in reality the industrial revolution has not much more than started-is a thing of the future and not of the past. The chapter on dissolution points out that already, and with little realization on our part, some of our supposedly firmly rooted institutions are disintegrating under the insidious influence of the "machine".
For the scientists who, earnestly or with tongue in cheek, attempt to keep peace between science and religion, the author has nothing but scorn. The only thing to do is to relegate religion to Sunday and let it go at that, since a real reconciliation would have to be so general, so philosophical that in it both science and religion would disappear.

One might go on at great length, alternately admiring and "picking holes'", or trying to, in this thoroughly readable and thought-compelling book, but this is not justifiable now. We may not be convinced that "in all the affairs of men, science included, the wind bloweth
where it listeth'', and in fact the author himself may not be as convinced as he leads us to believe he is. That a great many true things are said, and said well, is sufficient to warrant one in commending the book to all who are not afraid to have their beliefs closely analyzed and sharply challenged.
A. T. Mathers.

Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg, Canada.

The Repression of Crime. By Harry Elmer Barnes. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1926. 382 p.
This book is a careful study of the history of methods used in an effort to suppress crime. After a preliminary chapter on crime in the light of modern social and medical science, the author presents successively the steps in the development of criminal codes and penal institutions from the original 1676 code, the Quaker codes prevailing from 1682 to 1718 , and the establishment of the Puritan code in 1718, through the developments in Pennsylvania and New York prison systems, to the present time. He discusses with the cool objectivity of the trained historian the origins and development of prison labor, of trial by jury, and of contemporary prison administration.

The book has three striking features. In the first place, it gives a lot of information that will be new to many people. It is interesting, for example, to realize that until William Penn introduced it in Pennsylvania, imprisonment was not regarded as punishment. Imprisonment was resorted to for the purpose of detention until punishment could be inflicted, but it had evidently not occurred to people to regard confined loafing as painful enough to constitute punishment. Once instituted, imprisonment became more and more prevalent as a punishment in itself, with various modifications such as the introduction of prison labor, which was first made as a result of the activity of American Quakers and other prison reformers. In 1822, however, one Sidney Smith advocated in the Edinborough Review that prisoners should be given as monotonous, irksome, and dull a task as possible without opportunity to see the results, with no share in the profits, and "no work but what was tedious". "This genial idea'," said Mr. Barnes, "triumphed over the program of the prison reformers and was followed by the orgy of the experiment with the treadwheel and crank . . . so that prison labor in England was set back for half a century by the meddling of those practical and sober souls who had God's ear in the matter of penal administration."

A second notable point about Professor Barnes' book is his frank exposition of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. In addition
to a survey of the inadequate methods and measures of most prisons at the present time, Mr. Barnes devotes an entire chapter to exposing the faults of the jury system with such penetrating shafts as this: "But even if we had the most accurate testimony, by witnesses of the highest intelligence and undisputed veracity, its value and significance would be practically lost upon the illiterate, inattentive, and distracted jury. Hence the outcome is essentially this: a body of individuals of average or less than average ability who could not tell the truth if they wanted to, who usually have little of the truth to tell, who are not allowed to tell even all of that, and who are frequently instructed to fabricate voluminously and unblushingly, present this largely worthless, wholly worthless, or worse than worthless information to twelve men who are for the most part unconscious of what is being divulged to them, and would be incapable of an intelligent interpretation of the information if they heard it." (Page 313.) Professor Barnes says that he would be quite willing to defend the thesis that, in so far as certainty and accuracy are concerned, the modern jury trial is not a whit superior to the ordeal or trial by battle.

He gives a long list of cases in which justice was sacrificed in the interests of "pinhead jurisprudence" of the sort in which convictions were set aside for such reasons as a misprint or a misspelled word in the indictment.

Most interesting of all to the psychiatrist and to those interested in the advance of the ideas implicit in the mental-hygiene movement is Professor Barnes' frank avowal of the psychiatrist's position with reference to the treatment of the criminal. It is difficult, he says, to find a better example of the inability of the average citizen to learn by experience than is to be observed in "the contemporary hysteria concerning the increase of crime and the accompanying attack upon scientific criminology and penology. . . . The modern criminologist is even more alarmed at the increase of crime than the lawyer and business man, for he knows so much better than they, how unnecessary it is and how far we are from having enough social intelligence to introduce an adequate method of dealing with the menace." (Page 637.) Professor Barnes puts into one paragraph a statement of the position of modern psychiatry better than it could be expounded in a whole pamphlet: "The new criminology will delegate the study and treatment of the criminal to a permanent group of experts under the leadership of trained and enlightened psychiatrists. Such a group will not be concerned primarily with the mere legal guilt of the person accused. Guilt of criminal action will be regarded only as a symptom of initial significance. Accusation and guilt will be viewed chiefly as means of bringing a criminal
personality into the custody of scientists. The important question will be the menace of the individual to society and the possibility of so treating him as to eliminate that menace. If it is found that his personality is such as to make it permanent and serious, he will be segregated for life, whether he has committed a multiple murder or stolen a bag of peanuts. On the other hand, many a person who has committed a murder will be committed to a sanitarium for treatment, with the expectancy of his ultimate release to a life of freedom if his motivating compulsive disorder is of the type which promises recovery under treatment." (Page 323.)

Professor Barnes takes the position that it is now as scientifically àbsurd to talk of capital punishment or any other "punishment" for criminals. as it is to discuss punishing tuberculous patients or paretics. This, he indicates, does not mean that the principle of painless extermination might not be used even far beyond the scope of the present death penalty.

Professor Barnes' book is highly critical, but his criticisms are con.structive. He proposes a program. He thinks provision should be made for thorough and accurate criminal statistics; for the application of the principles of eugenics; for the improvement of the educational system to include an understanding of the necessity for obedience to law, manual and vocational education for every ablebodied citizen, and efficient methods for the aiding of backward children; for personal hygiene and proper housing and recurrent compulsory examination of children; and for the elimination of slum conditions, of the exhibition of crimes in the moving pictures, and of lurid accounts in newspapers. All these have to do with crime prevention.

For more adequate provision for the apprehension and conviction of the criminal, he suggests that the police system be taken out of politics and made an expert profession and that the energies of the police be reserved, so far as possible, for the discovery and apprehension of the more serious types of criminals rather than the suppression of crap games and petting parties. He advocates a reconstruction of the jury system and far-reaching changes in court procedure, particularly with relation to the rules of evidence. Insanity cases. should be taken out of the hands of ordinary juries; criminals should be given the advantage of mental examinations and the results put before the judge.

With reference to the reformation of the criminal, Professor Barnes thinks that the most important thing is a change in public attitude so that we will regard penal institutions as places for such treatment of the criminal as will return him to society determined and equipped
to lead a law-abiding existence or else for detaining him permanently. He advocates the separation of first offenders and veteran convicts. Those convicted of petty offenses should, as far as possible, be kept out of penal institutions, and handled through fines, probation, psychiatric clinics, and social guidance unless there are evidences of potential seriousness. He advocates the administration of institutions by non-political and trained experts, comparable to staffs of physicians and nurses in the best hospitals, with provision for social reëducation, self-government, and labor wages from which the cost of maintenance, reimbursement indemnity, and support for the prisoners' dependents should be deducted. The teaching of a trade to the prisoners he thinks exceedingly important, and to aid in their establishment after discharge from the prison there should be an efficient parole and follow-up system in the hands of experts instead of the present situation characterized by careless indifference, politics, and inquisitorial supervision.
Mr. Barnes says ali the things that the progressive psychiatrists, sociologists, and educators would want him to say, and he says them with a background of historical evidence marshaled after the fashion of the historical scholar that he is. As an effective instrument in the education of any one who wants the facts impartially presented, this book is unsurpassed.

Karl A. Menninger.

## Kansas Society for Mental Hygiene.

Problems of Human Reproduction. By Paul Popenoe--Baltimore: Williams and Willeits Company, 1926. 196 p.
In spite of the title of this book, the publishers state on its outside cover that it is "a sane and simple interpretation of the known facts of human reproductigh for the non-technical reader". The book certainly deals less with problems than with facts It consists of 196 small pages, divided into twenty-one chapters. Each subject is considered very briefly and consequently incompletely. The book presents in the main what is generally accepted as true regarding the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive sistem. On the whole the material is as clearly presented as brevity and the absence of illustrations would permit. The best chapter is the one on the determination of the sex of offspring. This rather-technical subject is made very clear.

In a number of cases the author has given space to relatively unimportant facts or to theories not generally accepted. In a book of this size, intended for laymen, it might have been better to use the space for the more important or more fully accepted facts. The
author's idea of what to include in so small a book will not coincide with that of a good many clinicians. For example, he gives an entire chapter to spermatoxins, and another chapter to artificial insemination, of which the greater part is devoted to the subject of insemination when the husband is sterile. In the chapter on menstruation he gives more than three pages to a discussion of the improbability of the moon or the tides being the cause of the twenty-eight-day cycle, about three pages to mid-menstrual crises, and a full paragraph to the excretion of a poison in the various fluids of the menstruating woman. In the same chapter he states that "the tendency in colleges and other institutions where large numbers of girls are under the care of a physical instructor (especially if the latter is an unmarried woman) is now not even to excuse a girl from exercise, unless she reports symptoms of discomfort'. Although such may exist, we do not personally know of any college where exercise is permitted that would not be approved by competent gynecologists. The statements made by many of the colleges that gymnasium appointments must be kept, by all those who are not ill should not be interpreted as meaning that the full exercise program will also be required. Carefully selected exercise or else complete rest in a favorable recumbent posture are the substitutes for more general activity. We believe the author would find the college point of view on the whole even more conservative than his own.

Among the problems well discussed is that of sterility. Many of those matters, however, that are recognized as problems from the biological, sociological, or other points of view are either not stated or no theories regarding their solution are offered. In general the author stops at stating the facts from which problems arise. For example, sex antagonism is discussed in a limited way from the point of view of its causes and purpose, but is dismissed as a biological phenomenon which has persisted because of its utility to the race.

The non-technical reader, for whom the book is intended, will be surprised (and pleased or not, as the case may be) at certain of the author's definite assertions. For example, he states that "if there is no striking difference in the kind of mentality women possess, there is a noteworthy difference in the amount of it''. This is in the first chapter, entitled Male and Female. In the chapter entitled The Wealeer Sex, he states that the male is "born with a constitutional handicap which he cannot, by any possible method, eliminate'. If the reader takes these statements at their face value, as universally accepted, undebatable facts, and makes use of them in conversation, he will be likely to find himself in the center of a storm of argument. Anticipating this probable difficulty on the part of his readers, the

LIS CHIFFRESSECREIS, published at Librairie Charpentier et Fasquelle, Paris, 1901, Library of Congress Class Z 103, Book - B 36.

This apparently contains a statement of the history of cryptography, was writton by a military officer, principally from the military standpoint, and includes a number of examples from the archives, apparently of the French Ifilitary establishment. It is out of date. It is written in French.

NJLP:MCL
October 5, 1975.

## MPMORAMDOM FOR TIE DIRECTOR

The attached book review has been prepared for your attention.

Respectfully,
R. E. Joseph.

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BOOK REVIFT OF WARDEN LSWIS E. LAHES NGELL 202 - SIMG SIMG"

Four men through roundabout and wholly different paths found themselves ultimately in a cell in Sing Sing - not at the same time but successively. As one man came out nother entered. The process took almost 100 years. Each man lived in a wholly different oycle of social, political and religious conditions; yet all lead toward the same ond. Warden Lawes invites four men, reapectable and recognized in their communities to meet him in hia office on the afternoon on June 28, 1933. They are the heirs of the four men who seratched the following epitaphe into the stone of Cell 202 - Sing Singe

1826
ABNER 留LDE
Rebel
1846
1846
EDMOND ROLPHE
Cyaic
1866
1866
APNOLD BRAMDT
streptise
1886
1886
STEPHEM XERKES
Marionette
1911
Through these four prisoners Lawes takes the reader over the ways that "Aserica had traveled, puehing and stampeding, toward unexpacted, unchartered goals. Each ilfe, starting hopefuliy in vigor and promise, had broken upon its peculiar reef, the rictim not alone of its own digression but of tides that finally ongulf it. Obscure sa he was, each of those four prisoners reflected in his 2ife's story the humors of his opoch: the hopes and disiliumionments, programs and creeds, the strength and reaknesses that pariodically brought prosperity and privation to adolescent America. They pald the price for the passion, the creed, the extravagances and follies that, contemporaneously, filled the hearts and einds of their fellow."

The names are more than a record. On the granite is cut the philosophies of thome men and the motivating force that lead aach of them to that cell.

## ABNER $\operatorname{wILLE}$ - A PRBEL

Anner 71 de way fronti $r$ borm, Oxphaned by marauding Indians he enlisted and served under Perry on Leke Erie in the far of 1812. Contrasting the turmoll of iffe as he it on the frontien with the possibilities in New York with his motherts pople, Wilde goes to his uncle, George Todd, and becomes one of his housvhold consisting of three sons, Edvard, Robert, Terry and daughter Jane. After peace was signed which wes received with mixed reaction among the people, an the was had been profiteble to numerous profitecrs, he becomes a clerk in the Todd Shipping Compaxy; dopression sets in, his uncle dies, he is separated fron his uwectheart Jane when he is shanghaied, becomes world travelar, and allory witnesses an attempted pirsting and a battlo on a have ohip which uitimately brings about the death of Edward Todd and the supposed death of Captain Burgess, who married Jane artor heving had wilde shanghaied. Fawily fortunes are lost and recouped but Milde killa Captain Burgess, who unexpectediy returns after having been given up as dead, when he attempts to persecute Jane and Tilde.

For this killing, Wilde was sentenced to 20 years in prison. He begen his imprisorment at hevgete and the principle keeper, upon his entrace, expressed the prizon philosophy at that time in the following statsment:
"In the keeper. I have my sworn duty. Men of all conditions are forced into prison, as all the rivers run into the sea. That's what a wise man said, and 1t's true. They send me these men without reason or purpose. The good turm bad. The bad atay bad. I wheh they could live here with me and watch hope fale into despair."

Conditions are further described in this quotationt
The Isw in those early days of the mation were stern but slow of motion. It had no vigor nid no sense of direction. It concerned itself with Liberty and life and yet within a fer yards of the cradle of its fostered begining it was developing notorious center of crime and vicioumess" - the reference beine made to Nev York.

At this time began the perverted theory of penology, that the sole cure of crise lies within priaon walls.


#### Abstract

There In described the merrilees bettinge and forms of proishment prevalont in that day which is brought out in the vivid pleture of prison IIfe as Iived by lhmer Wilde. Wilde ia rameved to Sing Sing which wan supposediy the last word in the penolow of the early 29th century bat the whippinge and panishant of the conviets contimues. It was after a whipping that Tilde began te ohisel into the stone in his cell wall with the intention of carving his name and his reoord in stome, while the prison adninistration carred its record in heman flesh. Betause of the turbilent epirit Wilde thought that the word Rebel best portrayed his 11 fe and sing Sing.


It wan some yeart before his releave that he finds that his wife Jane's faith had never been broken is his, thet whe had died of a broken heart and that his family wes walting for his in the new Feat. This prompted bis to begin seratching the 1 ine through the woxd Rebel, feeling as be did, that he had beem wrong in thinking that that portrayed his spirit. After "ilde's release be is reunited with thowe nearest to him nad begins life ane in the neer west.

## FIAOBD ROLPHE - CITIC

In the epidemic of 1822 Edmund Rolphe loses hle mother. His father Enory Rolphe, a stombome captain, leavea his mon yamend and daughter Jenny in tho oare of Bacle Heary, a free mogre. Dy the your 1827 Captais Rolphe has amassed considerable venlth, but through the efforts of one Joarthan Peck and Bob the Wheeler be invents in worthlese securities. There follows the panic of this pariod and overything is loot. In this same your Captain Rolphe roscues Rlimbeth and Jowhu Peck from a river disaster and taken them inte his howe deapite the fact that he diseovers that their father swindied hif. The captain dies shortly thereafter in another riverboat axplealon. Edirund now comes under the Influence of ambitious Daniol Lerrian whone dreams of fortune fade with another panie. Bob the wheeler, thief and racketeer of his dey, Is finally killed by Edmund to prevant Bobss unscrupalous enterprises from coming betmeen ptamé and his wife Elimabeth. For this he te sent to Sing Sing brolem because of his belief thet Elisabnth is more vitaliy coneerned in Ivangeliatie movemante and the freelag of slaves in the Abolitionist movesent than in his own plight.

Throughout this portion of the book is deseribed the llom Tork of that time, dirty streets, class diatinetion, tragie inifitual portraits, the big fire, and the chootic induetrial age spamaine slune and attemiting crime". In Sing Sing Rolph beconee what is known as the ideal prisoner and as the man without a Priend. Five jesra paps. Rolphe serutinised the word RHagi serstehed into the stone and decided thit for his, who had wo hope for bettermant or for life there
remaing only virulence contempt no cyicism.
Trrough Rolphe's prison life in dopicted the ranction to progress in prison reform which get in ac a result of political pressure brought to bear by hirers of prison labor. Prison 14 fe becones one saries of haroh treatment ant terror and folphe realising the futility of everything in Sing Bine which "hamers down the human emotions and eqshions wothing but hate" wes convineed that the word CINIC should best deacribe him.

In one of the prison revolts Rolphe ie injured, loses his mind and his only mentsi drive is to sinith his carming in the granite. The prison director becomen interested and through the records finds Blizabeth, Rolphe'f wife, and persuades her to come to Rolphe in prison. Ho recognises her but a moment and she leaves him unroconciled. On the dsy he was to be relenged after serving 20 years he 18 fom dead in his cell, heviny died despaired of men, hie record in atone - crkic.

## ARNOLD BHANOT - SKEPTIC

In 1857, Amold Brnntt, a criminel lawyer, dofencs a murderer and save him from the gillows ith an oration, typical of the lawyers of the time, pointing out that the prisoner, Jim Reynolds ves a prowuct of the imperfect socinl order which was a cymol of Anericats fallure tomards its mases end a victis of eocnomical slavery. Brandt becomes famous through his sbllity to play on the emotion and obtain 1ight sentences and accuittsle. He zoen Fest on a vection tith the picneer Patrick o'Dogherty and sees the possibilitice of frontier develonment. After a distingushe sarvice in the Civil mar, Arnold Brandt returns to the practice of law. Pat otDogherty made wealthy by a gold strike and land sale has left a fortme in bonds with him for sefekeeping for Patrick's son. Brandt is offered a directorship in a rallroad If he investa $\$ 100,000$ whieh could he accomplished if he used Patrick's boads. He $1 s$ subjected to the ruthless urge of power and wealth and thinks he will aliow nothing, including the law, to atand in his way. Jin Reynolis in the interim has been relessed from prison and through the influence of Brandt's wife has become an Evangelist. The prosence of Rernolds caused Brandt to go into n fremzy as momonterily Reynolda personified a freedom of cuilt which he himelf oould not obtain. In this freamy Brandt kills Reynolda. The reason for his deed wos not clear to Branit himeelf but, after meditation, he looked forward to his terw of laprleonment hoping to clesr hinself of the oppresetion of his mind.

The Sing Sing of his time was uncer the control of an autocrat whose rule was sustained by brute force by fear and suppresaicn. Men like him had made Sing Sing a byword among decent people, having transformed and eleveloped the prison into a "eewer of unholy passions snd human filth". Reading the oarving in the stone in his cell he felt that each man yields to a peculiar and intimate pull that dragged him over the borderline of normelity. Each man's life was his own". Like those two who had left their records, the RFBEL, who had foum life whole, the CYNIC wom it had overwhelmed. In Brendt'a mind the men and momen of Sing 3ing were not really prisoners of society. Actually, ther mere held in boniage by the very power that had steered them from 11 fe.

Years pass, gradual changes are made through many administrations, Reform is begun and prison conditions bettered but economie preasure and politics brought to bear on penologists of the time found iittle progress actually being made. For sometime Brandt had thought that he would carve the word Courage into the stone but soon be began to doubt and became a SKPPTC. Realising his own skepticism be began carving the word skeppic. There follows a deseription of the lives of the prisoners, their treatment and mental reactions until Pat OPDogherty the son of the old pat for whom Brandt had been keeping the bonds comes to prison himself. He tells young Pat what he has done and finds that he has cleared his conscionce and has freed himself of his old skepticism finding renewed faith in life. He ays, "I am free. Free to live and love. Cells, bars, walls I do not feel them, There is no man more free. I see it all so clenrly now. Wetters were not physical. At first it was the soul's desire for power - power that costs. I pald too dearly for it, price that left me frustrated. I gave my soul for 1 it. Ho beging to acratoh through the word SKEPTIC.

Brand is released from prison at the termination of his 20 years is reunited \#ith his family and beging efforts of restitution and to obtain Patrick' release from Sing Sing.

## STEPIEA YERES - MaRYONETTS

Staphen Yerkea came from family who for may yars had served with distinction in the United States Arwy. He set out pith overgthing in his favor, but the panic of 1873 drove his fathor to suicide and his fanily into bsnkxuptcy. He oets out to recoup the family fortune and to marry the girl who scorned his poverty. Through his omployer, the girl's father, he becomes implicated in eriminal activities. His criminal activity recounts that period in American
economic development when there was arsch criminal activity on the atock market during which time fanous fortmes, such as the Venderbilt's, were built up. Yerkes becomes powerful as a financier and the head of farous thieves orgaization. His sentence to Sing Sing is the result of killing anothor thief in an effort to protect his wife from the knowledge that her father snd basbond wore not the respectable financiers she thought them, but high clams thieves.

Coing to Sing Sing Yerkee finda the prison sytom of the atate had been forced through legisl tive action in Albray to abandon contract labor. In 1836 an aroused public consoience, or posaibly the insiatence of free labor, demanded the abolition of contract labor. The events of prison life were brought out through Ierkes' Life and experiences at Sing Sing. There is dencribed the building of the death $h$ use at Sinct Sinc, Fhich is to inaugurste the electric chair for the death penalty. After 14 years Xerkes makes his escape, boing driven by the thought of seeing his son and wife. Returning to Nee York he rinds that his gon does not know of his existence nd that his wife has married Howard dyres, who was gratly responsible for Ierkes' miafortunes. Thia so stuas him that he voluntarily returns to Sing Sing to finish serving his sentence.

Terkes begins his carving in the stone and decides upon Marionerte, his philosophy being that brains mean nothing. Wo are no better than the meanest of nem prisoners. 111 are puppets. Marionettes, dancing to the strings of their own wenving". 1921after 25 years Stephen Terkes is releused from prison. His thoughts are full of vengeance for the mamer in which iffe has treated him. Returning to some of his old friends and mhile conniving to bring the downfall of Howard Ayres, a yege knowing of Yerkes' story and of his son, threateng to let the boy know everything about his father, whereupon Yerkes kills him. For this orime he was olectroouted.

## EPILOGUE

This portion of the book consists of letter to Farden Lawes by Judge Edmund Rolphe, the heir of the ex-convict, writing for the four men mentioned in the prologue, and the answer to the Judge by the warden, in which Warden hiwes expressea the opinion that the best we can hope for is to provide the setting that will inspire a spiritual renaisance. then that is achieved physieal torment can assume purifying proportions". He says farther, "The permenence of our institutions depends upo: the degree of individual responaibility townd public peace and security. Abere is no
universal panacea. Slepler legsi codes will help. Simpler habits of thought and living. A more even distribution of opportunity to achieve contentwent, but above all, our educstional, social and economic agencies mut be reorganized with the view to strengthenIng our morsl ilber as individuals ant an a nation.

In reading this lengthy book one camot help being impressed by the enormous amount of research that wu t have gone into its production. The vividnes: of each character is exphatic; the life atories cover a wide range of hwan drama and the four episodes of the book appear not oniy to comprise one powerful unity but to Illuminate the temper of the times as well as the change and development of American penolozy.























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## INDEXMAT









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oomuniet mustia and Fotsoncl soctalizt germany were bidely meognized: A a realit, many who think themeelvea infinitaly auphifor to the aberrotions of nazit ma, ond sincerely hote all its mantfeotethonc, wort ot the same time for titeals mose realiaction pould lead stralght to the obhorred tymanny."

The author states thot the acol all sm which we all refor to todoy is not a porty motter, nor does it affeot our problem thet some groups mey sant leaz aocicitsm thon others. The important point te that, if ve take the people those tew injluence developmonts, thoy are now in the devoorcoies in some macure all sooiclister thet acarcely any ody doubta that we mugt continue to move tomand soofalism, ond wost people are merely trying to defleot the moument th the interest of a partscular class or group. "rt ta decauee ne orly everybody mants it that we ore wouing in this direction."

Mr. Hoybl indreatea thot if the people whose conot ctione sow give the move tomerd soctalism an iprestitisle momentum begak to soe whot onily a fer yet opprehend, they would mooll in horror and abondan the gisest tohton for half a centur: hos enpoged so many people of good eili.
 cuthor refere to the rocd of progrees whto at ulilgation nos mode and moes on to mention thet when the couroc of civilization takea an unexpected turn - when, tnatead of the continuous arogrees whiteh ve have come to expeet, we flad ouredues threctened $3 y$ culls occoclated by us with paet axes of barbariam - we naturaliy blame over, body but ourselvet.

Whe are ready to accept alroat anj explonotion of the present erista of our civiliacetion ercept one: thet the present otote of the world woy be the result of gepuine error of our om part and thet the perroutt of come of our wott chertshed theals hes apporeatily preduced reaulte utterif difrerent from thoue which wo expected.
"Te ett12 belleve that until recently we were governed of what ore voguely called ntneteenth-oentury tdeca of the prinatple of laf atez fatre. compared th sowe other countwies, and from the potnt of viete of these inpattent to opeed up the onamge, there way be some justiftcauton for ox oh belfefo mop cithough unts 1 ipal manland and Amerioc hat follared onill alowiy on the path on which othert had led, cuen of then they hed moved so far thet on ly those whese memory goes bock to the yeare defore the lagt war know bhet a 11 bepal world Ace been iste." And the outhor then tokes a aentence from the yoomillan Repart, "Enplant finally took the heorlong plange ond, in the short spece of the ingloriows yeers 1931-39, tror.fomed its cconomio yyetem beyond recogntition.

Only oince induetrial freedom oponed the path to the free use of now knowledge has sotemee mode the great atrides which in the lest hundred and Nifty veare hove changed the foce of the worde

Hoyef pointe out, and adds that by the beginning of the 20 th century the workingman in the western world hed reached a degree of matertal comfort, security, and personal independence wht ch a hundred yeers before hed seomed scarcely pesstble. "Tith the all ccess grew cubttion - and man hed every right to be ambitious. Whot had been an inepi ring promise seemed no 1 onger enough, the rate of progress far too slow...... it was no longer a question of cdding to or improving the existing achinery but of completely seraping and replacing it."

In ofeing up the reason for the chan oe In otpiltzation during the past half century Ur. Hayek states for over 200 yeape Eng lith teas had been spreading Eastward. The rule of freedo wht th had been echieved in England seemed destined to spread throughowt the world. But ebout 1870 the retgn of these taeas had reached to easternest expansion and from then onward it began to retreat and Ingland loet her intellectual leadership in the political and pocial aphere and became on importer of ideas. Then for the next 60 years Germany became the centre from whi ch ldeas desitnod to govern the world in the 20 th century spread east and west. He says, Whether it wae Hegel or Mars, list or Schmeller, Sombart or luanhetm, whether it mat oootaliam in its more radical form or mercly morganization" or "planning" of e less radi cal kind, German idecs vere everywhere readl Iy imported and german institutions imt tated f---He goes on to thoo how socialism flourished in oermany and German thoughte ereretsed e powerful intellectual influence on the whole world end bsilt ap a "Festern ciuilization meaning Test of the Ehtne; that the poople the Feat continued to import German ideas and bere cven induced to belteve that their own former convietiona had merely been rationalisationa of belfish interests, that free trade was a doctrine invented to far ther Arlitiah interests, and that polltical ideals of England and America were hopelessly outmaded and a thing to be ashamed of.

In Chapter 2 the outhor ilsousses what he terme "the Great Dtopi a" and barns that it is raraly remembered now that socialism in its beginning was frankly authoritarian. The french uriters who lald the foundation of modern sociallam had no doubt that their tdeas could be put inte practice only by a strang dicteterial government. To them soclallsm neant on atterpt to teminate the revolution" by a deliberate reorgantzation of eoctety on nieraronical lines by the tmpesition of a coerctue "epiritual power."

Where freedon was concerned the founders of soot alt sm made no bones obout their intentions and they regarded frecdom of thought s. the root of 011 the evil of 19 th centure socfety and the pioneer of nodern plannera, St. Stmon, cuen predicted that thoee bhe did not operate his proposed planning boerds mould be ntreated as cattle."

The author tates that "nobody aw more clearly than De Tocqueville that democracy as an essentially individualist inetitution tood in an trreconcilable conflict with socialtsm."

De Tocqueville stated, Democracy extends the sphere of individual freedom, socialism restricts it. Democracy attaches all posstble value to each man; sociclism makes cach man a mere agent, a mere number. Democracy and soct alism have nothing in common but one word: 'equality." But note the difference: iwhile demoeracy seeks equallty in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint and eervitude." ${ }^{\text {th }}$ These words were spotien in the year 1848.

Continuing, Mr. Hayek tates, "To allay these suspiolons and to harness to $t$ ts cart the strongest of all political motives - the craving for freedom - socialism began increasingly to wake use of the promisc of a 'new freedon'.....the subtle ohange in meaning to which the word, freedom, was subjected in order that this argument should sound plausible is important......the demand for the new freedom was thus only another name for the old demand for an equal aistribution of walth.....there can be no doubt that the promise of greater freedom has become one of the most effective weapons of socialist propaganca and that the belief that soctaltsm would bring freedom is genuine and sincere. But this would only heighten the tragedy if it should prove that what was promised to us as the road to freedow was in fact the high road to servitude.
"Inquestionably the promise of more freedom was responsible for luring more and more liberals along the sociallst road, for binding them to the conflict which exista between the besic principlea of soctalism and liberalism, and for often enabling aocialiste to usurp the very name of the old party of freedom. Socialism was embraced by the greater part of the intelligentaia as the apparent hefr of the liberal tradtion therefore, it is not surpriaing that to them the idea of socialiam leading to the opposite of liberty should appear inconceibable.
"Even communiats must have been somewhot shaken by such Cestimonies as that of Max gotman Lentn's old friend, pho found himself compelled to admit that instead of being better, Stalinism is morse than fascism, more ruthless, barbarious, unjust, immoral, antidemecratic, unredeemed by any hope or soruple, "and that it is better described as super fasctst; and when we find the same author recogntaing that 'Stalinism is socialism, in the sense of being an incoltable although unforeseen political accompaniment of the nationalization and collectivization which he had relied upon as part of his plan for crecting a classless soctety, 'his conclusion clearly achieves wider significance."

The author in his effort to show the clese conneetion between Marrism, fascism and national socilaism quotes a British
writer by the nam of Fo A. rotgt who after many yoers of powable oberpuation of developmente th gurepe at a foretgn correapondont conciuded thet Haretim hat led to faect an ond national coefallume beocuet, in all ceentials, tt to fonotan and national eootalimme"

Mr. Fayel quetea Falter Ltpmon ot length to show that the genersti of to whien woleng te nev learning frem empertanee thet hoppone when ten retreat from fraedow to o ooerelve orgontmetion of thetr affalre, and in attompting to promise themealvee cere abundast infe they do in fact roneunce it and as the organtaed direation imoracees, the varisty of onde muet give way to untyrmity. "That to the momeets of the planned ooelaty and the authomtaman prinelpie in humon affotren"

The author atatel that petar Dracker, a Geman writer, expreseed the came concluet on ae aiter Lippman and F. A. Veigt mata he toted, "The complete oollapse of the bellof in the attainabllity of freedom and equality through torwian hae foroed Rusata to travel the came road tevard a totalitarian, puraly negattue, mon-economic coetety of unfreedem and inequality whi oh oomany has been folleming. Wet that counurlsm and faootam are coeontially the aame paectin in
 proved as mich on iliusion in Stalintite gasta as in pre-hitier Oerwany."

Continulng, the author tatea thet everyone who has watohed the grewth of these movemente in italy or in oermany hae been impreased by the number of leading men, from lasecelint downarid and not exoluding Laval and Gutaling, who began an aoelaliote and onded ae fosed sta and Narle. He tates that many a untveretty teacher daring the 1930 ' hai seen English and Anerican tudento retum from the continent uncertain whether they wert comentote or fante and oartaln only that they hated feetern liberal of uillaation.

Fhile te mony who hove matched the tranct tron Jrom toetallan to facetes at cloce grarter the conneoti on between the twe
 of people etlil belifeve thot loet altsm and freedow oen be combinud. There can be ne doubt that most ceolaliste here atill bell ave prefoundiy in the liberal idial of fretedem and that they tomid reooll If they became convinced that the reallgetion of theif pregran mould won the destruction of friedicm.

In Chapter 3 the author it acunect Mindividuelian and Collectivitu" and statep that the anocessful wee of competi ti an as the prinelple of coetoi orgont action procludet oortatn types of coerate taterforence wh theonemie itfo, bat $1+$ admite of othere
 quires ofrtasn linds of govermment action. It to neoeneary in the firet inttance that the parties in the narket mould be free to eell and buy at any pree at which they con Ithd a pertner to the tranecett on
tecorencur for ltr atichols February 3, 1945
cre that anybcty should be frec to produce, sell ond buy caything that say be produced or sold at all. find it is essential that the entry into the different trades should be open to all on equal terms and thet the lan ahould not tolerate ony attompts bly indiuiduals or groups to restrict this entry by open or concealed force. finy atteraft to control prices or quontities of particular con odities deprives conpetition of its power of brincing abowt an offccivive cocrainction of incividucl efforts, because price changas then acose to register all the relewant chenges in circurstances and no longer provide o reliable gutde for the individual's actions.

Iy acstroying competition in industry after industry, this policy puts the consumer at the ncroy of the joirt romopolist cotion of capitaliats and tortyers in the best organized incustrics, cocording to the cuthor. And he furitect stotec that such indefendent planning by industrial nonopolies mould, in foot, produce offccto oppoaite to thase at thich the ormurent for planning airs. tonce this stage in reached, the only altarnative to a returt to competition is the control of the monopolies by the stote - a control autch, if it is to be madceffective, must bccomo progresoively more complete and more detailed. It is thit stage we are rapidly appraaching.
"The idea of complete controlizati on of the direction of cconomic cotivitu still apoclls nost pcopleg not only beccuse of the stupenclous difficulty of the iosk, out evon more because of the horror inspiract by the ideo of evcrytining being directed troa c single center.
"tit is of tise utnoot imporicmee to the argument of this book jor the reader to keep in mind that the planning anainst which all out crituciom is dircoted is solcly the planning anainot compctition -- the planning wht ch is to be subotituted for competition. This is the rorc iporiant, as we connot, thithin the scope of this Dootg onter into a discusoton of the veril nececeary plannine which is requircd to molec comethtion as effccituv and benefieial as posoible. Eut as in current weane 'planning' has become almorit synonymous with the former tiand of planning, it will sametimes be incuitable for the sathe of brevity to refer to it simply as plonntan, even thourih thite mans leavinit to our opponents a very nood toord meritint a betber fate.*

In Chaptict ithe outhor discusaes the ineviti 4 inty of planning and otcteo that it is a revealing fact that fep plannere are contont to scy that contral planning ia desirable. vost of them affirm that ve con no lonrer choose but are compelled by oirourstanocs Devond our control to substitute planning for competition, and the author describes this attitude as being a fallecy as ho foels the tendency toward monopolies and planining is not the resulit of any objoctive focts boyont our control jut the procuct of opinions fos-
terwd and propagoted for hadf a oentury until they have oome to deminate all our policy.

He tates that the most oomprehenat be otudy of the ac facte undertaken in recent ts mes ts thet mace by the Temperary Hobs onal Econcmi a Cound ttee on the concentration of Eoonomic poopr and indtoates that the final report of tht: comatttee errives at the ooncluet on that the ctev cocorditng to which the greoter affiof en oy of large-eccile protuction ta the cause of the di coppearonce of oote pettis on find tecent uppert in any cuidence whi oh the committee hed been ablo to find. The oomettret alao found that monopely ie frow quently the prechot of faotore other thon the lower cotet of greater afme and that it it ottained thraugh celluitve agreetent and promoted by pullic policien.
M. Hayel foele thot an inveattoatt on of conditiome \$n gingland pould lect to the same reaulte found $\Delta y$ the $T_{0} H_{0} E_{0} C_{0}$ and foels that hia concluat on to trongly atpported by the hietorteal ordiep in whi oh the declitio of oompetttt on and the grouth of monom pelite mant foeted thomeelver in different countriece ze tmateotere thet thic oyetom firat appeared during the laet thi rd of the 19 th ountury in the bwited Stotee and gormany. Im the latter country oppecicily, wht oh came to be regarded of the medel oountry typifying the meocsacry wolutiom of copitelism, the gromth of cartels and ayndioutee hat efmee 1078 been ayetemotheally foutered of delisemate poliof. Hot oniy the tmatmument of protection bert atreet induepunt to and ultimately oompulet on were waed by the govemmanta to further the oreation of monepoliee for the regulation of prioea and sales."

The outhor otates thet in cermany with the help of the tote the firat great orperinent in cetontifte planning and comeetons organtzation of induetry lod to the orection of giont monopaliee and that t' beoante commonplaoe to uee the phraee of "Garmany where all the coofol and politicel foroea of modem ofotlinaHon have recohed thetr mot advenced form."

The cecond theery on the grouth of momopollat oet forth by the outher to the contention not that modern techantige teatreys compett tion but that, on the contramy it will be trpoeetble to mett woe of many of the new teohnological posalbilities unleas protection ageinet eampetition ta granted, that te, a monopoly ie
 fying our wants te realiy better, it oupht to de able to atand up agatnet all campettition.

Continuing further ho atatee that mall 10 it te true, of oourse, that truentions have given me tremendowe pown, $i t i t$ obourd to muggest thet we must use this pewer te deetrog otp ment

coupt that the movement tovari plenning ta the roarlt of dallapete cett on and thet there are no arimpnal neoest ttes sht en peret wo to It, it ta eorth inquiring thy so large a proportion of the tenthi oal expirte should be 7 ound in the front rank of the plennerte....o. It Is the fruptration of hit embitione in hie field whim maten the aptotallat rebelt egatnat the eat ating ordor.

Ht efll be fooltoh to deny that the tmetances of
 thens in points geod thinge nht eh the people of thene countriee ove onetrely to planining. The magiftecont motor poad $i n$ octmany and Ithity erre in inatanow often guoted, tum theagh they de net reprooent

 in perti eular foide wo widenee of the goneral asperiovity af plenning. It wopld be nore vorrect to tay that oufth extrene toohnt and ezoelien oe out of 1ine with general oonditione ta outdenee of a wisil rection of ranom roes.e... whether it wat not a oaet phere the plenner coctded in fover of 'gune' inetoen of 'burtter' te another metter. but by our otcndarde there is $2: 410$ around for anthueliona,"

The movenont for planntng, avoerding to te eurthor,
 te In the matn +111 an ampition, it unite almoet all the oinglet minded idealitet, all the men and wam the heve deveted thefr Ilua to t atngle tank. Mhe hopen thel plece in plenning. however, ar: the reatis not of a comprehemat ve vico of secietry bw pathor of a pery itmerct vian and often the reanit of a groat teepperati on of the inpertance of the ende they plece forementeow. frem the tatntyy end atnplowinded tealiat te the fanctie 10 often but a tepo.

In chepter 5 Ur, Rovet di comesee "PZuntug and benooracy" and in opeakting of plannere he drave the legt oal oonalwitom thet it
 suary of the urgenel of mere than a 1 im tec number of aeode and phether hit 1 interepte opnter oromat me of phyel ocl anoder or whether fetares a warm notorestin the wolfere of overy humen bothg he limewe, The endo about whi oh he can be ooncomed ui 21 almaye be onit an inv fint teatnel fraetl on of the neede of all wen.. MThis, " he atotees Wis the fundamente 1 foct on whioh the whole philoeophy of indivituallem is bezed. It troer not asuume, oe is often gsaerted, that nan it coetatic or oelfion sreaght to be. It merciy etorts from the int. disputable fact thet the $i \leq m i t e$ of our powert of tmaginatt on meke it trposeislo to inolude in our accle of volwee more then e seeter of the necde of the whele sectety."

He rother agrees with Profeseor zant who etated, It t eomen ground thet the present parilamentary maeline is quit te unant ted to pois repidiy a great body of oomplioated legieletion. The Hetional oovernment, Indeed, hoe in ubotan oe cdint tted this by
implementing to conomy ond tarlff meacurea not sy cetailed debate in the House of Comona but by a moleanle oyeter of delegoted legialotion." Mr. Hayet feels it is tmportant clearly to tee the camsea of this admitted tneffectivenese of parliaments then th comet te a detelled adminitetration of the coonomic affolre of a nation. And he proteste atrongly that "o demeorattc asmenbly uoting and amending a comprehensive economi plan clause by clause, ou it de2ibsrates on an ordinary bil1, moles noneense.
"The celegation of particwior techatoal talk to oeparate bodiea, while a regular feature, io yet only the firet top In the prectea whereby a demeoracy whtch madarla on planiting pro-
 mate a planned thole - In fact, as the planners ought to be the firtt to coint they noy be worse than no plan. but the demoeratie legialature will leng heat tate to relinquith the docistone on reaily vital towis, and se long as it coes so it makes it trpestole for cnyone slee to provide the comprehenat ve plan......the beltef is becoming sore ond more widespread that, if thinga ore to get donc, the responalble authorithes wuct be freed from the fotters of demeeratto procedure.... the cry for on conomi a dictator is a charactemiatle trage in the novement toward plenninge"
 acme into power, the movement had already progressed much further. And he foels it it tuportont to remember that for eomett wo before 1933 Oermany had recohed a etage in whi on it had, in effeet, hee to be gevernod di ctatorially. Ho otatea that $H t$ tler did not heve to deatroy deneoracy: he nerely toot edvantege of the decay of denoeraoy and at the eriticcal moment obtal ned the oupport of mony to whem. though they deteated Mtler, he yet weemed the only man otrong enough * get thinge done.

[^32]HThere is no justification for the bellef that, so long as power ts conferred by democratic procedure, it cannot be arbitrarys the contrast suggested by this statement is oltegether false: $t$ is not the source but the itmltetion of power whion prevents $t t$ frow being arbitrary. Demooratic control may prevent power from becoming arbitrary, but it doee not do so by its mere exfstence."

In Chopter 6 the cuthor discusses Planning and the Rule of Lawy He points out the general distinction between the Rule of Law and arbitrary govermment tating that under the frot the govermment conflnes tiself to fixing rules deternig'g the condithons under which the cuat lable resources any be used end leaving to the individuals the dectsi on for what endi they are to be ssed. mader the second the government di rects the use of the means of producti on to particular ends. He states that bif givinge the gouernment sn1fntted pewers, the most arbitrary rule can be made legely and in this way a democracy may set up the most complete deapotian imeginable.
"How even a formal recogntition of individual righte, or of the cquel righte of minorities, loses oll significance ina state whi ch embarks on a complete control of economic life, han been emply demonstrated by the expertence of the various Central Europeon countries."

In Chapter 7 "Sconomic Control and Totalltariontom" 1s discussed and the author starts off this chapter by statiag that mozt planners who have seri ously coneidered the practicel aspects of their task have litile doubt that a directed cconomy mest be run on more or less dtctatorial liaes. He di scussed the value of paying for services rendered in noney rather than rewards of vari ous types, as an individual oho is pald in money hes the oppertunt ty to choose his purchases and control his conomic Iffe where an individual pald in rewaris of various kinds would meon that the rectpiont no longer would be allowad to choose and that whoever fired the reware detenined not only the size but also the particular form in which it thould be enjeyed.

TThe question ratsed by cconomic planaing is, therafore, not merely whether we shall be able to satisfy what we regard as our more or less important needs in the way we prefer. It is whether it shall be we who decide what is more, and mat is less, important for us, or whether thit is to be dectded by the planner...... and whoever controls oll conomic actiolty controls the means for all our ends and must therefore dectde which are to be satisfied and which not. This is really the crux of the natter. Economic control to not merely control of a sector of human life whi ch ean be separsted from the reatg it th the control of the means for all our ende..... our freedom of choice in a competitive soolety reste on the fact that, if one person refuses to satisfy our wishes, we can turn to another. But if we face a monopolist we are at his mercy.

Mr. Hayek feels that people in general hate to face the real focte that there is an economic problem of any kind; thet in their wishful belief there ts really no longer an economic problete people have been oonflrmed by irresponatble taik about "potential plenty" - which, if it were a fact, would indeed mean that there Is no economic problem which males the choice inevitable. He then states, "The reader may take it thet whoever talk about potential plenty is elther dishonest or does not know what he is talifing obout.

MEven a good many economfsts with socialtst vi ews whe have seriously studied the problems of central planning are now content to hope that a planned society mill equal the efflcienoy of c competitive system..... the passion for the colleative satisfaction of our needs with which our soctallsts hove so well prepared the wey for totalitarianiam, and which wante us to take our pleasures cs well es our necesstites at the appolinted time and in the presoribed form, is, of course, partly intended as a means of political cdacation..... the economic fresdom which is the prerequisite of any other freedon cannot be the freedom from cconomic care which the socialists promise us and which can be obtalned only by relifoing the indiuldual at the same time of the necessity and of the power of choice; it mast be the freed om of our conomic activity which, with the right of choilce, incuttably also carries the rist and the responsibility of the right."

Chepter 8 entitled "Tho, Whompn is a dis ouest on of the merits of competition and the author feels that although oompotition and fustioe may hove littie clae in common that it is as muth a oonmendation of competition as of justice thet both are blind and that both ore no respecter of persons. He feels that the fact thet the opportuntities open to the poor in a competitive society are vech mora restricted than those open to the rich does not sake it leas true that in such a oociety the poor are much more free than a person commanding much grecter material comfort in a different tupe of socfety. He atates that it is only because we have forgotton what unfreed om means that we often overlook the patent foot that in cuery real sense a badly paid unskilled worker in this country hes more freedom to shape his $14 f$ e than many amall entrepreneur in germany or a much better pald engineer or manager in Russia.

Mr. Hayek feels that what our generation has forgetten is that the system of private property is the most tmportant guaranty of frecdom, not only for those who own property, but soarcely less for those who do not. "And who will deny," he says, "thet a vorle? in which the wealthy ere powerful is still a better world than one in which only the already powerful can coquite wealthp"

An interesting part of this chapter is the following: "It is pathetic, yet at the same time encouraging, to find es prominent an old communist cs Max Eastrian rediscovering theatruth." Then the author guotes luar Eastman in the following statement: "It seems
obvious to me now - though I have been slous, $I$ must say, in coaing to the conclusion - that the institution of private property is one of the matn thinge that have given man that 11 int ted amount of free and equalnees that Nary hoped to render inflint te by abolishing this institution. Strangely enough yarx was the first to see this. He ts the one who informed us, looking bachwards, that the cuolution of private capitallsm with its free market had been a precondition for the cooluti on of all our denocratic freedone. It never occurred to him, looking forward, that if this was so, these other freedome might disappear with the abolition of the free market."

The author goes on to relate that the nightmare of Snglish 19 th-century polittcal thinkers, the tate in which "no avanue to mealth and honor mould exist save through the government," would be realized in a completeness whi ch they never inagined though famillar enough in some countries wich have since passed to totalitarianism. And he states that tt was Lenin himself who introduced to Russia the famous phrase, "who, whomp" during the early years of Sovict rule the byoord in which the people sumed up the universal problem of a socialist society. Tho plans whom, who directs and dominates whom, who assigns to other people their station in life, and who is to have his due allotted by others?
"Security and Freedom" is the heading for chapter 9 in which the author states that the plannting for securtity whtch has such an insidious effect on liberty is that for security of a different kind. It ta planning designed to protect indi viduals or groups againat diminutions of their income......egainst lesses tmposing severe hardshtps having no moral justification yet inseparable from the competitive system.

The author says that in any system which for the distribution of men between the different trades and occupatione relles on their own chotee it is necessary that the remuneration in the se trades should correspond to their usefulness to the other membere of soot ety, even if this ahould stand in no relation to aubjective merit ..... Fowe all know the tragte plight of the highly trained man whose hard-learned skill has suddenly lost tts value because of some Invention whi ch greatly beneflts the rest of soclety. The history of the last hundired yeara is full of instances of this hind, some of them affecting hundreds of thousands of people at a time.

He feels that anyone suffering such a great diminution of his income and bitter disappointment of all his hopes through no fault of his own, and despite hard work and exceptional shill, undoubtedly offends our sense of justice, and that demands of those oho suffer in this way, for state interforence on their behalf, are certain to recelve popular sympathy and support. Thus governments have not only opproved of such demqnde ant merely to protect the people so threatened but to secure $/$ 号hem the continued recelpt of the ir former income and to shelter them from the vi cissitudes of the market.

The awthor jeclo vert stronaly about the expression, Hotchlifection of particulor pricest ond sictos thero hos nevor becn a morse and rore cruel caploitation of arse clase blf ch other than thet of the bealecr or less fortunata meabors of o nroup of prociucers bu thic telll establi shed thi ch has bew rocle poserble bu the rapuletion of compotition, ond ferg catolwordo heve cone so ruch harm as the ingeal of a "stabilitation" or particular prices or zogoo, thit oh, while securimg the theore of ocre rolios the postition of tive rest Tore and note precorious.

TTMe ncneral endeavor to dehieve security by reetrictive measures, tolerated or supporised by the statcy hes in the course of tine procuced a progrcssive transjomation of society - a transm formation in which, os in to menu other voys, hermony heo lod and the other countrites have followed."
rontinuting to protest dooinst the ided of the novernment ofjering security to particular classes, the autior states that therc con be tho question tinat adequatc security ageinet senore
 effort orn consegucnt disappointrents utill have ta be ono of the main gocls of policy. Dut if these endacuors are to be succesrjul ond are not to deatrou individucl frecdom, security ruct be provided outiside the mertet ant competition be left to junction unobutructed.

In Ghapter 10 Trr. Fayen eaplatns "Hy the orst aet on rop" in c tovalitarian syotere me stotod there are threc roin recoons wity such a nurerous and strong group with fairly honom acheous viens is not Itifely to be fortiod by whe best but rether by the zorst olements of ony society.

In the first instonce, tho cuthor rolatee it is probebly true that it ncheral, the higher the cducation ant intelligence of the individuals become, the more thoir nows cna tastes are difm ferentiated and the less lithely they ore to agree on a paritioular hierarcing of values. It is a coroliory of thisa thet itit we tisit to find o hifi degrec of uniformity cnd similarity at outlont, we hove to dcacond to the reatons of lover worct are intellectual stcmecrict where tho rore prinitive and comon instincts ond tastes provail.

1r. Taycis secont recson of exalanction is thet a di ctotor cchnot solely rely on those whose uncomplicoter and primitive instincis leppen to be very similat ec theit number would secrcely aibe butw sufficicnt wainht to theit enceavors. Ife must obtain the cupport of cil the dooile and mullible tito he to tho strona convictions of their own but are preparad to cccept a recelymade syctor of values if it is only drumod into their cors sufficicntly, loudly and freguantily.

The thital and a very inportant ospect of why the worst elements rather than the bost clcrente of cocicty get on top in a totalitiorian coucrmont is in conncotion with the dolibcrate effort of tho siviligul demogogue to vele together a clowely conement and bonogencous body af suppartere and it eems to bo clnost a law of human nature acoording to l'r. Mayctes way of thinting tinat it to easier jor poople to agree on a negctive progran - on the hatred of an enemy or the envy of those betict off $-\boldsymbol{t h}$ then an ant pastitue
 lectod ord this, he fecls, is on indispenecolo requisitc in the armory of a totalitarian Icader.

In furthering his orgurent on why the zorst ret on top In a totaliterian form of novernmont the author states that those in authority must cast out of theit system or early training any virtuows or huran thoughts. Thell rust be ruthlese and roady to sacrifice cll for the sate of the state. Trom the collectivist standipoint intolerance and brutal supprossion of disocnt, the complote dism nord of the lije are hev-incer of the individualy are cscential and uncuoidcble oonsequences ot this bosic prenise. When Merren philosophert again and oncin reprosent the striutha for personcl happincse as thoely man inoral and only the fulfilmont of on imosod duty os praiscuoriny, bhey arc perfectily sincerc. however difficult this noy bo to undorotand for those who heve been broundit up in a differcnit tredition.
"hut whore a fow specific cnas dominate the thole of society, it is incuitable that occaoionally cruelty may bcome o duty; that acts which rovolt all our fecling, cuch cs the shootima of hoctanos
 of ezpedioncy; thei the compulsory uprootinn and tronsporitation of bundrede oj thousande should become on inotrumont of polic! approved by almost everybody encept the victirs; or thet surrections lite that of o conscripition of moren for brecding purposea' con be seriously contemplated. there ia cluaya in the cyos of the colleotuvot a groctor nool wini oh thase cote serve ant whi ch to him $j$ otidites then because the pursutt of the comon end of cociety can thon na limita in any riahta or values of any indivirmol."

To be c useful assistont in the running of a totalitarian statc, it is not enough that a mon should be propored to accept specious justificotion of vile deeds; he rust himself be propared activelu to brcat every morcl rule ho hers ever hnown......and rust De complotoly unprincipled and litorclly capoble of everything."

Glopter 17 entitled "the Snd of ruthtinforms the reader that if a totalitarion suster io to function efficientiy it is not enough thot evcruboily shoula be forced to vorr for the scme ende. It is essential that the poople should come to regarn then as their
own ends; the the process of crocting o mith is a justi, thoble oct and the truth is practicelly uninomin in tho totalitarian roverment. The author statica that the word, truth itself, ceases to have its old recrings that it describce no loncor something to be found uith the indivicual conscience ae the sole arbiter of whether in any particular inatonce ine cuidencc tarrants a beliofy it becomeo sometiting to be laic down by authority, something whion has to be believed in the interest of the unty of the orgonised efjort and which toay have to be altered as the emigencios of this orgenized eifort require $i t$.

In thepter 12 the author discusses the nocicliat roots of Jagiism anct goes into come detail disctssing bite vorious notorious sociclista of mistory. The states titis a cormon mistole to reard nationol socialisw as a nerc revolt anoinst reason; thet twe dootrines of nati onal socicliss are the culminction of a long evolution of thought, o procesa in with oh thinbers who have hod grect influctrce for beyond tine confines of Cermany have token part. The war hysteria of 7914 the on, beccuse of the german dcfeat tece never fully ouriad, is the berinning of the noders develonnent tifch procuccd national sociclism.
"hy 1918," the cuthor relates, "the union betacon sociolism and ruinleos porer politios hed tocome compete." finc projescor Johann Flenges a grcat edvacate of rarang abatedy "It is high tine to reconnise the foot thet socicilism nust be power policy......juct from the point of vien of socialism, uni ch is orgonisomong is not an absolute right of self-detcrainotion of the pooples the right of individuclistic economic cnarchyp ArC we willing to arant completo self-determinetion to the indivirual in cconorse lifer.....

The author relates that the tacols which Frofessor plenge esprcssee vere especiclly popular amona certoin oircles of Merman soientiste and engincore who, precisely os is now so lundy denanded by their Ennlish ond Arericon counterparis, clcmored for the contrally planned organization of cll cospects of life.

Chaster 75 discusoes "The Totalitorions in our lidet." Ir. Irauef states that the verif mamitude of tha outraccs committed be the totolitorian novernment hac rothor strangtion do the casurance thot "it cannot happen here." Je varms, "tut let us not jornet that IJ yccrs ago the possibility of vuch o thing harpening in Germent toule have cppeared just es fentantic..... it is not the present Germony but the remany of 20 or 30 yearo ago to zhich conditi cme in the deqocracies show an ever-inoreasing resemblance.

Hot for in the last 00 yoars anland has traveled on the Cermen path is brownt hone to one with cotraordincra vinidness if one now recds some of the rore scrious diccussions of the differences
bewoen british and femen viens on political che rorcl iocues which oppoctce if Lngland curing the latu vor.
"tio description in gencral tems can aive on acequate idea of the siminarits of much of current Ennlion political literature to the vorks winch destroyed the belief in reatem civilization in cernany and created the state of mind in which llazism could becone successful.....cs wes also truce in hemony, toot of the worto which are proparing the way for a totalitarich course in the derooracies are the product of sincerc idecilsts and often of ton of considerable intellectual distinetion."

The cuthor thon cites ezongles of porticuler individuals, whose uritings he fecle are having a great doal of influcnee toward preparing the rocd of totalitarianion in jingland ate fmericc. He tentions particularly frofessor. IF Carr and lis doono on the "taenty Years" Grisis" and the "Conditions of Peace." Ife states thet zrofessor Garr condescencinaly pities the well-mecning people, espocially the pcople in innlish-speaiting countrics inho, steepca in the 10 th -conturij tradition, persiot in ragarding zar as screcleso and clevoid of purpose.

Ir. Fayet statos that the servility of the soigntists to the pouerswhetmo appoared corly in Gcmony hand in hond with the aroct development of state-orrantsed science, whi ch todey is the subject of ao ruch eulogy abroad.

The author sects out cnother indiniducl nored o. Codelncton whose boote entithed "The seicntific Athitutc" combinos clatms for arcoter political parer for the scientist and cduocotos
 scientiat is quclifitat to run o totalitarion society on the tusis thet soienco ann pass ethical judament on bumen bencuior.

Ghapter le entitiad "freterial fondttions and Ireal inds" io a nory thteresting opopter of this importont boot. the av*ior ste\%os thet our nometretion liken to fletraf itselit, thet it atbaches Iess weintut to econosic cunstedrction i'rn did its parants or arcriparento. "The tand of zomonic tan" bide feir to becone atic of the noverating ryths of our oge. Theorists, thotes the athor, "havo in
 or ras matericia or the supprcscion of inventions, though they are prectsely the sari of thing unt ch could not happen uncter conpetition onct whit ch cro mode poscible only by monopoly cand usuclly by governmontm arced monopoly..... the frequent uec thet is rade of the ococsicanal dostruction of theat, coffecg and so forthy ac an orqumont against conpetition is a goon illustrotion of the intelleciucl dishonesty of much of this argument, since a litulc rejlection will show thet in a competitive nortet no ouner of such stocto can nain by their doe-竞ction."

Wr. Hayet jeolo that out neneration is less uilling to İsten to conomic conoiderations becoune thas acnoretion is im pationt and intolerani oy all rostraints on their i-mediate onbitions
 tinued reftsol to subnit to onythina wo connat unmeratand muth Iccel to the dostriterion of our civilization.

Te mates an oncellent point ink he stotec, "In his cnxiety to eacope the irfisome rostroints whi ch ne now feele, man a oes not rcalite that the new cuthoritarian restrainto that cil will have to be deliberately impoced in thetr stect will bo even rore poinjim. "

Pr. Hoyet feols that thooe who argue thet the hove to on cetounding deqrec lecrned to rester the forces of noture crod that we. must lecm to mactor the forcos of society in the sanc manner, fail wo realize that to mactor the forces of society in this way is not only the path to totalitarionim but is also the path to the dostruction of our civilizetion ond a cortain way to Bloc: future pronresc.

The author states that one of the dominant jeaturee of the incciato posteac situction will be that special nseds of var nave drown bundreds of thousents of ren and vonen into apeciclized jobs where they were enabled to cara relotively figh vares curing the time of zar che they uili howe to to cmployed ofter the wor ith o Iowermanc secle or if the trade unions succosojully resist any lowering of the vocies of o perticular aroup, there will be only two alternctives opens cither coercion will heve to be used, thet is, cervain indivitucle will heve to be solected for compulsory transjor to other crut reletincly leas rell peid poestions or thooe tha ecn no longer be employec ct the relatively hirh vence nust be ellowed to romain unemploycd until they are willing to occept wort ct lover worte. The point he rethen io thet if the ore detcrennod not to cllow whemployment at ony price, und cre not tilling to woc concion, uc shall le driven to all sarts of cesporato erpecients, none of mhich con bring cny lesting relicif.
 moncgersent of our economic afyatri will be evon tore if portont then before and the fcte of our civilitetion vill ultiratcly dopond on how te solve the economio problete tee shell than joce. . A the one thing notern democrocy oily not becr without cracting is the nocosettry of a cubatcntial lotering of the stondercis of living in peccotire or even prolonged stationarinose of its cconomic conditiono."

He focls thot the virtwoe which are Ioss cetocned no prociaices in this acnerctian, such as indopendence, self-rolicnce,
 conviotion amoinst a majoritu, end the sitlinanese to voluntary coopercition with oncto neighbors, cre escentialiy thoce on whit ch the
"emorembur for "r. Tichols
February 3, $19 \Delta 5$
 notrana to put in thetr plecc.




 are to convince serment of our democratio sincority le con never




'r. Hone: fecls that the Terrems incue Inarned from es-



 thon cocinst tha nonster stotuc.

 bo prapcrect to subrit to the ricioion of ch thtorncti onal authority
 che whetwer thol woule be tory rophl onct tite fect thet euch at

 ot octcret

Ir. Eayen focls faimy cerbein that in any plonnocinterm
 buide to a vary much arcober cienteg than in a fres coonory be cono the object of netred cad envj of this poorer ones.

Fhe cuthor states thet there cra no down weny peosho who












allocates narkets, if very opontaneous ffiort hes to be 'epproved' aud nothtng con ba cone wi thout the sonction of the central authort ty."

If anything is evident, it ohould be thet, while notione a ght obide by formal rules on which they have ogreed, they 111 never subwit to the afrection whioh international econowie plonning involves..... there den be no intemctional las without a power to enforce it.

Ir. BCypt drives his points howe whan he stetes that now where hos cemocracy coer porised vell without a great teasur of local eelf-governent, providing a school of political tratning for the people at large as auch as for theit future leaders.

H3 sumation is that an internati onai asthority whi of effectucly 2 bith the powars of the stete over the sndividual till be one of the best sufeguaris of peace, and that net ther an onet potent supsrstete nor c loese essockation of "free natione" but a comunity of natione of free nen nust be our gool.

The author fecls also thet we wust at at prewenting future surs os much as posible but we mote not believe that we cen at one strobe erectre perganent orgeniaction which will noke all wer in ony part of the world entrely tiposstble. If we con reduce the tigh of friction litely to leal to war, thta ta prodably all we can reasonobly hope to ochieve. "

In bie final chopter entitied Conciuston, (Chopter 16), If. Hayek states that the purpose of thla book has not been to stetch a detalled progran of a desirable future order of soctety but he faila to give ony sumariaed stctement ae to the purpose of the boon. He merely stetes that if me ore to build a setter borld we mist heve the cotrage to wake a now stort and divest ourselves of the obstacles wht himan follif hos ploced on our peth. Ge showld never. forget that st ia we, the $20 t 1$ cemtury, and not they, of the 19 th centurys who hove mode a wess of things and our gitding prineiple should be that a nolicy of freedom for the indivicual is the only truly precressive policy one thot it remalae as true toctu of it sos In the 19 th century.

JBL: ECR

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August 14, 1942


| Mr. Tolson |
| :---: |
| Mr. R. 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. Neaze |
| Miss Beahm |
| Mism Gandy |

                                    Lr. Tolson
                                    Mr. R. A. Tamm
                                    Mr. Clegs
    $\qquad$
Mr. Ladd
d
Mr. Rosen
$\qquad$

Some time ago I read the book entitled "I Am A Spy" by "E.7", a British publication which was brought back from England by Mr. Clegg, for the purpose of determining any information or details of interest in conjunction with our espionage investigations.

This book is the personal account of "E.7", who claims to have operated as a professional spy for a number of years, chiefly for the British, but also for the Japanese. His narrative is interwoven with melodramatic and romantic episodes surrounding his female confederate of quasi-Oriental orirgin. The author extols at length the results of his confederate's work and credits her with a high degree of ability, at the same time confessing innocence of her detailed methods of operations.

So far as revealing any new or different techniques employed by espionage agents, with which we have not already become acquainted through our investigations, this volume is of no material value. Confidential contacts within governmental departments are mentioned, through whom copies of confidential documents are secured, and the establishment of microphone surveillances to cover conferences in foreign embassies. The remainder of the author's work in espionage relates to the evasion of apprehension by the authorities, his success being attributed to the development of circumstances in his favor rather than to any outstanding cunning on his part.

It is not believed that this book reveals any information of value in connection with our espionage investigations.


## －Office Memorandum • united states government

TO

 sUbJECT：BOOK REVIEHS

DATE：August 6， 1851 4930

On August 4，1951，a note was received from the Director to get and review two books，if we did not have them in the library．The books were：

> 1. "Sabotage - How To. Guard Against It" by Harry Domarren, published by Nat. Foremen's Institute.
> 2a pine To Understand" by E. Ra, Posnack, publisher, Greenberg, 1950.

The 56 page book，＂Sabotage－How TomGuardagainst－It＂by H．D．Farren，has been in the Bureau＇s Library for 10 years．The author deals with sabotage in World Mar ones Black Tom，et al．，and explosions in the year 1940，the Hercules Powder Company，et ales and says this book serves as a warning to American workers to prevent loss of life，bloodshed and disaster such as was suffered in 1916w18．

He starts out by relating the details＿of Hercules＿Powder Company explosions at Kenvil，New Jersey．on $9=12-40$ ．

He then cites on page 7 the Black Tom explosions of 19．6．
On page 9 he gives full credit to the daring and vigilance of ＂government operatives＂of the Department of Justice for preventing greater $103 s$ by unearthing even greater plots than Black Tom＿during㐬orld Mari period o He then sets forth details of some of the plots， using names of persons involved，companies and places scheduled for demolition by saboteurs．He refers to a Department of Justice Agent called only the＂Baron＂and reports the part he played in thwarting Dr Frederick 77. Bischoff and his group at Newark，No J．He relates the Dupont Powder works explosion by Bischoffo He then relates high－ lights of some of the major explosions in the year 1910．（P．19－21）

After citing these fires and explosions during september and October 1940 the author says：＂Can there be any doubt in the minds of any of us that we are at war with the saboteurg（P．21）

Martin Dies is＇suoted on page 23 as saying that 300,000 peron： were engaged in subversive activities in America and 5000 saboteurs were working in auto factories in New York o 0 ． RECORDED．碞

BMS：urn

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols from M. A. Jones

The Director is quoted at length on pages 24 and 25.
The FBI's breaking of the Dr. Ignatzareibl casemis cited on page 29. The FBI's plant protection programis_mentioned on pages $30-33$.

Pages 33 . 39 are devoted to discussions of what had happened in England and France in the sabotage field.

The vo Rintelen case of World War $I$ is cited on pages 40-41 and the rest of the book is devoted to what America should do to prevent sabotage of our plants, food and labor. The author discusses hiring of personnel, fire equipment, arson and employee's responsibilities,

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The book, "Time To Understand" by Emanuel R. Posnack, was not in the Bureaus Library, but a copy has been obtained and reviewed.

The book is divided into five main parts, egg., (1) Communism and Its Refutation, (2) Marxism in the Twentieth Century, (3) Retarded Free Enterprise and the Twin Technologies, (4) Bridging the Gap between East and West, (5) Where Today's Capitalism and Restrictive Society Fail. An appendix has been added entitled, "A Pictorial Study of the Money System."

The book is a summation of the misconceptions and inconsistencies of Communism from both the Marxian theories man the way it is practiced in Russia.

There are no references to the FBI in the book, nor does it deal with Communism in the United States, but more on an international scale with emphasis on the economic fallacies of the Communist Doctrine of Russia today.

In his preface the author states:
"One of the greatest obstacles to the development of intelligent social consciousness in the masses is the insufficiency of books designed to give the man of average education a basic understanding of the economic

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[^33]Excerpts from the author's introduction keynote adequately the contexit of the book.

[^34]"To stem the tide, billions of dollars are being spent and valuable manpower is being unproductively used in armies of occupation. And every known diplomatic expedient is being employed in anti-Soviet maneuvers -- with the concomitant countermaneuvers, breaches of treaties and counter-breaches, encouragement of civil strife, and betrayal of oppressed groups. The very foundation of the United Nations, the only organized force for world peace, is being knowingly undermined in the frantic attempt to repel the advance of Communism.
> "In the light of such extraordinary efforts, it is startling to note that practically nothing is being done to explain to the general public why it is believed that Communism will not work..

"The average American's fear of Communism is rooted in ignorance. And this applies to all cultural levels. Indeed, college heads are heard to warn their students to be wary of the 'Reds'...
"We have a valid case against the creed of Communism. But today's tensioned atmosphere is conducive to its spread. Ideas are contagious, and they can multiply rapidly.

[^35]Much of the data in the book is a re-hash of tenets of Communism which are of no value to the FBI such as shown in chapter 2 when Mr. Posnacksets porth the Ifroposals of Communism" and socialism.

Typical of the trend of this bookare thesepassages taken from the chapter on the "'Refutation of Communism."
"Instead of abolishing competition -- as Communists would do -- society should encourage it to the fuliest extent..." (P. 19)
"The Communist charge that the competitive system is inherently inefficient loses its surface plausibility when examined in the penetrating light of human experience..." (P. 19)
"The politico-economicmsystem-oftoday's Russia is not true Communism. The productive wealth of the nation is not distributed according to the needs of the individual citizen, but rather according to the needs of the state -according to the worker's contribution to production. Higher wages are paid for more labor, better work, greater skill. The incentive system is employed just as under capitalism..." (P. 24)
"Under ideal Communism (as distinguished from the present allegedly temporary Soviet system) the state, being without competition in its own realm, would have no need to seek new ideas or inventions for the purpose of attracting customers for its goods, or for gaining a competitive advantage over anyone in its own sphere..." (P. 30)

On page 48 an instance of proof that_Russia has its own brand of Communi sm is shown by the author.
"Hence, in an allegediy communistic society where the selected method of wealth distribution is to pay wages according to the nature of services rendered or according to the need for services, the capital needs of the state could be supplied from the surplus wealth of its people only by offering a reward for the use of this wealth -which reward must be in the form of interest. And that is why Russia today is paying interest on its bonds and
on its citizens' bank deposits. It is in the expectation of this reward that labor is spurred on to greater efforts -toward the storing up of excess labor in the form of surplus wealth for use as capital. And where labor has the right to employ its excess produce in the form of income-producing capital, there can be no Communism..."t ( $P$. 48)

## BASIC CONCEPTS AND ETHICS (CHAPTER 6)

"Every proposal of Communism is based on the conception of the supremacy of society over the individual..." (P. 55)
"To establish an ethical justification for their position, Communists have resorted to Darwin's theory of evolution as proof that man is not born into this world with natural rights..." (P.55)
"Darwin's theory is thus used by Communists as a scientific and ethical prop in support of their proposition that man has no natural rights. But how can it be reconciled with their other proposition of the supremacy of the state?..." (P. 56)
"Indeed, many political philosophers and economists adopt Darwinism as the very creed of individualism..." (P. 56)

## MORAL VALUES AND THE CLASS' STRUGGLE

"Inherent in today's great ideological controversy are the different values which Communism places upon the ethical standards of two 'classes' of society -- the 'owning class' and the 'working class.' It is the assumption that there are different moralities for the se two alleged classes that is primarily the basis for the Marxist idea of an 'irrepressible class struggle.'" (P. 60)
"There are three basic personal qualities which, together with the primary driving force of self-interest, determine all human behavior -- and the dynamics of society. They are the qualities of humaneness, integrity, and competence. The last is used in the broad sense to include mental and physical capacity and ability and their concomitants of creativeness, curiosity and initiative...." (P. 62)

The quality of humaneness is dampened by the dogmatic subordination of the individual to the state and his relegation to the role of a mere social unit of a superorganism..." (P.63)
"The quality of integrity also suffers a process of disintegration under the strict surveillance to which Communist citizens are necessarily subjected...t" (P. 63)
"Because communistic society, by its very nature, suppresses the qualities of humaneness, integrity, and competence of the individual man, it offers very little hope of an improved total society. But outside the area of Communism the horizon of the modern world does reveal opportunities for general betterment" (P. 63)

## A NEW SPECIES OF MAN:

"Give man the means to mingle with his fellow inhabitants of our planet, and he will develop more understanding -and humaneness. Give him the means to scan the far reaches of the earth, to see and hear its people, and he will learn the truth -- and develop greater integrity. Give him the means to learn from others, and he will develop increased competence." (P.64)

The author sets forth on pages 69, 70 and 71 "Facts Showing Russian Trend Toward Capitalism," and modern socialism's trend toward Communism.

In Chapter 9 the author discusses "Capitalism Today" to show that our own system which allows a favored few to control concentrations of wealth has caused vast regions of poverty, a dearth of living space, food and work. (P. rr)

On page 113 the author says today society is attempting. to solve the troubles of the world by power politics, negotiation, and legislation in an atmosphere in which power politics are provocative and negotiations on critical issues are useless.

An outline of the U. S. trend toward socialism is set out on pages 116-118.

In his next to the last chapter "Perspective," pages 123-166, the author discusses the economic theories of. supply and demand for the peoples of the earth.

His last chapter, \# 15, is titled "Summation" which are his ideas of 20th Century Man, the economic troubles of today and tomorrow. He says "Mankind is trapped.e. Millions of humans...are waiting formorders. to destroy civilization." (P. 168)


FROM : EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: BOOR REVIEWS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BOOKS
${ }^{+}$

The Executives Conference on $10 / 3 / 49$, those present being Messes. Tolson, Glavin, Tracy, Harbo, Mohr, Carlson, Led, Nichols, Rosen and Clegg, considered a suggestion made by NA Counselor Ronald Phillips, based upon a recommendation made on the the NA Associates' Retraining School, thatitoook reviews on la enforcement books on a national scale be included in the National Academy bulletin which is sent to all Associates. It was argued that this would provide the Associates an opportunity to decide


The Conference unanimously recommended that, when it was deemed advisable and appropriate to provide a book review, the books review be included in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin primarily. Objections to widespread or frequent book reviews were voiced since favorable reviews are subsequently quoted by the publishers and authors for the purpose of implementing the sale of. such books, and thus it was believed that these book reviews should be on a very selective basis as occasions would demand or suggest.

## HHC:BG


INDEXED. 29


> cc-Mr. Bohr Mr. Clegg

- ADDENDIDM: Whenever books believed of interest to the police come to the attention of the Bureau, short notices


## Are Government Workers Free to Do as They Choose?

ALL HONORABLE MEN, by David: Karp (Knopf; \$3.95) is worth reading because it offers a somewhat different slant on the perennial quarrel between liberalism and conservatism. It is focused on the issue of whether persons like Government workers and teachers are free to think, speak and make friends as they choose.

This novel also is commendable because it is adroitly planned and filled with susDense. Mr. Warp, author of "One," a terrifying picture of a future totalitarian state, is a skillful writer.

Despite these praiseworthy qualities, however, the novel, like so many that uphold the liberal position against both communism and reaction, is not plausible. Most of its characters are stuffed examples of one shape of opinion or another.

The story concerns a Dr. Burney, a famous antiCommunist liberal, - who has directed a great foundation. He is offered the executive direction of a new organizalion, the Institute of American Studies, which is designed, so he is told, to uphold the con-- servative position on a high intellectual level. He accepts, only to find that the sponsors are a bunch of educated, anti-
septic Gu Kluxers or Silver Shirts.

Dr. Burney comes to grief 'over an investigation of the qualifications of a Dr. Ness, an economist ${ }_{2}$ proposed for the faculty-a former Government official whose associations takes on a red tinge. Ness, a timid, naive liberal, who is not a Communist has always meant well.

Although the Institute is a private enterprise, the case takes on all the aura of a congressional investigation. Dr. Ness' daughter turns out to be a Communist. When the papers get hold of the issue, the applicant's future career is in the balance. What happens to him is one of several alternatives which might be guessed.

For one thing, a man of Burney's reputation and background never would have joined such an outfit without knowing more about its backers, his employers. For another, the Institute, a private comporation, could not have wielded the influence attributed to it. Then, too, the characters talk more like editorials stating the liberal or conservative view than human beings. You also get the impression that all conservatives are bigots, without reasonable or rational minds.
In spite of these flaws, "All Honorable Men" is an absorbing story.
eNCLOSURE

$62-46855-3 \times 1$

то : Mr. A. H. Belmont OLb $^{2}$
from : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECI:

OBOO REviews
CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION (New
date: January 28, 1959

Miss Butler talked with SA Frank W. Waikart, Records and Communications Division, January 27, 1959, concerning the possibility of opening a main file on the subject "Book Reviews."

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

# Office $M$ Memordind dump - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 

то : MR. NICHQpghte
from : M. An Jos ter $V$ SUBJECT: I MALL HONORABLE MED N" by-Davita Karo BOOK REVIEWS

## SYNOPSIS:



This memorandum summarizes the captioned book which was copyrighted in 1956. Author Kart also wrote "One," in 1953, and "The Day of the Monkey," in 1955, and is freelance radio and tolevision writer. No references in Bufiles. Bufile \#121-38722 reflects Alfred A. Knopf, believed identical with publisher, member of several Communist fronts, and this company reportedly has published number of books written by persons whose loyalty has been questioned.
"All Honorable Men," a suspenseful novel; one more of a long

1line of literary efforts concerning loyalty investigations. The hero of the story is Dr. Milo Dexter Burney, famous anti-Communist liberal, educator, assiduous after-dinner-speaker, head of Rutledge Foundation for Social Sciences, who joins four wealthy individuals in a project "dedicated to honest, decent conservatism." This project is to ultimately establish an institute for post-graduate training and research and work to be called the Institute for American Studies. Almost immediately Dr. Burney discovers one member of the group, J. J. Van Ord, a retired Brigadier General, is particularly ruthless concerning the past political affiliations of candidates for the faculty of the Instituts.

The entire story revolves around the case of economist, Dr. Joseph Selig Ness, whose candidacy is questioned on the basis of charges againist him contained in a letter to the FBI, a copy of which Van Ord has obtained in some unexplained way. In opposition to the other members of the Board, Dr. Burney decides to defend Ness in the matter of these unevaluated charges. An investigation is begun which reveals Dr. Ness's daughter had participated in a Communist-infiltrated group. In addition, the investigation reveals that Ethel Glucker, sister of one of Burney's assistants, is a Communist and a lecturer for the Young Communist League; the farmhouse of Oliver Candell, another of Burney's assistants, is wiretapped; and Cancel's past political affiliations are revealed. Ultimately, news of the charges against Ness break in the papers and finally Ness commits suicide: Burney resigns from the Institute and joins Ness's lawyer in a citizens' Committee for Justice which proposes to give the Institute 'the find of public exposure they 'ven. been demanding for others'f

and show the world "how poisonous and dangerously vicious such thinking and thinkers are."

The $\operatorname{FBI}$ is mentioned frequently throughout the book. Since the entire story concerns the investigation of the charges against Ness contained in the letter to the $F B I$ there are numerous references in this connection. These frequent references and the context in which they are used could be construed as a subtle attack upon the Nation's security system. Two of the more salient references are:

On pages 88 and 89, for example, Van Ord admits his possession of this document is illegal but insists that his informant is a person of high personal loyalty to the United States and tells Burney, "If you will not accept this statement as an official report despite the fact that it comes from $F B I$ files-well, I'd like to say that you do not display a proper respect. for one of our great Federal safeguards when you imply that it would accept malicious rubbish into its files."

After the first leak to the newspapers, Dr. Burney, in an argument with Van Ord, asks him if he is ready to explain publicly "by what means you came into possession of the FBI letter concerning Dr. Ness ill Taking a completely different attitude, Van Ord replies, "You're using a misnomer when you call Miss Ryan's letter an 'FBI letter.' It has nothing to do with the $F B I$. It is merely a copy of a letter written by a private citizen, to the FBI. It in no way represents an official document of the FBI. I don't think it is improper for us to be in possession of it..." (page 183)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



The book "All Honorable Men," by David Karp, was released recently by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, New York.

## AUTHOR, DAVID KARP

Daukikarp, born in New York City in 1922, was educated at the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Social Science degree in 1948, having been delayed by three years' service with the Army in the Pacific. 'His writing career began in 1948. In that year he won the Ward Medal in English composition at C.C.N. Y. and the Ohio State Award for writing the best radio program on social and personal problems, and went to work as a continuity writer on New York City's station WNYC. Now a free-lance radio and television writer, he lives with his wife and son on Long Island.

Mr. Karp's first novel, "One," published in 1953, was a Book-of-the-Month Glub choice. Two years later his second novel, "The Day of the Monkey," was published. (Book Jacket)

A check of the "Readers Guide to Periodic Literature" reflects that stories by Karp have appeared in the magazines, Collier's and the Saturday Evening Post.

Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with the author.
A check of Bufiles re Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., publisher of "All Honorable Men," indicates numerous references in security cases. Bufile \#121-38722 reflects that one Alfred A. Knopf, believed identical with this publisher, has been a member of several Communist fronts, and this company reportedly has published a number of books written by persons whose loyalty has been questioned.

THE BOOK
The book, "All Honorable Men," described as a suspenseful novel, is one more addition to the long line of literary efforts concerning loyalty investigations.

The story concerns Dr. Milo Dexter Burney, a famous antiCommunist liberal, educator, assiduous after-dinner speaker, and head of the Rutledge Foundation for the Social Sciences, an 18-milition dollar fund for the advancement of man's study of man. A group of wealthy individuals invite Dr. Burney to join them in a project dedicated to honest, decent conservatism. Indicating that they have become concerned over the drift of this country toward socialism, they des. cribe their intended project as a means to drown socialism in a new
conservatism, promoted and propounded by the brightest, the finest, the clearest and most vigorous minds of our country and ultimately to establish an Institute for post-graduate training and research. and work to be called the Institute for American Studies. The purpose of this institute would be to provide selected candidates with an opportunity. to study, describe, and propound the philosophic bases of enlightened conservatism. The Institute would be conducted on the highest levels of intellectual endeavor and would draw its pupils from the United States, Canada, England, and Australia.

Despite warnings that he will find himself mixed up in something which may prove distasteful to him, Dr. Burney decides to accept the offer to head the Institute. The project gets under way with Dr. Burney and the four persons who, proposed the project constituting the Board of Governors which will also operate as a Final Selection and Review Committee on applicants and instructors. These four persons are: Vincent Looke, an immensely wealthy manufacturer of candy and sugar products; his wife, Edna Sutton Locke, a New York socialite; Macy Sutton, young Broadway playwright and half-nephew of Edna Sutton Locke; and Brigadier General J. J. Van Ord, chairman of the board of Locke Products and formerly on the staff of General Patton.

Almost immediately differences of opinion crop up. Dr. Burney discovers his office help is being required to sign a loyalty oath, apparently adapted from forms used by defense plants that have to meet security regulations of the armed forces, and puts a stop to it. At a Board of Governors meeting Van Ord takes exception to a proposed faculty member, a famous political scientist who, in his vigorous defense of Negro rights, once supported Paul Robeson. Burney decides not to make an issue over this teacher's name. Dr. Burney finds Van Ord is particularly ruthless concerning a candidate's past political affiliations. Burney states in his diary that Van Ord ${ }^{t t}$ is armed with a sheaf of lists of un-American organizations compiled from all sorts of sources. He keeps it to himself, as if the lists were secret. During a recess I tried to look at the lists, but Van Ord would not surrender them. Short of demanding them from him, I could not think of any way of seeing them. But I will vigorously fight if the only barrier to the acceptance of a candidate is a chance affiliation with one of Van Ord's malodorous organizations."

Three weeks after the first meeting of the Board of Governors, one of the candidates for selection to the Institute, Joseph Selig Ness, an economist, calls on Dr. Burney and states he wishes to witharaw his name from the panel. In explanation, Ness states that he was in Federal service, first with the OPA and later the Department of Agriculture, and

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols
March 21, 1956
that after he left Government service he learned that some unknown individual had made some charges against him, which charges he had been advised would probably wind up in the thBI's raw files of une valuated data." Burney advised Ness that while they desired to employ only men who had shown a complete devotion to the ideals of their profession, they were willing to accept men who had honestly made mistakes in their past political affiliations and now honestly decilared their mistakes, adding that the Institute did not have access to $F B I$ files, unevaluated or not. Burney stated that Ness's interview had been favorably received by the entire Board and suggested if he let matters ride he would be offered a contract which he would be free to accept or reject.

At a Board meeting two days later, Van Ord reveals that he has new information concerning a candidate already accepted which forces him to the decision that his acceptance should be set aside. Macy Sutton and Van Ord get into an argument which ends in Van Ord. stating he has information "from completely reliable sources" concerning economist, Dr. Joseph Selig Ness. This report described Ness as a one-time member of the Watson Group in Washington, D. C., an organization to discuss creative writing which, although it professed to be, unaffiliated with any national writers' organization, received literature from the League of American Writers, an organization listed as a front organization. After the reading of the report, Dr. Burney, who felt the report was merely spitefulness on the part of someone whom Ness had sharply criticized, is surprised by the reaction of others. Van Ord states a man with such serious charges against him is unfit to teach at the Institute and begins a formal motion, which Dr. Burney rules out of order. Burney reiterates his conviction that any candidate charged with certain political affiliations, or the prior ezipression of certain sentiments, must be given a chance to explain his reasons and his present attitude. A two-week adjournment for the Christmas holidays is the result.

Ness again requests Dr. Burney to withoraw his name, but Burney, satisfied in his own mind that there is nothing to the charges, tells Ness he should fight. When Ness agrees, Dr. Burney tells his two assistants, Oliver Candell and Irving Glucker, of his decision to defend Ness. Glucker who was opposed to Dr. Burney's move to the Institute from the beginning, tries, without success, to dissuade Burney. At the next meeting of the Board of Governors, Van Ord receives the authorization of the Board to assign a private detective agency to investigate the charges against Ness and itwis agreed that Ness will be called before the Board in three weeks.

The weekend before the scheduled Ness hearing, Dr. Burney accompanies Oliver Candell to his farm in Connecticut. Ness and Victor Vircassian, a lawyer notable for his defense of American Communists and fellow travelers, appear at the farm. Vircassian produces
a sheaf of folded papers which he states were left in Ness's mailbox that morning. These papers prove to be photostats of the investigator's reports on Ness; however, in addition to data concerning Ness's participation in the Watson group, the report indicates that Ness's daughter, Sylvia Ness Wells, had been a member of a so-called "social, cultural" group which was reportedly Communist infiltrated, and further, that Sylvia had had an abortion performed five years prior to her marriage. Vircassian asks Dr. Burney what he will do when these are presented at the hearing and Burney says they constitute. new charges and that he will close down the hearings to give Ness an opportunity to produce material in defense of these new charges.

Dr. Burney and Candell agree that Irving must have made this material available to Ness. Irving admits supplying Ness with the photostats and his only explanation is that he felt Ness should have them.

At the scheduled hearing, Ness reads a statement in reply to charges that he was a member of the Watson group. When Van Ord attempts to question Ness concerning the additional charges, Burney decrees that Ness is to have three weeks to prepare his answer. Subsequently, Van Ord and Vincent Locke call Macy Sutton to a private meeting where they intim mate there may be some question of Dr. Burney's loyalty. They also reveal that Irving GIucker was the person who furnished Ness with photostats of the reports and that Glucker's sister, Ethel Glucker Saxman, was a lecturer for the Young Communist League and leader of the group attended by Sylvia Trells.

Under pressure from Vircassian, Sylvia admits that everything in the report concerning her is true. Thereafter, Vircassian talks with Irving who admits his sister is a Communist and reveals that approximately eight years previously Dr. Ness had addressed the group at his sister's house. Irving doesn't think Ness knew any of the group were members of the Young Communist League. Meanwhile, Dr. Burney and Candell discover that Candell's farm has been wire tapped.

A news item hints at trouble in the Institute and when Burney asks Van Ord if he is responsible for the leak, Van Ord suggests Burney look to his own personal staff, naming Irving Glucker as a possibility. Burney reiterates his belief that the Ness matter should be kept confidential and backs it up by threatening to assist Ness in the prosecution of a libel, slander and defamation of character suit against Van Ord, the other members of the Board, and the Institute, in the event the matter is not kept confidential.

Irving finally confesses all to Dr. Burney, including his interview with Vircassian. Dr. Burney talks with Vircassian and suggests that perhaps he can persuade the Board to drop the Ness hearing and merely reject his name for "lack of professional competence." Vircassian, while he believes in Ness's innocence, feels they don't stand a chance in view of Syluia's implication and therefore agrees. Once too
cowardly to fight, Ness now refuses to give up and Vircassian is finally forced to tell him the truth about his daughter. Meanwhile, Burney sounds out the members of the Board concerning dropping the hearing. Van Ord reveals his investigators have turned up evidence that 0liver Candell had once been a member of the American Labor Party and a member of several Communist front organizations between 1934 and 1939. Burney tells Van Ord he already knew that, and later advises Candell to go back to the Rutledge Foundation.

The Board subsequently refuses to drop the hearing on Ness and votes to make the findings public. Vircassian returns to Ness who has recovered from the blow of learning about his daughter and tells Vircassian he has been offered a teaching job in a small college. Vircassian tells Ness of the Board's refusal, , advises him not to appear at the hearing, and further suggests that he leave the country since after this he will not have any future.

Two days before the scheduled hearing, the "New York Jowrnal American" carries a copyrighted story concerning the investigation being made by the Institute. The following morning, Ness's body is found hanging from a rope noose in the Ness's cellar.

On Monday morning following Ness's suicide, Van Ord calls an emergency meeting of the Board. Dr. Burney acouses them of being responsible for Ness's death and Van Ord suggests no motion is needed to accept Burney's resignation. Locke believes Burney should be fired outright, but the others agree firing Burney will give the Institute a tulacheye. ${ }^{\text {t" }}$ They agree to accept Burney's resignation, but he refuses to resign except on the condition that Oliver Candell's name not be brought into any further statements since he has already resigned and so far has not been mentioned.

Meanwhile, Candell, refused reinsiatement at the Rutledge Foundation because they have received a report of his past political activities, has retreated to his farm in connecticut where he receives a call from Victor Vircassian. Angered by the "ditty deal" accorded Ness and his resultant suicide, Vircassian has organized a citizens' Committee for Justice which he invites Candell to join. Candell refuses and later is very much surprised when Dr. Burney says he is going to join Vircassian. The hastily formed Committee for Justice has come in for much criticism because of some of the people who have joined and Vircassian is about to give it up when Dr. Burney and Irving Glucker appear.

Burney suggests junking the Committee as it is and starting a new Committee to be comprised of more acceptable personages, which will "Give Locke and Van Ord and Sutton the kind of public exposure they've been demanding for others." Burney says, "Let's strip these swine down to their proper size and color and hold them up for inspection. Let's really go at these men so as to show the whole wide world
how poisonous and dangerously vicious such thintsing and thinkers are. These men haven't had a fight on their hands before. I propose we give them a fight they won't forget, that we show up that Institute for American Studies as the garbage heap it really is."

## MENTION OF THE FBI

The $F B I$ is mentioned frequently throughout the book. References of an innocuous nature appear on pages $37,42,68$ and 130.

The entire story revolves around the case of economist Joseph Ness, whose candidacy for acceptance to the Institute is questioned on the basis of charges against him contained in a letter to the FBI, a copy of which Van Ord has obtained in some unexplained way. The frequent references to this $F B I$ report and the context in which they are used could be construed as a subtle attack upon the Nation's security system. The most outstanding references are set forth below:

On pages 87 and 88, Dr. Burney questions Van Ord concerning the alleged FBI report. When Van ord refuses to reveal how he got the report, Dr. Burney suggests calling the $F B I$ to find out if it is an official report. Van ord hastily replies "This material was given to us by an individual of deeply loyal feelings. It would compromise both this individual and ourselves if we should involve the FBI." In further explanation Van Ord states, "Our possession of this document is illegal. That we have the good of our country at heart is something else again. The courts often take narrow views in such cases, although I have absolutely no shame for what I have done and my informant is a person of high personal loyalty to the United States and everything it stands for. If you will not accept this statement as an official report despite the fact that it comes from $F B I$ filles-well, I'd Iike to say that you do not display a proper respect for one of our great Federal safeguards when you imply that it would accept malicious rubbish into its files."

The report of the detective agency hired to investigate the charges against Ness (page 103) reveals that the letter sent to the Department of Justice ini 1947 concerning Ness's participation in the Watson group was executed by Kitty Ryan, a known alcoholic and hysteric. The report offers the opinion that Miss Ryan had written the letter of accusation because an affair she and Ness had been having was coming to an end.

After the first Ieat to the newspapers, Dr. Burney, in an argument with Van Ord, asks if Van Ord is ready to explain publicly "by what means you came into possession of the FBI letter concerning Dr. Ness?" Van Ord replies, "You're using a misnomer when you call Miss Ryan's letter an 'ribI letter.' It has nothing to do with the

FBI. It is merely a copy of a letter, written by a private citizen, to the FBI. It in no way represents an official document of the FBI. I don't think it is improper for us to be in possession of it. I think it was you yourself who pointed out that. the letter is not an official document." (page 183)

Other references in connection with the letter concerning the charges against Ness appear on pages 44, 45, 54, 57, 58, 90, 91, 136, 154, 167, and 274.

FROM

subject: BOOK REYIEW "ACQUITTED OF MURDER" BY WILLIAM EAGLE

## SYNOPSIS:

Date: January 15, 1959


Director sent brief review of above book clipped from Sunday Star, 1/11/59, and said: "It might be well for us to review this book. H." Memo to you of $1 / 12 / 59$, advised book had been purchased and was being reviewed in Crime Records Section. O Rook REVIEUS

The Director is mentioned at the bottom of page 251 and top of page 252 when the author says: The police and prosecuting officials of the national capital have not suffered in silence when the courts have struck particularly mortal blows at criminal law enforcement. 'From. J. Edgar Hoover to Assistant United States attorneys who have been deprived of their sleep, they have been vocal enough. Perhaps the most outspoken of all have been Police Chief Robert V. Murray and United States Attorney Oliver Gasch."

On page 251 the author states the Mallory case has probably created the most convenient loophole of all time for hard-pressed criminals. He then refers to a survey in the Washington Star on $1 / 12 / 58$ which allegedly reported that the police and prosecutors were in a race with the clock, since the slightest delay in arraignment might ruin a case against a suspect. . "Assistant United States Attorneys were being frequently awakened in the middle of the night by the metropolitan police or by FBI Agents, when they had a prisoner who had confessed at night, were not sure whether they should wait until the following morning before arraigning him."

In his introduction author says the fear of convicting the innocent has had an overwhelming influence in shaping every system of criminal justice which attaches importance to protection of the individual; that popular sentiment has been that it is better for ten guilty persons to escape than for one innocent per son to suffer. "It must be admitted that the ten-to-one school has never been lacking in horrible examples of miscarriages of justice to support its point of view: On page 5 the author states that one the most awful examples the ten-to-one school was BMS:bsb/an cc - Book Review File, Room :42:37 (2 copies)
cc - Miss Gandy
|the case of Albert Anastasia, "Lord High Executioner" of Murder, Inc. He was allegedly tried for murder in 1921, convicted, sentenced to die and the New York Court of Appeals awarded him a new trial on a technicality and when the state was ready to try him again it was found that all key witnesses had been murdered. "Police debited Anastasia with personally killing thirty-one men and with ordering the execution of another thirty-two." (Page 5) "In American courts, the || procedural dice have always been loaded in favor of the person accused of crime. $1 \mid$ The administration of the criminal law has deliberately been made inefficient, a subject on which I have dwelt at length in my book, Law: The Science of Inefficiency. A person accused of crime at once becomes the darling of the law and enjoys all the advantages which it can possibly bestow on him. " (Page 6)

On page 9 the author states: "Apart from the courts themselves the whole

1machinery of criminal justice is designed to facilitate the escape of persons accused of crime. To be sure, the resources which modern science has made available to the police in the detection of crime are formidable, but they have been negated to a great extent by the greater procedural resources of the defense, and the lack of organization in the machinery of prosecution."

Author takes a slap at district attorneys elected to office who are more interested in getting a conviction than making it stick and says the misconduct of district attorneys is one of the most frequent of the causes for reversing criminal convictions. (Page 10) Author says on page 11 he has selected case histories to prove his allegations against the American courts favoring criminals accused and convicted of crimes rather than theoretical discussion. "All cases selected have involved murders, and the murderers, although found guilty by juries, escaped all punishment except for relatively brief periods of incarceration which they had to endure while their fates were being decided. "(Page 11)' He then cites in great detail seven cases covering 180 pages between the years 1806 and 1931 which are of no value to this memo.

In his last chapter titled "Post-Mortem" he cites statistics on reversals in murder cases in California from 1850-1926; Texas from 1900-1927 and 1924[1944 the latter showing 37 percent reversals out of 1438 appeals in murder cases. (Page 196) He goes into the Illinois Crime Survey of 1929 and the Missouri Crime Survey of 1926 to show the high percentage of reversals in murder cases. The author says the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri achieved undoubted leadership in quashing defective murder and rape cases towards the turn of the century when they found indictments to be fatally defective because of typograpical and misspelled words' and allowed a rapist to go free because the word "the ${ }^{14}$ had been ommitted in the phrase "against the peace and dignity of the state." (Page 199)

He discusses the continually increasing number of reversals based on unlawful arrests, unlawful searches and seizures, confession, delay in arraignments, wiretapping, etc. (Page 203-204) He criticizes the U. S. Supreme Court on pages 206 and 207 for the judge-made doctrineswhich have facilitated the escape of the guilty and not supported by the Constitution. He ridicules the Court's interpretation of wire-tapping laws as 'the fruit of the poisonous tree.' (Page 208-209) He discusses the Mallory case, page 212, and shows its far reaching and devastating effect upon law enforcement.

Author says the penitentiaries have become veritable habeas corpus mills as a result of Supreme Court pronouncements on constitutional rights; that the leading law school is no longer Harvard but Joliet Prison and Alcatraz. He says 3000 legal documents a years are sentforth from Alcatraz; that 400 inmates have typewriters; and prisoners are allowed to keep a maximum of eight books in their cells. (Page 220) Author cites case of "Treetop" Turner, a tall Negro who confessed to killing 2 men in a robbery. He was tried and convicted of murder 5 separate times and each time the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania reversed the trial court over a period of 12 years 1945-1957 at which time Turner's case was nolle-prosed and today he is a free man. (Page 222-229)

Author blasts District of Columbia as the Number One haven for criminals in the U. S. He blasts the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for the reversible decisions they have made in favor of criminals admittedly guilty, but merely because of a technicality of no real bearing on the guilt or innocence of the accused. (Page 233-256)

Author cites interesting statistics on criminals freed because of insanity |at time of crime, page 240; mentions celebrated Monte Durham case as well as the Dallas Williams case known in Washington as "The Bad Man of Swampoodle." He said Williams record showed 100 arrests, 11 convictions for crimes of violence and after he shot a man in both legs he was tried 5 times but they failed to convict him and in 1957 he was let loose upon the community once more. (Page 242)

Author says most celebrated case of application of the new constitutional $\mid \|$ doctrines is the case of Judith Coplon, arrested by the FBI. After her trial and conviction the U. S. Court of Appeals declared "her guilt is plain, "but they reversed her conviction because she had been unlawfully arrested without a warrant and her wires were tapped. She was again tried and convicted and the higher court again reversed it and she walked out of court a free woman. (Page 243-244)

Author says Mallory decision is the greatest obstacle to successful police work in the District in cases of murder, rape and robbery. (Page 245)


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## NOEE:

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## FEE 101050


date: January 26, 1959


The above-captioned book, written by the well-known cartoonist for the "Washington Post and Times-Herald," contains some 430 cartoons by Herblock as well as some 30,000 words of explanatory text. The book deals with virtually all phases of public life, with cartoons and text on such items as secrecy of Government files, foreign policy, politics, civil rights, Government operations, etc. $U$

Herblock attacks Congressional investigative committees, |such as the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. (HCUA) He also is critical of the FBI. His comments are a rehash of well-known canards about the Bureau, such as that the Bureau is not as closely scrutinized by Congress as other agencies; that it relies on confidential informants; that the Director has harsh ideas regarding the handling of juveniles; that the Bureau joined with the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in attacking Cyrus Eaton, etc. $W$

These key points are made by Herblock: $W$
(1) The FBI has not been given the same careful scrutiny as other agencies in the Government. $W$

Herblock mentions that in a column written in July, 1957, Drew Pearson cited some examples of cases in which he said the FBI and the Director received more credit than they deserved, adding that no newspaperman, including himself, had published the complete truth in these cases. (This undoubtedly refers to a Pearson column published on
which Pearson erroneously claimed that the Bureau hoged 10.1957 , in which Pearson erroneously claimed that the Bureau hozged the credit in the
Nazi Saboteur, Elizabeth Bentley, Greenlease and Brinks cases). (94-8-350Nazi Saboteur, Elizabeth Bentley, Greenlease and si FES 91053
881) $u$

EA: RE REG 33
Herblock then adds: "Certainly this bureau has not"been given the same careful scrutiny as others in government. And J. Edgar Hoover, particularly when he is deliyering pronoufements on debatable subjects,

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Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959
could benefit from the kind of critical appraisal that is given such other public servants as, say, the President of the United States or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. "U
(2) The Director is a good policeman, but when he leaves that role he is. umreliable.

The author says the Director strongly defended the Government's security program and "implied that anyone who criticized this program or disapproved of complete reliance on anonymous informers must be either a Communist or Communist dupe." $U$

Herblock then says: "Mr. Hoover has performed some good work in his capacity as a policeman; but when he tried to get away with that kind of talk he got himself caught, as you might say, flat-footed. Happily, there were at least a few newspapers which said so, in editorials that did not support him in the manner to which he had become accustomed. This was a healthy reaction from members of a free press who should not have any sacred cows - or sacred bulls." $U$
(3) The Director adyocates harsh treatment of juvenile offenders. $w$

It is mentioned that the Director issued a statement in 1958 demanding tougher methods for handling juvenile delinquents and attacking a "distorted notion of justice ${ }^{\text {T }}$ which, according to the Director, had "even permeated our court system." (Introduction to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, April, 1958). Herblock then states that Monsignor John O' Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, criticized the Director's position, asserting that Mr. Hoover had contributed to police work but this did not entitle him to the position of an oracle in dealing with juvenile delinquency. (File 94-37133 reflects that O'Grady in a letter to the editor of the Washington Star on April 9, 1958 did make such a statement). U
(4) The Director likewise is "not exactly our greatest authority on constitutional law, on what can properly be shown on movies and TV, on how to cope with Communism, or on a number of other subjects on which he has. spoken in oracular fashion. " $u$

Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959
Herblock speaks of Cyrus Eaton, saying that Mr. Hoover and the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in the spring of 1958 "joined in doing some televiewing-with-alarm." He characterizes Eaton as "a plam-spioken and unintimidated man" who at the age of 75 ."was in no. mood to learn any/ightor Americanism." After Eaton's interview on the Mike Wallace show, the Director declined equal time, but the House Committee, "which had not even been mentioned in the broadcast," demanded and received broadcast time. $u$

Mention is then made that the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities threatened to serve Eaton with a subpoena. "Both the committee and Mr. Hoover explained that they had nothing against free speech, mind you. The committee only wanted to make inquiries, and Mr. Hoover merely deplored 'inaccuracies in the exercise of free speech. '" (Director's quotation taken from introduction of Law Enforcement Bulletin, July, 1958). However, public reaction was adverse, and the HCUA dropped the entire matter. $u$

Herblock then goes on to quote from the Director's speech before the American Legion (September, 1957), in which Mr. Hoover criticized "certain organizations" which thwart the concepts of security, claim to be anti-communist but actually launch attacks against Congressional legislation designed to curb communism. Such comments of the Director, Herblock says, betray Mr. Hoover"'s "imprecise speech exercises," in that he doesn't identify these "organizations." However, according to Herblock, the Director let the "cat out of the bag" a few sentences later when he talks. about "The recent campaign to throw open the files of the FBI is a case in point." $u$

Herblock states: "At this point - or at this case in point - the fat was out of the bag on all four pussy feet, and we discovered the kind of dangerous subversives who were the objects of Mr. Hoover's creeping McCarthyism. First and foremost on anybody's list of 'organizations ${ }^{4}$ which would 'throw open the files of the FBI,' as Mr. Hoover misrepresented the matter, would have to be that familiar group of desperadoes, the Supreme Court of the United States. And Mr. Hoover's tirade was brought on by their 7-1 decision which upheld the rights of people being prosecuted to see government material necessary for their defense - as, for example, the various conflicting statements of an informant like Harvey Matusow. " $u$

Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959.
These comments then follow on the Director and the Supreme Court: "As one who believes that all government actions are subject to: questioning and comment, I don't hold that federal court decisions are always right or above criticism. There are some I'd quarrel with. But in a choice, I!d certainly take the considered deliberations of the Supreme Court in preference to the statements of a policeman so carried away by his own power and his own press releases that he has taken to impugning the integrity and patriotism of all who disagree with him." $U$

Herblock makes this biting sarcasm:


#### Abstract

"A more forthright crack at the Court appeared in a mid-1958 report of testimony by Mir. Hoover before a Congressional committee. He said, 'The Supreme Court must come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all the forees for goodin protecting society." (Page 174 of Director's Testimony before the Subbcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, January 16; 19.58 ; reflects that Mr. Hoover actuallysaid: "But the courts themselves must also eventually come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all forces for good in protecting society.") $u$ "This was pretty big of our most publicized bureau chief. He might have said simply that the U. S. Supreme Court must go. But he was forbearing, though firm. He allowed the members of the nation"s. highest tribunal a chance to give themselves up and to 'join all the forcess for good.' $u$ "Who knows to what heights men like Earl Warren and Hugo Black might have risen had they but obeyed and grasped the opportunity for redemption? They might have traded in their black robes for white hats, to show they were forces-for-good guys instead of forces-for-bad guys. They might even have become Junior G-men. But they remained steeped in their iniquities, steeped in the law, steeped in the old idea that the rights of American citizens are even more important than the barkings of cops and committees. $U$ :


Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959
"Actually, the law that has been operating against the Eastlands, the Jenners, the Walters and the Hoovers is one which has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and which appears not in legal books but in economic ones. That is the law of diminishing returns." $U$
(5) Building up a myth of communist strength inside the United States. $u$

Herblock severely criticizes the FBI for trying to create a myth of communist strength inside the United States, when actually there is none - a "basic law" that "the fewer the Communists and the less their influence, the more imminent the danger from them. " $u$.

These are Herblock*'s final comments:
"With all their combined efforts, they have not been able to keep the country's fears of internal 'subversion' whipped up to the fever pitch of the McCarthy era. The Russian gains on world scientific, economic and political fronts have brought a sobering realization of the real dangers which confront us. And the Suspect-Thy-Neighbor groups have been up against the additional handicap that the strength of the Communists in the U. S., which was never large at any time, has dwindled to near zero. $u$
"In their efforts to overcome the law of diminishing: returns, Mr. Walter and Mr. Hoover have tried to proclaim a kind of basic law of their own invention - that the fewer the Communists and the less their influence, the more imminent the danger from them. $u$
"If it were a fact that our internal peril is now as great as ever, that would hardly seem much of a testimonial to these men, whe have supposedly beer eliminating the dire threat that wetre all going to turn red some morning. But in the face of clear and present dangers to their personal prestige, they could hardly be expected to worry about little matters of logic. $u$

Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959
"The business of hunting Americans guilty of no crimes and of finding 'subversion' in such things as free speech and freedom of assembly is not yet played out. But the chases aren't what they used to be. $u$
"The pursuers are still willing, but the audience is getting tired. And, worst of all, the pursued aren't all co-operating in quite the old way. It takes at least two to make a chase. Somebody has to run away, or maybe drop dead when you point at him. But people aren't dropping the way they used to $\alpha$ or falling for all the old charges. As: for running, the Supreme Court just sits there, handing down judicial opinions. People like Cyrus Eaton sit there handing out personal opinions; and instead of fleeing when a pursuer comes roaring up, they just stand and spit in his eye. $U$
"Perhaps Mr. Hoover has detected something in the air. Lately I've been reading lots of newspaper stories about an FBI list of Ten Most Wanted Men. This sounds like an echo of the old Public Enemy days when Mr. Hoover built his reputation by catching criminals, and by upholding the laws instead of trying to dictate them. $U$
"Jenner has bowed out. And if the business of pursuing | law-abiding citizens keeps dropping off, I don't know what people like Eastland and Walter are going to do for action. Some time when they come up for new appropriations, Congress could suggest that they go chase themselves." $U$

The text is accompanied by several cartoons (wïhich have previously been published), all of a derogatory nature to the Bureau and the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. $u$

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


DAte: March 5, 1959


Dr. Guy L. Roberts gives minister's viewpoint on delinquency in captioned book. Has written book to express belief that church has a vital role to perform with problem children and their families. He states that the church should be first source of help to individual and family. It is in an excellent position to counter fear and hate, common with problem children, with faith and love. Dr. Roberts believes that "problem young people" are basically religious, but their religious lives are functionally weak. A more realistic and creative type of Christian education is needed. This will combat philosophy of "self-expression" and "empty freedom" which rules out the claims of "self-sacrifice" and "self-control." By neglect, we have made the modern family what the Marxists by social planning have made it. Failures in community living produce delinquency. The relative failure of the probation system is due to failure to establish adequate counseling relationships. Church is in position to make available consecrated men and women properly equipped for this task. However, a key factor in any planned approach to delinquency problem is adequate counseling service in schools. Dr. Roberts holds more hope for future as churches are finding and accepting a primary responsibility in alerting the community to its responsibilities. Dr. Roberts does not refer to Director or FBI. No information in Bureau files identifiable with Dr. Roberts, a Methodist minister.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For your information. EX-135 WMAR 101959
RWS:mst
1 -Mr. Rosen
1-R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
$1 \sim \mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{A}$. Jones

## Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS'

## AUTHOR GIVES MINISTER'S VIEWPOINT ON DELINQUENCY

Rober
Dr.
R.
"How the Church Can Help Where Delinquency Begins," by Guy L. Roberts is essentially a ministerts viewpoint regarding problem children. Dr. Roberts has specialized in psychology and counseling. He earned his Ph. D. degree at the University of Pittsburgh and pursued other graduate work at Columbia University and the University of Glasgow (Scotland). Heattended the Seminary of Boston University and studied at Southern Mlinois : University and the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Roberts is currently the minister of the First Methodist Church, Clarkston, Washington.

Nothing in Bureau files identifiable with Dr. Roberts. The Director and FBI are not referred to in this book. The author uses various other authorities and statistics based in case studies to support $\because$ position. (Book jacket)

## CHURCH HAS VITAL ROLE TO PERFORM

This book was written to express the belief that the church has a vital role to perform with problem children and their families. While a growing number of religious leaders know this fact, the general public and vast majority of church members do not. Dr. Roberts discusses the various bases of juvenile delinquency from the various so-called authoritative sources. Dr. Roberts notes that the pattern in the course of juvenile delinquency differs from case to case but in all cases "love" is inadequately expressed. A primary function of the church is to make (Christian) love applicable to the individual and the family. It should be the first source of help. (pp. 7, 35)

## ALL CHILDREN ARE POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS

According to Dr. Roberts, many children have problems that may become too difficult for them to solve. Thus, all children may become problem children or delinquents because of the stress of these insolvable problems. One child in a family of several children can become a delinquent because no two children in a family have the exact environment or problems. Nany seemingly unimportant environmental factors such as comic books may "trigger" the immediate pattern of delinquent response. However, with most problem children, fear and hate have won over faith and love. Of course, the parent should step in to assist potential delinquents with their difficult problems, but the church is in excellent position to step in and re-create around problem children patterns of wholesome social relationships based on understanding, faith, and love. Dr. Roberts described "love" as meaning discipline and firmness, as well as tenderness. (pp. 31, 40, 42-43, 144)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

## SHALLOW-ROOTING OF CHRISTIAN IDEAS

Among Dr. Robertsr conclusions is a statement "These problem young people of ours-of our churches, our communities, our homes-mare basically religious." However, religious lives of delinquents may be idealistically strong though functionally weak. We need to provide a more realistic and creative type of Christian education. Right ideas have been accepted uncritically but concepts and convictions were shallow-rooted and the deeper emotional drives, such as resentment and aggressive feelings, left largely unaffected. (pp. 73, 74)

## SELF-EXPRESSIONS AND EMPTY FREEDOM

Dr. Roberts quotes a source stating that we are doing by neglect much of what the Marxists have done by social planning. In this connection, the modern family makes three fundamental mistakes. "First it sees a marriage as mere contract, sécond, it understands marriage as a private affair, and third, it adopts a philosophy of self-expression and empty freedom which rules out the claims of self-sacrifice and self-control." He states that the church has the only adequate philosophy of family life to counter this weakness and has access to the family as no other agency has. Countering this deficiency in family life will aid the prevention of delinquency. Dr. Roberts indicated that he does not mean to say that the frightened and irresponsible parent can delegate the authority to the church, "but his church is the one supporting ageney that can work with him every step of the way from the birth of the child to its maturity. . ." Problem children must suffer the consequences of the church's failure to live up to their potentialities. (pp. 75, 76, 92, 96)

## ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN THERAPY

The counseling function of ministers and the role of the church in therapy are questioned by professional and lay workers in religious and social services. In some instances where resentment and anxiety are not too deep or alienation not too complete, the problem child may be able to adjust to other persons in the church atmosphere of fellowship and love. However, many children are beyond this and need the help of a trained counselor. Dr. Roberts claims that the church today has recognized this need and is training its ministers to be counselors. He does not believe technical training is enough as counseling is more an art than a science, the art of establishing a relationship.

# Memorandum to Mr . Belmont <br> Re: : $H$ HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS'" 

Based on a study of 200 delinquent boys and girls in Texas, the book set forth the following conclusions relating to the delinquents and their homes:
" (1) In about 75 per cent of the homes of the respondents, parents have shown some attempts at attending church.
(2) There is a definite lack of interest on the part of the parents toward active participation within the organization of the church.
(3) There is a noticeable lack of religious literature in the homes of the respondents--found in only one-third of the homes.
(4) There is little religious training in the homes, but a great desire on the part of many of the respondents for such training.
(5) Churches have had some contact with over three-fourths of the respondents; two-thirds of the respondents claim church membership and slightly over three-fourths of them claim regular or occasional attendance at Sunday school and church, particularly in early childhood.
(II) Positive attitudes toward the Church, the Bible, and Jesus, and positive beliefs in the existence of God seem to indicate a tacit acceptance of the values of God, the Bible, Jesus, and the Church." (p. 72, 73)

On this premise, Dr. Roberts feels that the problem youth are basically religious. Thus, the church has a solid entree to aid the problem youth and their families.

## PROBATION HAS BEEN ONLY RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL

In the past, probation has been only relatively successful. The relative failure of the probation system is basically a failure in establishing an adequate counseling relationship. The Church is making available to the courts the consecrated men and women best equipped to establish this relationship. Certainly, a key factor in this program is an adequate counseling service that begins in the schools. Two centuries of scientific progress, industrial development and social changes have brought so many changes in social functions under the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: 'HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS'
control of secular agencies that the role of the church and its influence have greatly lessened in modern life. The trend in changing; the churches of the community are finding and accepting a primary responsibility in alerting the community to its responsibilities:

Delinquency is failure in community living. The prevention and cause of delinquency (and mental illness.) reside in the community. (pp. 144, 147-150)

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1-yellow file copy Larch 1,1006
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler

"TEE D. S. COT MED
CHINA ALL WEOLGG"
BOOK REVIEW

## The Now York Times, Monday, March 2, 1959, issue (page C-2B) carried the following information:

"Tho U. G. Got Red China All Wrong -- an seen by an old China hand -- Shows why \& Low Mao Tre-tugg won the hearts \& minds of the Chinese. Refutes every point in U. S. policy of nonrecognition. Points out the reality \& feambility of the Golden Triangle of China, Russia and U.S. Original \& thoughtprovoking. $\$ 1$ post-paid. P.O. Box 7354, Phila. 1, Pa."

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book, and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:


Book appears to support propaganda re Communist China. It is felt the book should be reviewed in view of the propaganda nature.


## Office Memorandum • United states government

то : Mr. A. H. Belmont $\mathrm{fl}^{\frac{3}{4}}$
from : Mr. W. C. Sullivan
subject:


BOOK REVIEWS
CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
62-46855

Reference is made to the Memorandum to All Bureau Officials and Supervisors dated January 21, 1959, entitled "Book Review Control by Publications Desk, Central Research Section." Referenced memorandum set forth current procedures to be followed in connection with book reviews conducted at the Seat of Government. It is vital that all personnel handling book reviews in the respective divisions be aware of the procedures set forth in the referenced memorandum.

For additional information in this matter, a copy* of all book reviews should be placed in Bufile 62-46855.

Interested personnel in the respective divisions should also be aware that the Publications Desk is now listed on the yellow FBI Telephone Directory under the caption "Classified," and inquiry concerning book review matters should be directed to this Desk.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to all Division heads for appropriate handling.
date: February 24, 1959


# The Eden Press <br> P.O. Box Number 95 

Mount Vernon, New York
"Books That Touch Life"

MAR 2

Mr. Tolson
M. Lamont- 2

Mr. DeLoactat
Mr. MeGuitety
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Ram
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan Tale. Room Mr. Holloman Miss Sandy_

1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept with my best wishes the enclosed copy of my newly published book SUFTER THE CHILDREN G
It is my fervent hope that this book will serve to throw more light upon the menace that threatens freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

JE: de Enclosure

### 5.3 MAR 191959

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subject: BOOK ENTITLED 'SUFFER THE CHILDREN" BY JEROME EDEN

DATE: $3 / 11 / 59$


## BACKGROUND:



By letter to the Director dated March 2, 1959, attached, Mr. Jerome Eden, of the Eden Press, Mount Vernon, New York, transmitted a copy of his newly published book entitled as captioned. In his note Mr. Eden expressed the hope that his book will throw more light upon the menace that threatens freedom-loving peoples everywhere. It is noted that the bibliography of this book lists "Masters of Deceit," on page 152 as Item 19.

In the acknowledgement to his book, Mr. Eden mentioned, among other things, that all he knows about the biological, life-energy of the living organism, of its functional identity with the sexual energy in man, he is indebted either directly or indirectly to the work of Dr. Wilhelm Reich. The preface to the book indicates that Eden is an educator and a member of a civilization which has reached a perilously critical stage in its development. Eden has been deeply concerned over local, national and planetary events of recent years. He states that it. is his conviction that what is happening has its roots in the personal relations between the individual man and woman, parent and child, child and teacher; further, that it is man who perverts the warm streaming love of the child into a cold, dirty "act" of pornography.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:
Bufiles reflect that Dr. Wilhelm' Reich founded The Orgone Institute at Rangeley, Maine, -in 1942 to commercialize his theory of cancer treatment through control of biological energy. Reich was subject of an Internal Security investigation,' (Bufile 100-14601) and we have a voluminous file on his foundation
 (Bufile 105-11461). In 1954 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) secured an injunction against Reich and his associates for their quack methods of curing cancer and other serious diseases. In October, 1957, our files indicated at that time, that Reich was serving a prison sentence for contempt of court for violation of this injunction.
Enclosures (2) WHS: papa
(3)
 ${ }^{2}$

53 MÄR 19 1959

## M. A. JONES to DELOACH MEMO

Since November, 1955, Reich and members of his staff bombarded the Bureau with complaints of perjury, fraud and other irregularities in handling of the FDA and court action against them. As a matter of policy, the Bureau has not been acknowledging communications from Reich and his associates. According to Mr. Eden's book, Reich died on November 3, 1957.

Further, files reflect that we received letters from Mr. Jerome Eden dated 5-31-58, pertaining to the work of Dr. Reich, and another letter dated 10-13-58, wherein he forwarded to the Bureau's attention a pamphlet dealing with psychopolitical warfare. Neither of these two communications was acknowledged.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That instant letter from Mr. Eden and his book not be acknowledged by the Director.


## Office

Date: February 18, 1959
Tolson Boardman Belmont Mohr Nease Parsons Rosen Tamm Trotter W.C. Sullivan_ W.C. Sullivan-
Tele. Room Holloman Gandy

Reference is made to the memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated 2-9-59, captioned 'Dr. Bernard Schwartz, Former Chief Counsel of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight. "Referenced memorandum indicated that a book by Schwartz was to be published 2-17-59. Schwartz, it will be recalled, recently received wide publicity which stemmed from charges he made alleging that undue influence was being exerted by Government officials on matters pending before Federal regulatory commissions.

A copy of the captioned book has been received by the Central Research Section and is enclosed. The book warrants review to determine whether it contains information of an investigative nature of interest to the Bureau as well as for any information of general interest to the Director or other Bureau officials.

Book reviews, it will be recalled, are currently handled in accordance with instructions contained in the memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors dated 1-21-59, captioned "Book Review Control by Publications Desk - Central Research Section."

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed book be forwarded to the Investigative Division for review.

## Enclosure

[^36]1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Belmont
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Rosen
1-Main file on Schygaztz MAR 191959


Date：March 10， 1959
Tolson Belmont DeLoach McGuire Mohr Parsons Rosen Tamm Tratera Whationa TEle．Rónty Holloman（ 1 Gandy

This is to advise that the above book written by Dr．Bernard Schwartz，former chief counsel，House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight has been reviewed．In the book Schwartz details the ex－ periences of his relatively brief career investigating the six Federal regulatory commissions．There is nothing new in the book that has not been disclosed by public hearings of the subcommittee and in newspaper accounts of the hearings，nor is the FBI mentioned．

Schwartz cites the historical and legislative background of the six regulatory commissions，the problems and obstacles he faced in conducting his inquiries and his observations relative to his ouster as chief counsel of the subcommittee．

Schwartz recounts the alleged illegal influences exerted by Thurman A．Whiteside，Miami attorney，on Richard A．Mack who was a commissioner for the Federal Communications Commission．His allem gations related to the activities of Mack and Whiteside in connection with the granting of a TV Iicense for Miami Channel 10 to Public Service Television，a firm which Whiteside represented．Our investime gation of the Mack－Whiteside matter resulted in the indictment of these individuals on $9 / 25 / 58$ ，for conspiracy and obstruction of justice in the U．S．District Court，Washington，D．C．This matter is awaiting trial．

Schwartz also restates allegations of improper influence by Sherman Adams on behalf of Bernard Goldfine in connection with the Federal Trade Commission and Securities Exchange Commission matters involving Goldfine．
$\therefore$ Schwartz altso recommends the transfer of the judicial＂ powers now vested in regulatory commissions to the ordinary Federal courts to eliminate the existing evils in the regulatory commissions．

It appears from a review of the book that schwartz ccon－ siders Congressman Oren Harris the main villain in placing obstadies

CC－Im．M．Butler
lmir．Belmont
l－Main File on Schwartz
REC－ 69


Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
in his path in conducting an objective and searching investigalion of the regulatory commissions. It is noted that the recent press indicated that Congressman Harris was quoted as stating that schwartz' book merely reconfirmed his opinion that the greatest mistake the subcommittee made was employing schwartz in the first instance.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to the "Book Review Control by Publications Desk - Central Research Section."

4


# THE U. S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WRONG 

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As Seen By An OLD CHINA HAND

## $\nsim$

## Copyright 1959

## by HSIEH ITZEN

First printing 2000 copies

Routing Slip
FD-4 (8-18-54)
To
X Director


Att. Central ResearchSAC. $\qquad$ASAC $\qquad$Supt.Agent $\qquad$
$\qquad$SE $\qquad$CC $\qquad$
$\qquad$Steno $\qquad$
$\qquad$Clerk $\qquad$
ACTION DESIREDReassign to $\qquad$
$\square$ Initial \& returnSend Serials $\qquad$
$\square$ Recharge serials
$\qquad$Prepare ticklerSubmit report by
$\square$ Return serials
$\square$ Submit new charge-out
$\square$ Leads need attention
$\square$ Acknowledge
$\square$ Return with explanation or notation as to action ta
Re your letter, 3/4/59.
Enclosed herewith is one captioned booklet


SAC $\qquad$ Office Philadelphia. 57 APR 31959

Lir. Le l Christ
Suite 543
Washington Trust Building
Washington, temmylvania
Dear inf. Comity:
I am indeed sorry that I vas unable to see ins. Christy and you during your recent visit to FEI Headquarters.

Special Agent C. Benjamin Fulton, with whom you talked, has advised ae of your favorable comment is regarding the MEI and my administration of its activities, and I am very $f$ fateful. A addition, I have seen the volume, "story Telling Time," which you left. Your interest and concern for
 I would like to comply with your request, as a matter of police st I must refrain from making any comments on the volume eton d the lines you Guested. I know you can understand my position in this regard. The volume is being returned to you unary. separate cover.

Sincerely your:,
1 - Mr. Jones (USC MATERIAL)
Volume, "Story Telling Time" left at Bureau by Mr. Chrísty
NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo dated 3/24/59. CBF:cag

Telson
Belmont DeLoach McGuire
Moho Parsons
Rosen Tam "rotter Ser Sullivan Rm em

APR 8 1958.

то : Mr. DeLoach

FROM


SUBjECT:

date: March 24, 1959


The above-captioned individuals were interviewed by SA C. Benjamin Fulton upon referral from the Director's Office on March 23, 1959. Mr. Christy advised that he is an advertising consultant in Washington, Pennsylvania and that he has written a series of stories slanted for children to be read to children by their parents. He stated he had spent several years completing the series which was illustrated by Yolanda Lengyel.

The complete volume is entitledyStory Telling Time." Mr. Christy explained that it was his hope that he would be able to see the Director briefly just to say hello and leave the series of stories with him so that Mr. Hoover could review the stories. He informed that he and Mrs. Christly would be in Washington, D. C., for a few days, and it is their hope that the Director may have a moment to see them. It was explained to the Christys that the Director was not in and that no encouragement could be given them regarding a meet with Mr . Hoover due to the extremely heavy schedule and the great number of urgent matters confronting him. In addition, it was pointed out to Mr . Christi that due to the great number of similar requests he received and in view of his position as Director of a Federal investigative agency, it has been necessary for Mr. Hoover to adopt a policy of declining to comment, offer opinions or suggestions regarding such articles.

They desired to leave the volume and requested that it be brought to the Director's attention. It is noted that Mr. and Mrs. Christy appeared to be very personable, high type individuals and their admiration of the Director and the FBI was sincere. While in Washington, D. C., they are stopping at the South Gate Motel in Arlington, Virginia.


Bufiles do notryeflect any information identifiable with the Christys or with the artist Yolanda y Lengyel. A cursory review of the stories indicate they are fairly well written; however, they are in the first person and depict in some respect the childhood life of Mr. Christy. The series is self serving and quite obviously fictions to a great extent. The volume is attached for information. 1959

(Continued next page)

Jones to DeLoach memorandum
In view of the Director's heavy schedule, it is believed he should not take time to see the Christys. If you agree, Christly will be contacted by SA Fulton, the Director's regrets will be expressed and the brochure of stories will be returned to him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
(1) That the Director not take time from his busy schedule to grant the Christys request for an interview.

(2) That the brochure of stories be returned to Mr. Christy and the Director's regrets expressed.


ADDENDUM:
An attempt was made to contact Mr. Christly at the South Gate Motel on 3-25 without success. He was reached on the afternoon of 3-26 and advised of the Director's inability to meet with him for a few minutes. The Director's regrets were expressed. Mr. Christly had hoped that Mr. Hoover would be able to comment on his volume of stories for children. He stated it would be appreciated if the volume could be mailed to him at his home address inasmuch as he would not be coming back downtown to Washington. He was informed that this would be done. It is noted the Christy's were planning to do further traveling before returning to their home at Washington, Pennsylvania/ CB/f

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In accordance with instructions set forth in Buretu letter; the Contral Feremroh seetion wae forwirded - copy of The 0. S. oot Red Chine A11 wrong-

## Office Memorandum - united states government

to : Mr. A. H. Belmont
Date: April 6, 1959
from : W. C. Sullivan fa l $^{6}$
subject: BOOK REVIEWSfTHE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS, AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## SYNOPSIS:

In The Case of the Sleeping People, Dr. Dale Alford is portrayed as a patriot who selflessly stepped forward to champion the cause of segregation at a time when he believed the Federal Government was illegally forcing racial integration in Little Rock, Arkansas, schools. He describes Little Rock as the battleground where democracy is pitted against dictatorship of the Federal judiciary. Among causative factors contributing to the integration crises, the authors name. ${ }^{2}$ Warren-dominated ${ }^{[f}$ Supreme Court, which is charged with being influenced by for ign social-economic philosophy. and by an "international conspiracy ${ }^{\text {tr }}$ which seeks to divide the South and destroy our country from within. Neither the FBI nor our investigation of the Hays-Alford election is discussed. The Director is mentioned only in connection with Masters of Deceit, from which quotations: are cited by Dr. Alford. (pp. 78, 117)

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the information of the Director.
2. That the enclosed copy of The Case of the Sleeping People be returned to the Bureau Library when this memorandum has served


Enclosure its purpose.

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen (attn: McGowan)

1 - Miss Butler
1-62-105195 (Dale Alford)

## Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

## RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS, AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

## The Critical Congressman Writes

When Congressman Dale Alford (D-Arkansas) delivered his vitriolic attack on the FBI and the Department of Justice from the floor of the House of Representatives on February 11, 1959, he mentioned a book which he and his wife had written about the "occupation" of Little Rock by Federal troops and about how the present Attorney General had set himself and his Department against the constitutional rights of free Americans. Mrs. Alford delivered a copy of the book to the Bureau on March 20, and it has been reviewed in the Central Research Section pursuant to the request of Mr. DeLoach. (Memo Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated 3/24/59)

Segregation-A Patriotic Cause
The Case of the Sleeping People, by Dale and $\mathrm{L}^{\mathrm{r}}$ Moore Alford, 142 pp. , is an apology for the stand taken by Dr. Dale Alford during the Little Rock school integration crisis of 1957 and during his successful campaign for Congress in 1958. As an outspoken segregationist member of the Little Rock School Board, Alford opposed the majority of the board in its short-lived effort to integrate local high schools. After a special election in September, 1958, indicated Little Rock voters' support for school segregation by a 3 -to- 1 margin, Alford stepped forward to declare himself a write-in candidate for the congressional seat which had been occupied by "moderate" Brooks Hays for 18 years. Alford's successful eight-day whirlwind campaign was based solely on the school segregation issue. His victory over the "moderates" is portrayed in The Case of the Sleeping People as vindication of the Alford themenamely, that the fight to maintain segregation in the South is a patriotic cause, one which pits the concept of popular democracy against the dictatorship of the Federal judiciary.

Democracy vs. Judicial Oligarchy
In developing their theme, the Alfords point to the use of Federal troops and the action of the Justice Department in implementing Supreme Court decisions as illegal and unconstitutional Federal interferences with States' rights. As causative factors behind the judicial decisions and the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

## RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS, AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

organized efforts to bring about integration in the public schools, Alford's campaign speeches charge that the "Warren-dominated" Supreme Court was influenced in its school-desegregation decisions by foreign social-economist Gunnar Myrdal and that the mass agitation for immediate integration results from an "international conspiracy" which seeks to divide the South and to destroy the Nation from within. There is no specific development of the Alford theory that an international conspiracy is responsible for race agitation in Arkansas or any other place, but he brings communism into the picture by quoting directly from the Director's book, Masters of Deceit. (The Case of the Sleeping People, p. 78)

## References to Masters of Deceit

The impact of Masters of Deceit on the Alfords is apparent throughout their book. For example, when describing the moment of decision in which her physician husband elected to abandon his medical practice in order to run for Congress, Mrs. Alford wrote as follows: 'Pointing to the book, Masters of Deceit, by J. Edgar Hoover, he (Dr. Alford) said, 'Remember that our enemies and their dupes and the skeptics will do everything they can think of to stop our solving this mystery and bringing out the TRUTH. ' " (ibid., p. 92) The book contains several additional references to Masters of Deceit, and quotations from it were credited in the acknowledgments. One reference to Masters of Deceit which appeared in Dr. Alford's televised speech just prior to the Little Rock election on the integration issue in September, 1958, is quoted as follows: "This is no longer a so-called Southern problem, so my appeal is to all America to wake up before the 'Masters of Deceit' succeed in placing the 'Trojan horse of Communism' in our midst through the guise of integration. " (p.72) Other direct quotations are used to illustrate the need for education in democracy in order to overcome communism. (pp. 78, 117) It is noted that Dr. Alford, in one of his speeches, used a direct quotation from Masters of Deceit without reference to its source. (p. 117) This is a portion of the same quotation regarding the need for education in democracy, referred to above, which was properly credited in the text on page 78. The FBI is not discussed at any place in the text, and there is no mention of the FBI investigation to determine whether election laws were violated in the Alford campaign last fall. There is, however, indication that there was congressional controversy over the seating of Alford as the Democratic Representative from the Fifth District of Arkansas.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS, AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

## Evaluation

The Case of the Sleeping People succeeds only in making the point that the Alfords look upon the integration problem in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the crucial issue which will decide the future of States' rights in America and that Dale Alford has come forward at great personal sacrifice to act as a patriotic spokesman against the impending threat of Federal dictatorship. There have been more penetrative and persuasive writings. which treat the integration problem. In this book, the reasoning underlying the Alfords' stand has been only superficially exposed.

SAC, New York
1 - Section tickler
†-A. M Butler
$2-$ Orig \& copy
April 27, 1959
Director, FBI (62-46855)
"FOR THE SKEPTIC"
COMPILED BY LYLE H. MUNSON
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

The April 24, 1959, issue (page 13) of the New York Journal-American carried information that captioned book is to be published May 1, 1959. The book will be available through The Eookmailer, Inc. , Ex 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, for \$3.

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book, when available, and immediately forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

NOTE:



On newspaper clipping concerning captioned book, the Director noted: "We should take a look at this book. H."

17. APR 281959



> Mr, Delaach
> $3-20-56$
> 3. A. Sowes
> Arem
> THE UNDE WORLD OF SEX BY RUBERT J. BADEAUK
> 8YNOESE:
> Capthoned book forwarded 1t Mr. Delouch anonymously. Boos
Lousharn. T is identited as advance edtion for restricted circulation only, and
as "A Documented Accout of Organized Scxual Degeneracy." Printed in 1050.
Book opens with gutation $u$ proface from Director" epeech beiore American
Legion National Convantion $3-19-57$, Which pertain to peddere of obeene pictures
and wrotings which have hooded the nation, and need for an aroused public to top
fiow of obscon itterature, as well as necessuty for longer sentences and heavier
fines against purvegory. Pretace enda by repeatim part of guotation relative to
aroused public beloy neceszary, and Badeanx adds people must dso not contenance
any atcouptw ba prevent it from bing aroused. In Chapter 18, Badeaux reprocucad
dageneracy when be wat a aexgeant ou police torce. On sage 271 there is a letter
New Drleana, to etect shonder relarruy conncu's request for Federal assiatince
is ragroutuced avisiug our New Onteant Offee develoged information that activitet
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Wew Onieans Yoile hepartment to hide existence of internationat degeneracy ring.
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## Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

chief investigator for State District Attorney's office had injected himself into the investigation and was being assisted by Sgt. Badeaux. As a result of information developed that members of nudist movement in New Orleans and elsewhere have transported wives interstate for "wife-swapping parties," New Orleans Office advised by airtel 10-15-58 that White slave Traffic Act case had been opened. This investigation still pending ( $31-86928$ ) although numerous U. S. Attorneys have declined prosecution.

Badeaux devoted part of book to Guy Banister, former FBI SAC, who assigned Badeaux to investigate organized degeneracy in 1958, when Banister was Assistant Superintendent of New Orleans Folice Department. He indicates he only trusted Banister because of corruption in New Orleans Police Department and when Banister was dismissed "after it was charged that Banister, a highranking police official, had capriciously drawn his revolver in a public place," Badeaux's investigation bogged down and this was the first in a series of unfortunate incidents which blocked investigation of organized degeneracy. Primary target of Badeaux's investigation into nudism and its allied degenerate activities is one Louis Stewart, who was the primary subject in Bureau White Slave Traffic Act investigation. On 12-22-58 Stewart pleaded gullty in U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, to two counts of sending obscene matter through the mall and was sentenced to 18 months in custody of Attorney General on each count to run concurrently. This investigation handled by postal authorities. This matter has been followed in Crime Research Section since 7-30-58 as research matter in connection with our sex offender file.

Budeaux's book has two main themes, one pertaining to corruption in New Orleans Police Department and city government and the other to a farreaching ring of sexual degenerates which has its roots in nudist colonies, primarily the Three Lakes Nudist Camp in Louisiana. Badeaux was sergeant on police force New Crieans and resigned in 1958 after public officials allegedly thwarted his efforts to uncover organized sexual degeneracy because some of higher-ups in community were involved. He castigates Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison who allegedily purposely overlooked the sexual degeneracy situation, although his polttical success was pised on a "clean government" campaign. Badeaux refers to New Orleans Superintendent of Police Provosty A. Dayries as inept and bungling, and telle of administration which constantly threw obstacles in the path of the organized serual degeneracy investigation.

The book spares little in its description of the sexual orgies and there are reproduced photographs, letters, sex orgy club applications, etc., which in themselves make Badeaux's book an obscene publication.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum
Eufiles reflect Badeaux, as Agent in Charse of Division of Intelligence Affairs, New Orleans Dolice Department, was in charge of Communist Farty investigations in that city, and has testified bcfore committees on coraunism.

- He has also testified that National Association for tho Adivancement of Colored people io a Communist Iarty pava, and is an outspoken sezresationistchapter by chapter summary of book attached.

RECOMTEMDATIONS:
(1) That this book be discussed iniormanly with postal authorities by the Liaison Section relative to its apparent obscenity and transmittal through the mails.
(2) If approved, our New Orleans Office will be instructed to contact Badeaux and set him straight regarding our SAC's transfer from New Orleans and the fact that this matter was reported to the Bureau by our New Orleans Ofilice and appropriate attention is being civen to it.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

## DETAILS

## BACKGROUND

'The Underworld of Sex," by Hubert J. Bedeaux, was forwarded to Mr. DeLoach anonymously. The book is unbound and is privately printed, distributed through the Herald Press, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana. It is identified as an advance edition, for reatricted circulation only. It is further Identified as "A Documented Account of Organized Sexual Degeneracy." It was printed in 1959.

GENERAL OUTLINE AND OBSERVATIONG
The book opens with a quotation in the preface from the Durector's speech before the National Convention of the American Legion on September 19 , 1957, which pertains to the peddlers of obecene pictures and writinge which have flooded this nation, and the need for an arouged public to stop the flow of obacene Literature, as well as the necessity for longer sentences and heavier tines against the purveyors of such material. The preface ends by repeating a part of the quotation relative to an aroused public being necesaary, and Eideaux atds that the people must also not countenance any attempts to prevent it from boing aroused.

This book has two main themes, one pertaining to corruption in the New Orleans Police Department and city government and the other to a farreaching ring of sexual degenerates, which has its roots in nudist colonies, primarily the Three Lakes Nudist Camp. Badeaux was a sergeant on the police force in New Orieans and resigned in 1958 after public officials allegediy thirarted his efforts to uncover organifed sexual degeneracy, because some of the higherups in the community were involved. He castigates primarily Mayor deLesseps 8 . Morrison, who allegedly purposely overlooked the sexual degeneracy situation even though his political success was based on a "clean government" campaign. Badeaux refers to the Superintendent of Police, Provosty A. Dayries, as inept and bungling, and told of the administration who constantiy threw obstecles in the path of the organized sexual degeneracy investigation.

Badeaux's investigation primarily involved the Three Lakes Nudist Camp, which he claims is the center of sexual degeneracy in the New Orleans area. He further belleves that the international nudist movement is nothing but a cover-up for unspeakable sexual activities between its members, sometimes reaching nationwide proportions through "wife-swapping parties." The primary target of Badeaux's investigation into nudism and its allied degenerate activities is one Louis Stewart, and he is the primary subject in an Investigation opened by the Bureau under the White Slave Traffic Act clasatfication in October, 1958. This investigation by the Bureau is still pending

## Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

although numerous U. S. Attorneys declined prosecution. On December 22, 1958, Stewart pleaded guilty in United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, to two counts of sending obscene matter through the mail, and was sentenced to 18 months in the custody of the Attorney General on each count to run concurrently. This investigation was handled by postal authorities. This matter has been followed in the Crime Research Section since July 30, 1958, as a research matter in connection with our sex offender file, because of the alleged degeneracy involving interstate travel on a national basis for immoral purposes.

## REFERENCES OF INTEREST TO FEI

In Chapter 10, Badeaux reproduces some letters pertaining to his investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a sergeant on the police force into organised degeneracy. On Page 271 a letter appears from Senator Allen $J$. Ellender to the president of the Greater Gentilly Civic Council, Inc., of New Orleans, to the effect that he is referring lis request for Federal assistance to the FBI. On Page 273, 2 letter from the Director to Senator Ellender dated 2-21-58, is reproduced, advising that our New Orleans Office developed intormation that the activities of certain members of the Three Lakes Nudist Camp were being investigated by the New Orleans Police Department, the State District Attorney's Office in New Orleans, and the U. S. Postal Inspectors in New Orieans. The Director's letter informed Senator Ellender that a copy of his letter and its enclosures were forwarded to the Chief Postal Inspector.

On Page 272, Bideaux writes that the investigation into the activities of certain members of the Three Lakes Nudist Camp referred to by Mr. Hoover was nothing more than an attempt by the New Orleans Police Department to hide the existence of the international degeneracy ring. He adde he furnished the FBI in New Orleans with clear evidence of the international degeneracy ring and that perhaps it was forwarded to Mr. Hoover and perhaps it was not. He then aays, "At any rate, a short time after Mr, Hoover wrote the letter to Senator Ellender, the Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the FBI announced his retirement." Badeaux also stated that contrary to what Mr. Hoover stated, the State District Attorney's office in New Orleans condacted no investigation.

Despite Badeaux's claim that the State District Attorney's oftice had not entered the Investigation, our New Orleans Office advised by alrtel dated 8-5-58 that the chief investigator for the state District Attorney'e oftice, John J. Grosch, had injected himself into the investigation and was being assisted by Sgt. Badeaux.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Aa a result of information being developed that members of the nudist movement in New Orleans and elsewhere had transported their wives interstate for "wife-swapping parties," the New Orleans Office advised by airtel dated $10-15-58$ that a White slave Traffic Act case had been opened. Thie investigation is still pending (Buflie 31-86928), although numerous U. S. Attorneys have declined prosecution.

Badeaux also devoted part of his book to Guy Banister, former FBI SAC. He stated that he was assigned to investigate organized degeneracy in 1956 by Banister, who was then Assistant Superintendent of the New Orieans Pollce Department. He indicates that he only trusted Banister, and Chapter 2 states Banister was dismissed from the New Orleans Police Department "after it was charged that Banister, a high-ranking police official, had capriciously drawn his revolver in a public place." Badeaux indicates Banister's dismissal was the first blow in a series of unfortunate incidents which blocked his inveatigation of organized degeneracy.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS

## PREFACE

After quoting the Director regarding obscene literature, Badeaux atated that for two years while an employee of the New Orleans Police Department he investigated organized sexual degeneracy. His conclusion was that organized nudism is a menace to the moral structure of America and that nudism has decelved many into forwarding a nefarious aim which is to reduce human beings to the atatus of beasts. Budeaux remarked, however, that a week after linking the nudist movement to widespread sexual degeneracy he became the target of such abuse and harassment from official sources that he was compelled ultimately to resign from the police department. His evidence was suppressed, newspapers maintained an editorial sllence, clergymen pretended not to know what the furor was about, and a huge gambling probe was undertaken to outshine his investigation. He claims that sexual degeneracy was being practiced by some of the nicer element in the seclusion of their nice homes, which is the reason why his investigation became bogged down.

## PROLOGUE

This deals with the election of deLesseps S. Morrison as mayor of New Orleans on a clean government campalgn, and the fact that actually the city government did nothing to clean up the city. It aleo attacks Provosty A.

## Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Dayries, who "came to the Dapartment sufficiently bereft of knowledge and qualifications in police work to insure his complete dependence on someone cise in making deciaions." Dayries is demcribed as a tool for Mayor Morrison.

## CHAPTER 1

9 . Badeaux discusses how his investigation got under way in 1956 at the direction of Mr. Cuy Banister, then Assistant Superintendent of the Nev Orleans Police Department. The Investigation was to cover sexual degeneracy, sexual misbehavior, sex crimes and pornography in general to determine whether there was any pattern or organization. He stated that just as the inveatigation began to uncover what they were seeking, Banister was dismissed from the police department.

## CHAPTER 2

Badeaux refers brielly to the dismiseal of Banister from the police department and states that the police department intormation office gave out mialeading data to the press concerning the charge of the pistol-drawing incident in a public place. He states thie misleading data reflected unfavorably on Banister. He etates that Banister insisted that he continue his investigation, but that officialdom constantly thwarted his efforts.

## CHAPTER 3

In this chapter Badeaux continues the discussion of how his efforts were thwarted by high officials and how he finally prosented some of his evidence betore a grand jury. He stated that the grand jury went out of office before he could make any complete and subetantial case.

CHAPTER 4
B te ux here del le wh hie efforte to place an undercover agent in a nudist colony and his final decision to use his brother. Don Bademux, as this agent, when others of low moral character were too eager to infiltrate the nudist movement. He remarks, however, that his brother was completely taken in by the nudists at the Three Lakes group and did not consider them to be immoral persons.

## CHAPTER 5

Badeaux takes up further the fact that his brother is hoodwinked by the nudists and states that while his investigation revealed that one Louis

## Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Stewart was the ringleader in sexual orgies, his brother sctually defended Stewart as being an upright individual. Badeaux manages to obtain poaveasion of a large collection of pornography which belonged to stewart.

## CHAPTER 6

This chapter continues with the fact that Badeaux's brother refuses to believe Stewart is an immoral person, and Badeaux's efforts to obtain pornographic material which was in Stewart's posmession.

## CHAPTER 7

This chapter deals with the philosophy of nudism and ite international aspects as well as its efforts to closis its immorality through a eonnection with religion.

## CHAPTER 8

Badeaux attempts to identify nudism as a subtle tacet of Marxian revolutionary tactics. He points out that Christian religion and its concomitant, the sacredness of family life, are repugnant to the communists, and that nudism is the mont effective onslaught yet devised against the married state and family life. He points out that nudiot propaganda is nearly as effective as communist propaganda.

## CHAPTER 9

This chapter deals with how nudists attompt to inject reltgion into their cult in an effort to make their activities righteous, and further goes into the philonophy of the nudist movement and the beauty and sanctity of the human body.

## CHAPTER 10

This pertains to the record of Louls Stewart as an outstanding oxample of the exaggerated claims of nudists to propriety. Badeaux states that In 1939
, as a young boy, stewart was convicted of the crime of robbery in Virginia, and sentenced to the pentientiary for 20 years. In 1940 he recelved 3 conditional parcon contingent upo filt being removed to the Vigina hereceivec schoodtior Boym. In October, 1941, he was released from penal custody by a conditional pardon from Virginia's governor. The chapter also contains reproduetions of

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
applicationsfrom persons recrutted into nudism by Stewart. The remainder of the chapter deals with the bixarre and disgusting activities of some of the nudists invarious sexual orgles.

## CHAPTER 11

This chapter pertains to the arrest of Stewart by Badeaux and the revealing of his true immorality to the brother, Don Bedeaux, who until this revelation had protected Stewart.

## CHAPTER 12

This chapter is a reproduction of some of the evidence which Badeaux obtained and while he states that much of it is too revoling to be reproduced, that which he used is extermely disgusting, reflecting the letter:

- written back and forth between wife-swappers, showing sezual adherence as well as masochistic orgies. He reproduces some photographs of nudes and seminudes, as well as former applications filled out by persons for entry into the basest kind of sex clubs.


## CHAPTER 13

This chapter deals with pornography, which is used by the nudists to stimulate themselves and to induce others to join the movement. This chapter shows they have complete contempt for God, religion, and normal sexual relationships.

## CHAPTER 13

(Badeaux has two Chapter IJ's, Obvtouely an error)
This chapter deals with some of the disgusting activities of the degenerates, and Bedeaux quotes them in their descriptions of some of their experiences. He also reproducen applications for entry into sexual degeneracy rings or clubs.

## CHAPTER 15

This chapter contains further correapondence between wifeswappers and their immoral semal activities.

CHAPTER 16
This deals further with the efforts of the officials to euppress the evidence Badeaux had obtained.

# Jones to DeLoach Memorandum 

## CHAPTER 17

Chapter 17 deals with the fact that some allegedy unscrupulous authorities tried to suppress Badeaux's activities by revealing that his brother was a member of the nudist camp, and talses up an arrest by Badeaux and other officers in Okaloosa County, Florida.

## CHAPTER 18

This chapter dealg further with Badeaux's alleged troubles with his superiors, who attempted to suppress his information, and the fact that Police-Superintendent Dayries became highly incensed beciuse of all of the publicity which went to Badeaux as a result of the breaking up of the sex ring. Badeaux resigned from the Department.

## CHAPTER 19

Chapter 19, as set forth before, deals with the fact that Badeaux did receive recognition from some quarters, and reproduces some letters pertaining to his activities. As set forth previously, one of these is a letter from the Director to the Greater Gentilly Civic Council.

CHAPTER 20
Chapter 20 deals further with E teaus's resignation and the fact that he was called before the grand jury to wstify, but he doesn't go into what his teatimony involved. Chapter 20 pertain to a write-up of the results of the investigation.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE HUBERT J. BADEAUX
Buflles reflect that as Agent in Chas?a of the Division of Intelligence Affairs, New Orleans Police Department, Badeatw Paxty inveatigations in that city. On March 8, 1957, he teatified before the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, State of Loisisiana, and atated he had thousands of documents to back up the charge of the Communist Party's infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); that communist leaders stated the Communist Party pledged to resolutely defend the NAACP. THe stated the Communist Party was active in Louisiana and there was some activity in Baton Rouge. He testifled the communists would infiltrate the Catholic church. He suggested the formation of a statewide "red-hunting group, to supplement the FBI, probably as part of the state police. (62-103863)

Jonem ta DeLasch Menomandum

The Nay 7, 1057, whtion of the Hew Orteana, Loukiana, tem, reported that in

 communtsta. (62-101087-21-A) On Aprit 6,1956 , Dadaux testified betore the Senate Subcominitee to investegate the Adminitration of the Hternal Scensity Act and Other Internal stacuzizy law of the Cownittee on the Judictary Scoge of Sovith Activity h tie Unted State nt New Orleane, relitive to papera and pormonal affectel belonging to Runter pitte orboll, wheh tero weized by the Nev Orleans Police Departatent. (82-38117-1901) On May 6, 1557, Rudeaux reportedly appened before the Jackson (iviestesippi) Citwens* Counct and discuased sachics of communist subvaralon. (105-34237-33) On May 10,1057 , Dudeaus wrote the Drector thanking him for anading him a Uniform Crims Reports bulletin in response to his request of april 13,1957 , and or the Bureau's arranghy to bend futare issues of the report to him. Ee le not now on the Unillorm Crime Reports bulietin maling uist. (83-1-10811)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## The American Embassy

Rome, Italy

Date:
April 2, 1959
To:
Director, FBI
Legato", Rome (94-2)
Subject:
"THE FBI STORY" PUBLICITY
${ }^{6}$ Book Reviews
Attached hereto is an article which appeared in the Rome daily newspaper "LA VOCE REPUBBLICANO" on $3 / 12 / 59$. The article, which is captioned "The Story of the FBI," is a book review of Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story."

Although the review does not appear to be too well written, comments about the Bureau and the book are favorable.

Also attached for the Bureau's information is a free translation of the article.

Enclosures (6)



C. D. DELOACH

## "REDEDICATION TO FHEEDO: EOOL EY BENJARIN GINZBURG

Irving Ferman has civen me an advance copy of captioned book. He states there is criticism of the Director and the Eureau in this book. The book is copyrighted "1959, published by Stimon and schuster, Incorporated."

It is suguested tir. Sullivan's section, the Central Research section, review this book for matters of interest pertainin; to the FBI. The book should be retumed to my office after review.

Enclosure
$1-$ Ir. Eelmont
$1-$ IIr. Jones Sullivan
CDD:ejp
(5)

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176 \text { APR } 1 \times 1959
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Mir. A. H. Belmont

March 20, 1059

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Nix. W. C. Sullivan

- Book Reviews
"REDEDICATION TO FREELOLI"
By Benjamin Ginzburg
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. It strongly attacks all loyalty-security programs, includes numerous critical references to the Bureau and the Director, and parallels views of Cooks article in "The Nation" in October, 1958. Ginzburg claims that public has now been conditioned to accept continued existence of "antilibertarian institutions" (congressional investigating committees, prosecution of individuals for their political views, and loyalty-security programs). He deplores expansion of loyalty-security programs and claims that rights of communists cannot be abridged without undermining rights of all citizens. Alleges that spurious communist menace was created by Dies Committee in 1930's as part of Dies efforts to discredit the New Deal. Postwar revelations of communist espionage lent further credence to the myth of the menace of communism. When loyalty program of Truman Administration was promulgated, the communist menace was, in effect, established by law. Ginzburg argues that loyalty-security programs are not effective in keeping spies out of Government, and he calls for their immediate and complete elimination and for a return to the Bill of Rights. Ginzburg born 2-15-98 in Russia and holds degrees from Columbia and Harvard. From 1955 to 1957 employed as research director for Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Eights. Investigations of Ginzburg by Bureau in 1542, 1951, and 1955 developed information that he is considered a "progressive," a "left winger, ${ }^{\text {" }}$ and an evolutionary, as opposed to a revolutionary, Marxist. Declared "eligible on loyalty" by Civil Service Commission in 1051. Ginzburg announced as one of contributors to October, 1008, issue of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) publication "Eights" which was to have dealt exclusively with FBI but which was not published.
RECOMLENDATION: None. For information. The book is enclosed for return to Inspector DeLoach in accordance with his request.


## Enclosure



1-Miss Butler
$1277=14552$
1- Mir. Belmont


Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"

## DETALLS

By memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated March 12, 1959, Inspector DeLoach adivised that Irving Ferman had furnished an advance copy of Ginzlburg's book and recommended that it be reviewed by the Central Research Section.

## The "Antilibertarian Institutions"

Ginzburg's booik, published by Simon and Schuster, is an expanded version of an article by him which appeared in the July 6, 1954, Issue of "The Reforter" and which was previously reviewed (121-32694-22), Ginzburg concedes that there has been an impiovement in civil liberties since the death of Senator Joseph McCarthy. He claims, however, that the American public has been conditioned to accept the continued existence of the "antilibertarian institutions" which have developed in the past 20 years "in the name of tighting the menace of Communism." These are identified as the "public pillorying" of the "holders of unorthodox opinions" by congressional investigating committees, the prosecution of individuals for their political beliefs rather than overt zets, and a "vast network" of loyalty-security programs which "punish" individuals for their "unorthodox ideological sympathies and associations." Since these institutions will not disappear voluntarily, positive action must be taken to "shake them off." (pp. 1-19)

## Freedom Is Indivisible

Ginzburg deplores the "expanding universe" of loyalty-security programs which now are applied not oniy to Federal employees but members of the Armed Forces, employees of private industry working on classified contracts, seamen and longshoremen, and individuals applying for passports and Government pensions. He claims that these programs are directed against not only communists but suspected communists, genuine or suspected former communists, members of present or former organizations in which communists are known or suspected to have been active, and all persons suspected of supporting causes champloned by Communist Party, USA, "or any other suspect organization." He argues that, since freedom is indivisible, the rights and liberties of communists cannot be abridged without undermining the rights and liberties of all citizens. (pp. 20-58)

## Spurious Menace

Ginzburg claims that a spurious communist menace was created during the 1930's by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as part of Congressman Dies' efforts to discredit the New Deal. In 1941, a "Dies-inspired" rider was attached
to the Department of Justice Appropriation Bill which ordered the FBI to investigate Government employees who were members of subversive groups or who advocated the overthrow of the Government. In complying with this provision, described as "the greatest and most fateful step" in promoting the myth of the communist menace, the Executive Branch included membership in communist front groups as one of the cxiteria for determining fitness for Government employment. This led to the acceptance of the principle of guilt by association. Ginzburg concedes that those responsible for administrating the loyalty-security programs are sincere in their bellefs regarding the gravity of the communist menace but claims that, after 20 years of "emotional warfare" against communism, it has become impossible for them to make an objective appraisal of this threat. (pp. $59-101$ )

## Spy Scare

Cinzburg then claims that the spurious communist menace was afforded a "powerful impetus" by the revelations of communist espionage activity after World War II. He claims that, since Dies had by then retired from the scene, the views of the FBI and other intelligence agenctes prevailed. He charges that the FBI "enthusiastically accepted" the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley because it provided a "retroactive justification" of the Bureau's previous investigations of subversive activity. At the same time, he alleges, the Bureau admitted (in a letter to the White House dated $2-1$-46) that it would be practically impossible to prove her charges. As a result of hearings "inspired and provoked" by the FBI, the House Civil Service Subcommittee established the principle that persons of "questioned loyalty" should be excluded from Government service and that all doubts should be resolved in favor of the Government. When this was followed by the Executive Order of President Truman establishing the loyalty program, the reality of the communist menace was, in effect, established by law. (pp. 102-124)

## Loyalty-Security Programs Ineffective

As a result of the Cold War and the fusion of the communist menace with the traditional hatred of spies, the idea of protecting the country from communist espionage has developed to the point where it has become an "absolute value," which takes precedence over all other social interests, many of which are of equal or greater importance. Ginzburg claims that the loyalty program has not only falled to uncover any spies but did not prevent the Government employment of Judith Coplon and Joseph Petersen (who passed classified information to Dutch officlals). Claiming that all loyalty-security programs will become inoperative in a period of all-out war because of the delays involved in obtaining clearance, he argues that they are a "luxury" which the Nation can afford only in peacetime. (pp. 125-138)

The book concludes with a brief review of the unfavorable public reaction to the Alien and Scdition Law of 1798 and the Palmor Raids which followed World War II. In the latter connection, the Director is described as the link between the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont Re: "Redeuication to Freedom"
old Bureau of investigation and the present FBI. These examples are cited in support of the author's call for the American public to overcome its "moral and intellectual lethargy" and talre immediate steps to "dismantle all the antilibertarian machinery that we have erected to combat the mythical Communist menace in the United States and go back to the Bill of Rights." (pp. 139-165)

## Other Charges

In addition to the above attacks on the Bureau, Ginzburg also charges that:

By tapping telephones, conducting "promiscuous" surveillances, and compiling "dossiers," the FBI has become "a law unto itself." (pp. 42-45)

The Bureau "launched a shameless and illegal lobbying drive" to reverse the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Jenciss case. (pp. 49-50)

The FBI, although unable to corroborate the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentiey, treated it as a confirmed fact. (p. 52)

The FBI is Hely to succumb to the temptation to "fabricate" evidence. (p. 57)

The Director, in spite of the decrease in Party membership, insists that the communist menace is greater than ever and characterizes those who are fighting for civil liberties as "dupes. of the Communist conspiracy, " (p.63)

The case against Judith Coplon was dismisged because the FBI had tapped her telephone and had arrested her without a warrant. (p. 103)

The FBI was able to "usurp the function of policy making on loyaltysecurity, "and the Truman loyalty program should have been named the J. Edgar Hoover loyalty program because the Director was "primarily responsible for bringing it about." (p. 106)

The FBI "lobbied" lor an expansion of its functions and powers under the loyalty program. (pe. 113-117)

> Although Secretary of State Dulles was investigated by the Bureau, "who clears the FBI"? (p, 135)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"

The Director, in a memorandum to Assistant fittorney Ceneral Donovan dated October 18, 1924, admitted that the Department of Justice had no right to investigate the aetivities of communists after World War I. (p. 160)

## Miscellaneous Criticism

Ginzburg is also highly critical of the use of confidential informants; the "abuses" in the trials of Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs, and the Smith Act and Internal Security Act of 1950. He lauds Cyrus Eaton's criticism of the FBI over a national television network; describes Fred 3. Cook as an "experienced and disinterested newspaperman"; and relies heavily on Max Lowenthal's book as the source for his comments on the Palmer Raids.

## Observations

Ginziburg's book shows a complete lack of any awareness of the menace of communism, Reinhold Niebuhr, who wrote the introduction, felt it necessary to point out that, in his opinion, "the Communist conspiracy was more dangerous than the author assumes." Cinzburg's complete naivete on this question is best illustrated by his claim that the extensive communist infiltration into practically every aspect of Amertcan life during the 1980 's actually "served the cause of democracy."

In view of the announcement that Ginzburg would be one of the contributors to the special issue of the ECLC publication "Rights" on the FBI, it is interesting to note that the views expressed in his book, "Rede iication to Freedom, " closely parallel the underlying theme of the article by Fred J. Cook in the Cctober 18, 1958, issue of "The Nations" (pp. VIII, 82-83)

## The Author

Ginzburg was born February 15, 1898, in Russia and resides in Arlington, Virginia. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1919 and received his Th. D. from Harvard University in 1926. Outside of the periods 1948-1951, when he operated a radio station in Norwalk, Connecticut, and from 1855-1057 when he was research airector of the Senate Subeommittee on Constitutional mights, he has been employed in vaxious capacities as a writer. Applicant-type investigations of Cinzburg were conducted in 1042 and 1955 in connection with his' Federal employment. He was investigated under the Loyalty Erogram in 1951 and declared "eligible on loyalty" by

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"
the Civil Service Commission. These investigations disclosed that Ginzburg is regarded as a "progressive," a "left winger," and an evolutionary, as opposed to a revolutionary, Marxist but one who is not disloyal to the United States. A summary of the information available on Ginzburg was furnished to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary by letter dated October 6, 1855. In July, 1958, he submitted a statement urging the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to reject proposed legislation which would authorize the Secretary of state to refuce passports to communists. Ginzburg was listed in the September, 1058, issue of "Rights," official publication of the ECLC as one of the contributors to the October, 1958, issue of that publication which would be devoted exclusively to the FBI. This issue has not been published as yet. (77-14552; 100-419026; 121 32694; 100-384660-450)

## Office Memo indium UNITED ST HES GOVERNMENT

 то : Mr. A. H. Belmont Mid $b$ from: W. C. Sullivanhalasubject: REQUEST BY DIRECTOR FOR REVIEW OF
BOOK "FOR THE SKEPTIC," BY LYLE H. MUNSON CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
ORONA明时
Reference is made to the enclosed newspaper clipping from the New York Journal American dated April 24, 1959, concerning a book
 entitled "For the Skeptic," which is to be published soon. The Director noted: "We should take a look at this book." As the enclosed clipping indicates, the book is to be published May 1, 1959, and will be available
 through a New York City book firm. The New York office is being instructed to obtain the book immediately on publication and to send it to the Central
 Research Section for review.

This matter will be closely followed and upon receipt of the book a review of it will be prepared.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

Enclosure

## O

CDC: 1 mm (5) lemur

1 -Mr. Belmont
1 -Section tickler
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1-Mr. Brennan

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DO-7
FROM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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TO
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. McGuire __ ()
Mr. Mohr ___ ()
Mr. Parsons _ ( )
Mr. Rose _ ()
Mr. Tamp __ ()


Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan ___
Mr. Holloman __ ()
Miss Kandy ___ ( )
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Remarks:


10 MAY 11959


## 'FOR THE SKEPTIC'



## Book Pinpoints Red Scheme

Any notion that Communist leaders or their fol- ligence agent with both the ties previously exposed in "thit lowers in this country sincerely desire peaceful Oifice of Strategic Services and country. |co-existence with the West is blasted in a unique new book, to be published May 1.

Entitled "For the Skeptic." it consists entirely of extracts from records of Congressional committees, assembled in their past probes of now-infamous Red conspiracies in the United States.

Yet the book is as timely as tomorrow in its warning to all Americans.

## COMPLETE DOMINATION

While invaluable both as a reference work and as fas-committee reports and key cinating, real-life cloak-and- testimony is Lyle H. Munson cagger reading, its major im- 41, former Government intel-
portance is that the warning message and supporting proof are contained in the same official words.
That damning, inescapable message-made without running outside comment-is that communism always has and always will seek the complete subjugation of every other political system in the world. Compiler of the extracted committee reports and kex
testimony is Lyle $H$. Munson new, 200 -page book, which is subtitled "Selected Reading on Communist Activity in the United States of America," Munson declares the material it contains is the distillation of 100 hearings.

## FIRST SUCH BOOK

He says that in the course of reading some 22,000 pages of testimony, he became convinced of the need for a single book containing highlights of he most notorious Red activi-
"I was constantly reminded ${ }^{\text {in }}$
 cluded by law from publishing such reports, the Executivol Branch generally has refrainod from doing so, and the Judiciary has shunned doing so."
Material is presented on 1it-tle-known or forgottop kes. points of all the notorious cases, ranging from recruitment for the Abraham Lincoln Brigads in the Spanish Civil iWar to the recent Hollywood spy ring exposed by double-agent Elris Morros.
The sum total of the testi-



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mony, documents and findings; cited serves to underscore for today; tomorrow and until communism is wiped out the dec-1 laration of Whittaker Chambers before a House subcommittee in 1948.
"Every Communist in the U. S.," he said as quoted in "For the Skeptic," is either an actual or a potential spy or saboteur and a permanent enemy of this isystem of government."
The Munson book, which contains an index of more than 400 names and organizations mentioned in the text, may be obtained by sending $\$ 3$ to Th Bookmailer Inc.', Box 101, Muid ray Fill Station, New York If
N. Y. N. Y.

You'll enjoy the hilarious ad. ventures of Blondie, Jiggs and Maggie, Beetle, Bailey and many others . . . in the 2 BIG


Office Memoir drum - united stat government
to : Mr. A. H. Belmont
from : Mr. W. C. Sullivan
OM r. W. C. Sullivan Log
subject: IN EVERY WAR BUT ONE by Eugend/Kinkead
CENTRA RESEARCH MATTER


DATE: April 28, 1959


SYNOPSIS:
Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, discusses tactics used by Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and is summarization of lengthy Army study on communist indoctrination of U. S. Army prisoners of war in Korea. In chapter entitled "Espionage for the Enemy," Kinkead indicates that some 75 repatriated prisoners of war had been "recruited to act as spies and had returned from prison with definite missions as enemy agents in the United States." Investigation conducted by Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence into this matter has completely debunked this allegation. Army has only one case with adequately substantiated or documented information concerning former prisoners of war who admitted accepting communist espionage missions. FBI mentioned on page 57, 64 , and 81 in a nonderogatory fashion.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information of the Director.


1 -Section tickler
1-L.L. Whalen
1-Mr. Belmont
1-M.A. Jones
1-C. D. DeLoach


Memórandum to Mr. Belmont Re: "In Every War But One"

## Book is Expansion of Article Written in 1957

This book is an expanded version of an article entitled "The Study of Something New in History, " written by Eugene Kinkead in The New Yorker for October 26, 1957. It represents a discussion of tactics used by the Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and is actually a summarization of an intensive, five-year study made by the U.S. Army of the effect of communist indoctrination on those of its men held prisoners during the Korean War. Bureau files reflect no derogatory information regarding Kinkead, an editor of The New Yorker. They do, however, indicate past difficulties with The New Yorker in that it has been somewhat irresponsible and unreliable with regard to references concerning the Director and the FBI. (94-3-4-230-80)

## Army Study of Repatriated American Prisoners of War

In Every War But One reflects the analysis of a detailed study by the U.S. Army of almost four thousand case histories of American soldiers taken captive in the Korean conflict who were returned to us. The study began in the Summer of 1950 and ended on July 29, 1955. Its broad aims were to evaluate both the communist treatment of Army prisoners, and the various problems that this treatment raised, including its military, medical, psychiatric, propaganda, and legal effects. In addition, the study noted the possible hazard to national security posed by American soldiers who had undergone prolonged ideological pressure at the hands of the communists and had been since discharged from the service.

## Korean War Unique

According to the author, the Korean War was unique in that it was the only war in which the United States has fought that American prisoners of war have posed a grave problem. The survey indicated that (1) during the entire conflict there was not a single successful American escape from a permanent prison camp; (2) twentyone American prisoners chose to remain in Korea; (3) almost one out of three collaborated in some manner with the enemy; and (4) $38 \%$ died in captivity--a higher prisoner death rate than that of any of our previous wars including the Revolution.

## Well-Planned Communist Program

As a result of its study, the Army has concluded that the techniques of indoctrination, interrogation, and manipulation of the flow of prisoners' mail, "were part of a well-planned communist program which had three aims. First, the program sought to disseminate propaganda favorable to communism and unfavorable to the West across the world, particularly in the critical areas of Asia and Africa.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

Second, it sought to control prisoners with a minimum of difficulty and a minimum use of guards. Third, it sought the outright conversion of American prisoners to communism--or, failing that, at least their acquiescence to the possible rightness of the communist position. The Army believes that this program succeeded in achieving its first two aims. Propaganda was made and was successfully disseminated; prisoners were controlled with a minimum of effort. The Army feels reasonably doubtful about their achievement in the third aim." (In Every Ẅar But One, pp. 123, 124)

## Some 75 Espionage Agents Recruited by Communists

Kinkead, who assembled the material in this book in an interview pattern, credited Captain Bert Cumby, who was in charge of a special interrogation team in the Army's Far East Command with stating,
"'In the Far East intelligence section, during reprocessing, we were naturally very much on the lookout for such espionage agents among American returnees. Actually, some seventyfive did turn up on initial and subsequent screening, either in the Orient or on the high seas before getting back to port in the United States. They were well prepared, we found for their assignments. They had codes and fairly explicit instructions as to how to reach and recognize their future contacts-equipment that revealed how substantial was the planning that had gone into this project and how protracted the aims the Communists had in mind for these men. For example, they were instructed to make their initial contact, in most cases, only after six or seven years had passed after their return to the United States.' " (In Every War But One, pp. 77, 78)

According to Cumby,
"'The enemy had not only re-meducated this entire group of captives to come back and spy of their own free will against their country, but this re-education was so successful that it stuck--except in the few cases of those who confessed. Fortunately for us, their confessions implicated the others. We should, I think, be careful neither to overestimate nor to underestimate this. We knew it was a possibility to begin with; and we were completely prepared for the possibility. Provision has been made, of course, for these men to be carefully watched in the future. Actually, the majority probably do not realize that they are known Communist agents. ${ }^{1}$ " (In Every War But One, pp. 78, 79) :

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

Later in the book, Cumby reportedly stated,


#### Abstract

"'Keeping track of known, and also of potential, enemy agents is, of course, a two-fold task. . When they remain in the service, it's fairly easy. Once they leave it, the problem increases somewhat. We certainly can't and we don't want to, keep every potentially disloyal civilian returnee under observation for the next ten years. But the whereabouts of some of them have to be known so that they can be watched. It's a matter, of course, that has been considered by the top-level security people in the Army and definite plans have been made on how to deal with the problem. "" (In Every War But One, p. 188)


## Army Investigation Into Espionage Allegations

As a result of these allegations of espionage, an investigation was conducted into this matter by Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) and the following information in essence was brought to the attention of the Attorney General on March 13, 1959.

Allegations of espionage on the part of former prisoners of war in Korea by Kinkead were credited by the author to Captain Bert Cumby, an Army officer stationed in West Germany. ACSI, at the request of the Under Secretary of the Army, looked into this matter in detail and prepared a summary of the background of those prisoners who allegedly had a communist mission in the United States. ACSI has completely debunked this allegation since the information came from a source who proved to be unreliable and who was unable to substantiate his allegation in any part. The original source of the information is Preston E. Richie, a former Korean prisoner of war, who had a record of collaborating with the communists while imprisoned. He has now been discharged from the Army and is being considered for investigation by the Bureau. Army interrogations and investigations have also failed to substantiate the allegation.

With the exception of one case, the Army has no substantiated or documented information concerning former prisoners of war who admitted accepting communist espionage missions. There have been instances in which allegations were made that certain repatriated prisoners of war were "suspected" or "believed" to have accepted communist espionage missions, but those allegations were never adequately substantiated.

On February 27, 1959, the Secretary of the Army received a request from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, over the signature of Frances E: Walter, Chairman, for detailed information concerning this allegation that appeared in Kinkead's book. In addition, this allegation was debated on the Dave Garroway show March 16, 1959, by the author Kinkead and Brigadier General S. L. Marshall, Retired, who represents. a Detroit newspaper. (100-400646-5604, 5609, 5613, 5611; 100-405410)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont Re: "In Every War But One"

References to FBI

Page

## Quote

57

64
". . . Two hundred and fifteen cases (as compared to the 210 referred to the F.B.I.) were selected as deserving further study..."
"One of them, Cumby told me, was the most scurrilous he has ever seen. It came from the vice-president of an oil company who stated in unprintable language that he was going to see that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted an inquiry into the motives of every officer who took part in the trial on the government side, including the court members...."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

## Facts

The Army furnished us in excess of 300 counterintelligence files on returned prisoners of war whom the Army classified as security risks. We, in turn, reviewed these files to determine if we should open security investigations and also whether the cases should be referred to the Department for an opinion as to whether treason investigations were desired. Our standards for instituting security investigations of such returned prisoners of war were outlined in SAC Letter 53-15 and in practically every instance a security investigation was conducted. Also, in practically every instance the Department declined to authorize the institution of a treason investigation. A full treason investigation was conducted on each of the 21 prisoners of war who elected to remain in Korea. ( 100-400646)

The Batchelor case was handled entirely by the Army. Nothing can be identified with the unknown vice president of an oil company.


## SUITE FIVEFORTYTHRTEE••WASHINGTON UNION TRUST BUILDING

April 27, 1959

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a line to acknowledge with "thanks" your letter of March 30 th, which I found upon my return from New York City today.

I am very pleased you are in accord with my sentiments and I appreciate fully, "Policy" refrains you from makeing comments.

Your good wishes, sir, as well as those of your special Agent, C. Benjamin Fulton, more than compensate for our special trip to Washington.

I am happy to report that my literary agent is most optimistic about finding a publisher for "Story Telling Time".

REC 4 62-4 6855.20
When same is published I plan to send both of you autographed copies.
 that it was "You", sir, who indirectly planted the seeds for

BA 5-4020

## Ex- 135


$\because$ :


Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, -2-

April 27, 1959
the inspiration of my literary efforts to do something for the youth of America.

Thus, I say again "Thanks" and my fervent prayer is that I may one day thank "You" in person.

> Cordially,

DC-gm

Title of Book "THE SEVENTH DAY"
Author
Hans Hellmut Kirst
O Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


Domestic Intelligence Division
$\square$ Central Research, Room 7627
XX Espionage, Room 2714
$\square$ Internal Security, Room 1509
$\square$ Liaison, Room 7641
$\square$ Name Check, Room 6125 IB.
XX Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250

Obtain book for review

$\square$ required by this Section or Division

$\square$ Training \& Inspection Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Administrative Division
$\square$ ——_ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division
Book review not

## Identification Division

$\square$-Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

## $\square$ Investigative Division

$\square$
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ REC

## Laboratory Division

$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

## $62-46855-21$

$\square$ Crime Records Division $\square$ - Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$ MW MAY 291959

Nature of Book: New York Times book review attached: -
$\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen $\qquad$
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan -

Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

IN Western Germany, where business and industry prosper and politicians plan for when the grand old Chancellor retires, numerous citizens brood about a divided Germany and about Germany's probable role as the number one target for nuclear bombardment, if and when the sword of Damocles under which we all live falls. Among them no one, surely, broods more furiously than Hans Hellmut-Kirst, author of "The Seventh Day,"* a powerful propaganda novel that elequently champions a neutralist philosophy and pleads for peace.

It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Kirst's fundamental position to feel terrified by his book. As long as men of might threaten each oth-


Hans Hellmut Kirst er while juggling H-bombs, books like these are certain to terrify. The special quality of Mr. Kirst's book is that, although it is not distinguished as fiction, it is sardonically amusing as well as appalling.

Hans Hellmut Kirst, who served for twelve years as a professional soldier in the German Army, is one of the ablest and most popular novelists in post-war Germany. His bestknown work is a trilogy about the adventures of a humorously cynical soldier called Gunner Asch, in which German militarism is mercilessly ridiculed. That series was so popular in Germany that some people believe it contributed greatly to a general lack of enthusiasm for the Federal Republic's new army.

If "The Seventh Day" should be as popular, many Germans may feel that all is lost indeed, that some inept and well-meaning idiot is certain to start the first pebble rolling that will bring with it an avalanche of atomic bombs.

## A Curious Chronicle

This is a curious novel written in a curious form. At least half of it consists of transcripts of radio broadcasts, public speeches, military reports and minutes of cabinet and NATO meetings that chronicle six days of multiplying disaster-from a rising in Poland and fighting between the forces of the two Germanies to Soviet intervention and general atomic war. By the seventh day no one is left alive, at least in Central Europe, to listen to communiquês.
The other half concerns the destinies of more than a dozen strategically located
*THE SEVENTH DAY, By Hans, Hellmut
Kirst. 424 pages. Doubleday. \$4.95.
characters. These colorful and neatly silhouetted people move by so rapidly that following their affairs is somewhat breath-taking. Mr. Kirst hasn't tried to characterize them in depth, but he has certainly made them representative of many walks of life and has involved them in a huge variety of pitiful and dreadful circumstances.
"The Seventh Day" combines the bitter anger of a prophet denouncing the sins and follies of Nineveln and Babylon with the despairing pessimism of utter hopelessness. Nothing can be done, Mr. Kirst seems to say. Men of goodwill are helpless. The momentum of the cold war is too great. Statesmen, governments and peoples are too committed to prepared positions. Any small incident can launch a train of events that will destroy us all.

## Dashes of Cheer Added

Such resigned gloom does not make for exactly cheerful reading. Nevertheless a certain amount of cheerfulness keeps breaking into "The Seventh Day." Mr. Kirst is fond of many of his characters. He writes about them with humor as well as with pity. And in his quotations from the jargon of government officialdom, he writes with just enough parody to be satirically. entertaining while at the same time always sounding authentic. Nevertheless, expert as his statements by broadcasters, generals and politicians may be, they do grow tiresome. There are too many of them.
"The Seventh Day" in its general account of the outbreak and spread of the third world war is coldly realistic and thoroughly believable. That it should be believable is perhaps its most terrible comment on our unhappy age. But "The Seventh Day" is not just a book of general warning; it is a ( yeculiarly German book. Mr. Kirst is parcicularly distressed by the mere existence of two German states, and the very idea of their rival existence seems more outrageouls to him than it may to American readers. And he suggests more than once that the Federal Republic of Western Germany is almost as completely dominated by the United States as is East Germany by the Soviet Union.

This idea, of course, seems preposterous from our side of the Atlantic Ocean. If neither German government truly represents the German people, Mr. Kirst suggests, a third government uncontaminated by foreign influence might be able to do so. But with the grim realism that controls his entire book, he does not allow his advocates of a third all-German government to accomplish anything. They, too, are helpless in the track of the avalanche.

The other novels about the third world war that I have read seemed to me like rather dreadful science fiction. "The Seventh Day" may not be notable as fiction, but most of it is so convincing that it doesn't seem like fiction at all.

The Washington Post and $\qquad$
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Dally News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date $\frac{5-27-57}{\text { P. } 37 M}$

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CemTRAK 62-48855




 been ordored through Now Yort Office. Book has beear recetved and is roviowed herein.

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## EqMapmidiatronss:

1. For the information of the Director 140 MAY 131959




Book is complation of axtracte of teatimony, chieny concerning opvict eapicnage in the United Etates ctren by witneaces before Benato and Flowe compittev inveltouting subveraton. Editne over-a finvorable impreasion seon as andicote to smarr oanguign. Book afould reawhen Amoricuns to manace of commuatan an, minn

 of testimony of Larry E. Inriey, discructued former Fin Agtit.

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Memorandum to Mr. A. Ely Relying

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## DIMTARHE:

Kastregts a Tredmony

 subversion. Testimony included toxicity upon the major espionage cases from the Amerasia case to the Rosenberg case. In 188 pages the editor has distilled mach of the most disquieting testimony ever given on Soviet espiesme activity and targets in the United staten, and the assistance given to espiconge by the American communists.

Referral/Consult
$\square$

Memorandum to Mr. A. R. Belment


## References to the Directer and the FR

The Director was reforred to in comention with the Amaracis ciace. Munson Fresented excerpte of tostimony which stremed the FBirs diligent efturti in this case and the odde agrinat which the Bureasi whe forced to proceed. A partion of the inte Secretary of Defonse Forrestal's porsomal papers under date of Miny 88, 1945, were quoted including the comments of his then advisor: Lajor Correa. Correa "said that the Fhai thought that meness speedy acticm were taken important evidence would be diasipated, loot or dotioyed." Forrestar's remarks continued: "I asked Captain Vardminan to see to it that the Prenident whe informed in this matter and then I called Mr. Edgar Hoover (sic) and sugrented that he advise Mr. Tom Clarit and have him also see that the President is in full information of all the fucts in the matter as well as thes implicatione." (page 33)

There were numerour referencen to the FBI in this book. These selections were such as to crante an over-all favorable impression of this Bureay.

The book is seen to be timely with reference to the smear campaign. One of the most persistent and malicions lies of the smear campaignors is the charge that the FBI deliberately manufactured the menace of subver sion in this ceantry. The excerpts in this book, on the other hand, give convincing reality to the communist menace.

The FBI is given dae credit in sach passages as that appearing in commectlen with the Rosenberg cace there it is noted: "On Feborwary 3, 1050, on the basis of information furnimed by the Federal Bureau of haventigatisa, British authorities arreeted Dr. Henil fultas chaus Fechs,.." The total tappreamion created by this book is that of a timoly antidoke for the poison of the cerreit smear camptign.

Res: Fer the Rucytien






 and related to his appearacces before this boty 28, 25, 1849.

Fou will recall the difticultien that the preses has had with Yeriey. Unable to schinst to the work of an Ageat, Terley resignod om Octeber 1, 104t, at Which time he recoived ga dective reting of cony "Fair." Terloy violsted hat onth of ontice aigued meptomber 17, 1041 to protect the considantial chavactare of information learned by hin during his Bureau employsient by cilecleatss and


 inventigative reports, and Burean metes. Other dinciosures he made after hat
 invertinative work. After a lexs diry he Departient in cennilariag Eeriey's

 Ccorge toluoinky in 1900 ) that the purene hat pargecated him.









Memorandam to Mr. A. M. Belmant

## Re: <br> "For the reseytic"

 Edited by Lyle R. Manson, Book Reviewwho succeoded Sheifets in 1, y, 194. It is apparent frem the testiniony thent Kerley had been an FEI employee and the inference might be orrawn that his informaticn was derived frond his service with the Bireau. It whe mecespary to advise the Civil sorvice Commistion in cur letter of september 24, 1837, that our file, disclosed no informatica that Curchot was turned over to remprow by Ghoifete and no informaticn that Gurchot was in contact with Engparev. It is highly wifortunate that that book is now penlighed with this erromeous information repeated on its pages. (67-10850))

## CORCLUSIONE:

For the skeptic sounds a timely warning to Americans to keep alert to the living danger of communism in this country and to the deacly trand badus practiced by the Soviet Uaica in using the propagand phrase "pacofil eo-aditrase. " Favorable references to the FBI meattered throwhout the testimony promiee considorable potential in countering the mincar campaign.

It is exthomely unfortunate, hovever, that Corley's tostimony is incluslod. In the reviewer's opinion, this fect preciudes recommending this book.
date: May 11, 1959


The "Memorandum To All Bureau Officials and Supervisors" dated January 21, 1959, initiated a book review control by the Publications Desk, Central Research Section. This program is being closely followed to make it as efficient as possible. Current experience indicates that the mechanics involved in referring information regarding potential books for review to the various sections or divisions at the Seat of Government can be streamlined through the implementation of a form. The enclosed form. isirecommended as an effective means for expediting and cutting down on dictation and paper work of this kind.

In this connection, Central Research Section will continue to recommend for review books critical of the Director or the Bureau which have not been reviewed or considered for review. Books relating to communism generally, Bureau investigations, crime, law enforcement, and the like, which may be of interest to a particular section or division, will continue to be referred to the interested sections or divisions to determine whether the particular book should be obtained and reviewed.

In a little over three months, a total of twenty-six books have been routed through the Bureau for consideration as to review. These books have covered categories including the Mafia, segregation, Central Intelligence Agency and national security, proposed legal advisors for indigent defendants, prisoners of war, international communism, civil rights, corruption in city government, juvenile delinquency, sabotage, guilt by association, criminal law enforcement, and Federal committees.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed, suggested form be submitted to the Forms Desk, Training and Inspection Division, for approval.
$5-10(5-11-59)$
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TITLE OF BOOK
AUTHOR $V$ Ny
BOOK REVIEWS（62－46855）

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section． Without review，a spot check indicates the book relates，or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and／or Divisions．（See＂Nature of Book＂at bottom of page．）
（Please initial in the appropriate box，and return promptly to the Central Research Section．）

ROUTING

$\square$ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION Central Research，Room 7627 Espionage，Room 2714 Internal Security，Room 1509 Liaison，Room 7641
■ Name Check；Room 6125，I．B． Nationalities Intelligence， Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control，Room 1250 IDENIIFICATION DIVISION then gi rim l $\square$ $\qquad$ Section，Room
$\square$ TRAINING \＆INSPECTION DIVISION 広忩 1
$\qquad$ Section，Room $\qquad$


$\square$ FILES \＆COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION／


Book review not required by this Section or Division

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Obtain book for review


NATURE OF BOOK：\％+ ； $1 ;$ ＂

$62-46555-22$
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Title of Book $\qquad$

## Author

Book Reviews (62-46855)

## Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

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$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250

Obtain book
for review

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Book review not required by this Section or Division
$\square$ Identification Division
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$\square$ Files \& Communications Division
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$\square$ Laboratory Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

## $\square$ Crime Records Division

$\square \square \square$

## Nature of Book:

Title of Book "lWPROTRACTED CONFLICT, A Challenging Study of Communist Strategy" Author Robert'Strausz-Hupe, William R. Kintner, James Dougherty, Alvin I. Cottrell
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


ROUTING
$\square$ Domestic Intelligence Division $\square$ Central Research, Room 7627
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$\square$ Internal Security, Room 1509
$\square$ Liaison, Room 7641
$\square$ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250
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Training \& Inspection Division
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Administrative Division
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$\square$ Files \& Communications Division
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$\square$ Investigative Division
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Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$ Section or Division


DATE:

July 29, 1959
 SYNOPSIS:
ELK REVIEWS

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a focal point of information on matters pertaining to book reviews to be conducted at the Seat of Government (SOG). Through i the establishment of this desk, it is now possible to immediately determine the status of any book review which either has been done or is being done at the Bureau as well as books which have not as yet been reviewed. The main function of this desk is to keep aware of newly published books and to route the information to the appropriate section or division at the SOG for determination as to whether a book review is warranted. In the past six months twenty books have been reviewed at the sIG. The, Book Review Control Desk maintains tickler copies of these reviews for sixty days and maintains a card index concerning the books for a period of one year. Since the desk was established, it has received and resolved approximately forty inquiries concerning book reviews. The work procedure has been streamlined to eliminate unnecessary paper work, and the desk was established to function without any increase in personnel. Thus, the cost to the Bureau has been insignificant while the value of the desk as a focal point of evaluation and control has been proven by the number of inquiries it has resolved. No present changes are contemplated in the operation of the desk.

## RECOMMENDATION:



That the Book Review Control Desk continue to operate as a function of the Central Research Section in its presently established form.

1 -Mir. Belmont
1 -Miss Butler
1-Mr. Brennan
1 - Section Policy Folder
l -Section Tickler
CDB:bam (6)


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## DETAILS:

Purpose:
The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate the functions of the Book Review Control Desk in the Central Research Section.

Origin:
In December, 1958, Inspector John F. Malone recommended that a central control and repository for book reviews at the SOG be created by placing such responsibility with the already established Publications Desk in the Central Research Section. Inspector MaIone's recommendation was approved and the Book Review Control Desk was established in January, 1959. (100-352546-1755)

## Responsibility:

The new desk was to have responsibility for (1) recommendations, in general, and evaluation of requests concerning what book should be purchased and reviewed at the SOG and which division or section should prepare the reviews; and (2) maintenance of a properly indexed record of the pending and completed reviews, assignments, and an approximate period of time.

On January 21, 1959, a memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors was distributed advising of the establishment of the desk, its purpose, and its proposed method of functioning.

Control:
(1) A main control file ( $62-46855$ ) on the subject "Book Reviews" was opened in accordance with approval of a recommendation made in a memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont dated January 28, 1959. The original or a copy of all memoranda:": on book reviews is routed to this file.
(2) A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review was created-and is currently maintained by the Book Review Control Desk. The card maintained on each book includes the author; title; identity of the official, section, and division recommending purchase and review of the book; identity of the section and division to which the review was assigned; and the date the review was completed.
(3). In the memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors on January 21, 1959 , instructions were set forth that a tickler copy of all book reviews should be designated for the Publications Desk to assist in the proper maintenance of an index system on book reviews. Once each monthithe main control file on book reviews is checked to assure that everyone preparing book reviews is complying with these instructions.

## Policy of Reviews:

The Book Review Control Desk recommends for review books critical of the Director or the Bureau; books relating to communism generally; books concerning Bureau investigations, crime, law enforcement, and the like. Other books are reviewed upon the specific request of the Director or other Bureau officials. When the subject matter is general, the Central Research Section does the review. Where the subject matter indicates that a specific section or division would be interested because of related work interest, the book is routed for a decision as to whether a review should be done as well as for assignment of the review. The person responsible for the functioning of the Book Review Control Desk reviews daily publications and other periodicals to be alert for newly published books so that they may be brought to the attention of the appropriate section or division.

## Streamlining Procedure Adopted:

The routing of books for review or for recommendation as to assignment for review to another section or division by the Book Review Control Desk initially involved dictation and paper work which it has been possible to simplify. A form was devised and approved through which the dictation and paper work have been eliminated during the course of routing books or information concerning books to other sections or divisions by the Book Review Control Desk.

Over-all Value:
The over-all value of the function of the Book Review Control Desk stems from its role as a focal point of information concerning book reviews at the SOG. Whereas formerly there was duplication of effort, such as in two reviews being conducted by different section at the SOG, and there was ofteh time wasted through the efforts required to ascertain whether anyone else at the SOG was doing or had done a review that was contemplated, today it is immediately possible to: (1) determine if anyone already has done or is dong a review of a specific book; (2) obtain a copy of a review recently done; and (3) avoid duplication of reviews by various sections.

The value of the desk in this regard is shown by the fact that in six months approximately forty inquiries have been made of the desk by other sections or divisions at the SOG to resolve questions concerning book reviews.

Reviews Conducted:
In the 6 -month period of its operation, the Book Review Control Desk has considered for review approximately 51 books which from one source or another came to the attention of the Bureau. Of these, 20 have been reviewed either by the Central Research Section or other sections to which routed. Seventeen were determined not worth reviewing and the remaining fourteen were routed to other sections for a decision as to whether a review was warranted and were rejected on the basis of the decision of other sections.

The reviews which were done are broken down as follows:

Domestic Intelligence Division - 10
(Central Research Section-8 -Internal Security Section - 2)

Investigative Division-4<br>Crime Records Division-6

## Cost of Operation:

The establishment of the Book Review Control Desk has not added any significant cost to the Bureau's budget. The work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. The streamlining procedure used to facilitate routing eliminates the paper work of the new function, and the over-all value of the desk as a focal point of information has been established through the number of inquiries resolved by the desk.

Contemplated Action:
The process of maintaining tickler copies of reviews for review index cards for reference raised the question of the desirable length of time to maintain such records. Based on practical experience, it appears most advisable to maintain the tickler copies of reviews in accordance with standard Bureau instructions; that is, for a period of sixty days. Thereafter, inquiries concerning the reviews can be resolved either from the review index cards maintained or through the main control file. The review index cards have proven invaluable for reference purposes, and it appears most desirable to maintain them for one year in view of the numerous inquiries which can be resolved through them and without reference to files.

## Future Action:

The Central Research Section will continue to closely evaluate the work of the Book Review Control Desk to be alert for further streamlining procedures which may be introduced in connection with the function of this desk. At present, it appears no changes are necessary as the desk is functioning smoothly. In six months another status report on the operation of the desk will be submitted.

Dir. Walter C. Shaw, Sr. Chairman of the Lord c. C. Aurpay Company 351 frith avenue
NALispor, eanoylvania

The boat "The Ago of Truavon" by Lh. R. Ewhburne

instating it.

> Sincerely yours,

NOT2: We have had prior cordial corrcepondence with Shaw who has shown a great deal of interest in the Director's speeches and articles by restating some of them. This boots deals with numerous controversial subjects and the letter is purposely perfunctory in the event Shaw may $\mathrm{k}=$ desiricus of obtaining the Director's endorsement of it.

DCJ:jnb
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NOTE ON YELLOW:


Book requested by J. J. O'Connor, Internal Security Section, on $6 / 17 / 59$.

MAL:aml

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MALL ROOM $\square$ TELETYPE UNIT $\square$

Title of Book "TORCH OF LIBERTY"
'Author

## Louise Pettibone Smith

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division
$\square$ Domestic Intelligence Division $\square$ Central Research, Room 7627 Espionage, Room 2714 $\square$ Internal Security, Room 1509/Liaison, Room 7641
$\square$ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 Nationalities Intelligence, Room


## $\square$ Identification Division

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NOT RECORDED
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Investigative Division $\square$ Section, Room $\qquad$

## $\square$ Laboratory Division

 $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
## $\square$ Crime Records Division

Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$


Nature of Book: "25 years in the life of the foreign born in the U.S.A." See 100-7046-2892. Book placed in the Bureau Library.
$h^{-}$
$62-46.855-$

v. C. Sullivan

"GEEDVG THROUGH THE RLD" gPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS REvict
CENTEAL RTGEARCH 1GATTER
Gynonsic
Eugcne Lyons, Eenior Tditor of Reader's Digest gave spoech on Soviet blueprint for world domination betore Execudives' Club of Chicago, axay 5, 1959. Stated that the Troe Forld has refuscd to understand the nature of communism and the Acncricen businese community is particularly lax in this respect. Communiste inflexibly committed to pormancat rovolution and to coal of worldwide communist socicty. Agreements ontered into by incomlin, even if kept, are not binding upon rest of conmunist apparatus throughout world. Sovict leaders are afraid of an all-out war with the Vostern powers but do not desire all-out peace. Dolusion that we have been at peace is carefully nurtured by communists in ordex to recuce our vigilance. Communists use techaique of compeling Pestan world to center all ite attention on the crisis of the hour, such as Berlin today, thus diverting its mind from the larger pattern. While Erec Vorid must lecp its military streagth at peak, it must also use economic, political, and psychological methods to mect the communist challenge. Jir. Lyons doce not reter to the Dircctor or the DDI. Speech supplied by SAC R. D. Auerbach.

## RECOLTCNDATON:

nor your information.
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LLV: cla
(C)

1-Scction tickler
1- L. L. Whalen
1-Pir. Belmont

1-9. A. Jones
(1-62-46855


Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "SEEING THROUGH THE RED" SPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS EEVIEN

## LXONS SPEAKS ON SOVIET PLAN FOR WORLD CONQUEST

On May 8, 1050, Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of the Reader's Digcit, gave a talk concerning the Soviet formula for world domination before The Executives' Ciub of Chicago, Illinois. This speech was made available to the Burearby SACR. D. Auerbachthrough the medium of the Executives' Club News, dated 1 Tay 15, 1959, a copy of which is enclosed. The lixecutives ${ }^{\prime}$ Club of Chicago is a group of over three thousand businessmen who frcqueatly sponsor prominent speakers at luncheon meetings of the club. Among those who have appeared as guest speakers at the forums are Harry S. Truman, former President of the United States; Stuart Symington, U. S. Senator from Missouri; James D. Witchell, Secretary of Labor; Harold R. Medina, Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals; and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West Cerman Chancellor. (34-1-12565-29)

The Director and the EBI are not mentioned in Lyons' speech.

## FREE VORLD REIUSES TO UMDERETAND NATURE OF CORMTUNEN

Lyons emphasized that the great majority of the free peoples of the world have refused to understand the real nature of the communist challenge, and the Amcrican business community has been particulariy vulnerable on this scoro. In this conncction, he pointed to financicr Cyrus Eaton as one of the formost preachers of appeasement of communism today. Lyons refcrred to tho pressure applied by financial and businoss interests for ciplomatic recognition of Sovict Eussia in the thirties, the aid of thousands of foreign technicians (many of them Amoricans) for Stalin's first five-year plan, and the cordial reception universally given by American businessmen to Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy Premier, on his recent visit to the United States.

## KREMLIN PLAYS DUAL ROLE

In speaking of negotiations with the Soviets, Lyons said that for the communists, negotiation is not and never can be a road to genuinc accommodation-that they are inflexibly committed to permanent revolution with one communist world as its goal. The Kremlin plays a dual role--that of heading a conventional government, and at the same time as the spearhead of a world rcvolutionary movement. Agreements entered into by Moscow in its role as a government, even

## Memorandum to Mir. Bolmont <br> RE: <br> "SEEINE THROUCE TAL RED" GPILCH BY IUCDNE LYONS REVIET!

if they were kept, are not binding upon its world-vido apparatus of communist parties, fellow travelers, and paramilitary formediens. Lyons belicves thed the Ticotorn Covernments muth ctand firca in the prosent talls over the Eerlin crisis and give absolutely no coaccesions to he Sovieta, or the independeace of West Barlin vill be "chicelod avay."

## GOVIETS ATEATD OF AKMOUT WAR

According to Lyons, the Soviet leaders are ruthless but are not suicidal maniacs and actually fear a real var cven more than the Vostern powers. They bavo to reekoa with the poosibility of rebollion in the satellitea and they con not count the allogiance of their own subjects as a cortainty especially if the coaflict too's an unfavoxable buri. He decricd the assumplion by threc-weok tourists to Russia that the Eussian people are forvently bohind the rcginae and stated that the Iron Curtain isn't there to keep us out but to keep the Bussians in. After te years of absolute pover, the Covict dictatozship still docea't rich the slighted frecdow of epech and press and must coninue to scal its froaticro against outside ncwo and iccas by jamming and ceasorship ond modicval punichacato.

## 

Thile the Eremlin coes not desire to unleash an all-oat war, neither does it mant all-cat peace. The ultimato objectives of forld communiom cell for class struggle, civil wars where they can be fomented, constant world tcasica end chaos. Syon cays that the ditucion that wo have bect, and aro nor, at pence, is
 us psychologicolly. He describes thio mancuver as a "pocics of revoledionary jut-jticu thot eabled the communist vorld, ovea whon it roos cmall ond wicaly, to throy the vastly larecer and ctroagor nea-Eovict vorld. to

## DEADLY TECHNQUE

Can of the most deady of conmunite tcchaiguce has bod to compel the
 Goir minds from the larger pattera. Tocizy, it is Eorlin, but thore is olvo communist infiltration into the Fiddlo East, the Red Chinese build-up acminct Formosa, and systematic communist peatration into all the newly indepondeat and politically irnmaturo African countrics, in Zndia and Indonesia, sad in placos as har apart as the Couthera racitic and the Caribocon arca.

## MEESORLD'A COAL

Lyoas aoserta that while it is only common ense to mainfain our military vitality at peak eirongth that is not caoaga to win the batile acainst ho conmunide. Communism scored its greatest triumpho in the years whon the Erce World hold overcholming military cuperiority. Its adventage lies on othor levelc-in its superior grasp of the total historic picturcs, its zoal and consiotoncy, and its unswerving crive to a definite goal. The Free Vorld's goal chould bo just as dofindte, as clarly formulatod, as cpenly proclaimed-' 'namely to roll back and defeat communiom, liberativg the victims and frocing the rogt of manlind from the inculac of the Red nightore. " Fre must uce cconomic, political, and psycholotical mokads to moct the communist challcnge. Lyons coacludes by seging,

Tre con intonefry the tides of mutiny in the Red slave-ctatco. T.e can caploit overy Sovid valncrabllity, cxposo communict crimes and crachies, puactuse conmunid lica ond indict communist imperialism. Wic con mobilize the foreco of mozality and deecacy on both cidos of the ron and Eazaboo Curtains and orra man's inhoreat hunger for froctom and
 [JCW, Disy 82, 1050, p. 3)
of fundamental policies, to the articulation of shared interests, and to the investigation of the conditions for securing such policies and interests. The task, in its preliminary aspects, is one of stock-taking, of ascertaining and assessing with as much explicitness and specificity as possible, by utilizing all the insights and operational techniques offered by the contemporary social sciences, the policies actually sought and effectively applied by different decision-makers in their external interactions. From such stock-taking might emerge a map, as it were, of the configurations of public order that in fact presently obtain on a transnational scale. In its fullness, the task involved has been aptly discribed:
(1) to develop a jurisprudence, a comprehensive theory and appropriate methods of inquiry, which will assist the peoples of the world to distilguish public orders based on human dignity and public orders based either on a law which denies human dignity or a clenial of law itself for the simple supremacy of naked force; and (2) to invent and recommend the authority structures and functions (principles and procedures) necessary to a world public order that harmonizes with the growing aspiratons of the overwhelming numbers of the peoples of the globe and is in accord with the proclaimed values of human dignity enunciated by the moral leaders of mankind. ${ }^{18}$

This is the more precise statement of the challenging opportunity thrust upon scholars of international law. It is hoped that with or without further harassment, Mr. Jenks may turn his very considerable powers to the fuller exploitaion of this opportunity.

Florentino P. Feliciano $\dagger$

Masters of Deceit. By J. Edgar Hoover. New York: Henry Holt \& Co., 1958. Pp. 374. \$5.00.

Works such as the collage, African primitivist statuary, the canvasses of Jackson Pollack, and the finger painting of talented monkeys have revived debate recently over the classic problem of æesthetics-what is Art? Philosophers have noted that there are at least three analytical perspectives from which one can approach this question-the intention of the artist, the intrinsic merits of the work, and the subjective reaction of the viewer-and that one's judgment about a controversial work usually will depend upon one's vantage point. Although this seems a singularly inapposite opening for a review of J. Edgar Hoover's bestselling volume on communism, I find these exceedingly helpful terms in which to consider Masters of Deceit.

Hoover deals with five topics. He describes the personalities and doctrines of international communism from the days of Marx and Engels to the present,

[^37]a description which includes a sketch of early American communists. He discusses communism's appeal to certain Americans and why most of these people have broken with the theory or the party. The contemporary American Communist Party is portrayed in its "open" activities and, in a separate section, in its underground operations. Finally, Hoover offers a refutation of the "false religion" of communism and presents a brief program for insuring that Americans "stay free."

## The Author's Intention

Why, in 1958, did Hoover choose to write this book, and at its specific level? In his foreword, the author tells us that, since 1919 (when he made his initial "extensive and penetrating study" of the communist movement), he has been a close observer of communist ideas and activities. Now, he felt, it was vital to give the American public, without "sensationalism," the "basic, everyday facts of communism," presented "in almost primer form." Since Hoover describes Communist Party literature in the United States as "written in a simple style and slanted to the average reader," Masters of Deceit may be taken as an attempt to fight fire with fire.

His intention explains a good deal about the tone and flow of the volume. For example, the narrative of "day-to-day" life in the American Communist Party features passages such as the following:

Eleanor is washing the dishes. Her husband, Henry, has just gone to work. The two children are scurrying around the house, ready to leave for school.
Suddenly, there is a knock at the door. It is Ruth, who lives across the strect. Ruth is chairman of the East Side Communist Club. Her husband, Robert, is state secretary of the Communist Party and a full-time paid functionary.
"Starting the day out just right," smiles Ruth. "The kitchen is all cleaned up. You can come and help us." "1

Portraits of the personalities who shaped the communist tradition are in the same genre. Here, for example, is Hoover on Marx:

He was an intelligent child, but temperamental. At school his marks were superior, and his capacity for work, a trait that was to continue all through his life, tremendous. But he did not make friends easily, perhaps because of self-pride. He made arrogant remarks and wrote satirical verse. He was a "smart" young man, but already vain, bitter, and rebellious.

Strangely, his heart held an inner love for a home-town girl, Jenny von Westphalen. . . . She was beautiful, charming, and of a socially high rank, much higher than that of the Marx family. She, too, was desperately in love, but she feared to tell her parents. What would they think-the $\underset{\text { Marx }{ }^{2}}{\text { daughter }}$ of Privy Councillor Ludwig von Westphalen marrying Karl Marx ? ${ }^{2}$

1. P. 147.
2. P. 14.

Those who might wonder whether Marxist-Leninist theory lends itself to "primer" form will find this author equal to the challenge. Marx, he explains, "joined two very old ideas:"
(1) That everything in the universe, whether a blade of grass, a human being, or society itself, is constantly changing and at the same time is in conflict. This is called dialectics. (2) That God doesn't exist and the world is composed of "living" matter. Hence, man is walking dust, without spark or image of his divine Creator. This idea is called materialism; hence, dialectical materialism. ${ }^{3}$

Whether Hoover struggled through draft after draft to produce these simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people, or whether they tripped effortlessly from his pen, we cannot know. We do know that he eschewed the services of a polished ghost writer; that he set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description. Sophisticates who no longer find McGuffey's sentence structure as challenging as they did in earlier years will not derive resthetic satisfaction from these pages. They, however, do not compose the audience for which the author has written his book.

## The Work's Intrinsic Merits

When primers are written about politics, however, literary quality is only one issue involved. More fundamental is the question whether the popularization has escaped the dangers of oversimplification. The author has not been altogether successful in this regard. For example, he outlines the theories of Marx and Engels but does not explain why these doctrines held so much appeal for the European radical through whom they entered the Western intellectual tradition. Hoover seems to imply that the emergence of communism was the result of a conspiracy. When he describes the coming of the Soviet Revolution, his focus is upon the small band of men who seized power in a mammoth state. Conspiracy is stressed to the exclusion of historical ripeness, war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, and the like. In describing events after 1919, he makes no mention of conflicts or modifications between the doctrines of Lenin and those of Marx, or between Stalin and Marx, or of socialists and Stalinists. It is as though Marxism were a single intellectual stream, without deviation or internal disagreement among those who embrace it.

Where these simplifications can lead is shown in several of Hoover's comments about current matters. Because he does not consider the nature of the revolutionary situation, he can make much of the point that at times the American Communist Party has had as many members as there were Bolsheviks when they seized power. And there is a table showing how few Communist Party members there were in relation to the total population of such countries as Albania and Hungary when they came under communist sway.

[^38]At least some readers will wonder whether this presentation adequately distinguishes between, on the one hand, the capacity of communist parties to seize power when social disintegration has occurred or when Soviet troops are present and, on the other, the capacities of the communists when national populations are alert to communist tactics and the social systems are basically healthy. Obviously, the existence of one situation rather than the other has significant implications for the choice of communist control policies in a democratic society. Again, Hoover gives the impression that the advances of communism in the past decades have resulted solely from the spread of a cancerous doctrine. Some readers will feel that an adequate treatment would have to apportion responsibility among Russian expansion, the example of Soviet industrial and military progress (however brutally achieved), the appeal of the Soviet egalitarian myth among nonwhite peoples, the failings and frequent missteps of opposition among Western powers, and similar factors with which communist doctrine has interacted. In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline.

Since Hoover has access to what probably are the best archives in the nonSoviet world on the American Communist Party, as it exists above and below ground, many readers will look to these sections as the most promising in any book authored by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And certain discussions of these topics-for example, Hoover's account of how a typical "Committee to Save John Doe" is manipulated by communist activists, and of how an opportunistic labor leader in the Midwest is brought into collaboration with the Party-are quite interesting. At one point, in telling about persons who are "concealed communists" passing themselves off as liberals, Hoover clescribes (but does not name) several persons whose identity will be immediately apparent to anyone familiar with the causes célèbres of recent years-for instance, "the editor-in-chief of a conservative book-publishing house," ${ }^{4}$ and "the program director of a television station in a large Southern city." 'J. .ssuming, as I do, that Hoover's information is accurate, this unequivocal identification is an intriguing footnote to those episodes.

Yet, even in these pages, the imidimensional guality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent. For example, he quotes the estimates "of communist leaders themselves" that for every Communist Party member in the United States, "ten others are ready, willing, and able to do the Party's work." ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ This assertion, which Hoover has quoted often at FBI appropriation hearings before Congress in the past decade, raises two substantial issues. First of all, its numerical basis was nothing but myth in 1958 when Hoover chose to give the figures new currency in this book. Whatever may have been the fact when Earl Browder made the obviously self-serving ten-for-one boast, such "popular front" days have disappeared

[^39]since, at the very latest, the Korean War period, and probably since 1948. That Hoover did not see the need to discard or revise this estimate is disquieting. Seconcl, Hoover's assumption accepts the comununist definition of allies, a remarkably unsafe technique and one which ignores the meaning of such alliances on the American scene. In point of fact, fellow travelers have shown a steady disposition to treat the communists like disease carriers whenever world events disclose the true nature of communism-during the Soviet purge trials, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the rape of Czechoslovakia, the Korean aggression, the Hungarian repression, and the like. At each point, and at every moment of deep crisis in United States-Soviet relations, the temporary nature of the American fellow traveler's adhesion to communism has been demonstrated, as with Henry Wrallace's full repudiation of the communists in 1950 over Korea. Of course, popular-front movements serve to widen communist influence and to muddy the lines between liberalism, progressivism, and communism. But it is a mistake to talk as though ten or seven or even two fellow travelers per party member are simply glass-eyed zombies, under complete control on all issues and at all times, as Hoover implies. This picture simply tortures reality and even conflicts with Hoover's own description of how frequently people break from the "communist spell."

Viewed according to its intrinsic merits, then, Masters of Deceit is a study in equilibrium. For each issue that is simplified by Hoover's approach, a corresponding issue is raised by the simplification and left unanswered. Since any work which stirs the high school student and the adult primer-reader to thought about politics is a useful contribution, Hoover's text is welcome. To the extent that it is treated as Truth rather than Opinion, however, or that Hoover's special expertise in dealing with national security matiers as a lawenforcement officer is taken to equip him for political analysis, Masters of Deceit is a misleading volume. Certainly, in comparison with another recent "primer" on the communist problem, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's What We Must Know About Communism, ${ }^{7}$ Hoover's book must be rated as distinctly inferior in quality.

## The Subjective Reaction of the Reader

'This viewer has already provided decidedly subjective reactions, of course, but there is still another judgment about this book which should be offered as a personal response. The volume tells us much about the author himself, a matter of importance in light of his national responsibility. Masters of Deceit is the first of Hoover's books to deal with a subject other than criminal detection. Its pages provide an important contrast with the picture of the FBI director that tends to emerge from his statements at appropriation time or from his testimony before congressional committees on matters relating to communist-control legislation. In those moments, Hoover emerges as a man of the political right, or, at the least, as a "tough-on-communism" figure whose
7. Published by W. W. Norton \& Co., 1958.
efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs. While there have already been some indications of Hoover's more circumspect qualities, ${ }^{8}$ Masters of Deceit serves as an opportunity for him to enunciate his ideas about democracy, civil liberty, communism, and similar topics in full blown fashion. The effect is to present an image of a man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume. For example, Hoover emphatically states that opposition to anticommunist measures is part of everyone's right to free speech and does not create any imputation of communist inclination; that there is a clear line between socialists, who are democrats, and communists, who are not; that most Americans who stumbled into the Communist Party did so out of such motives as a desire for reform, rebellion in the face of discrimination against their minority groups, or similar reasons which deserve sympathetic understanding; and that society should help, not attack, former communists if America is to benefit by attracting back to our values those talented and useful people who have succumbed to the "communist spell." While deploring the way in which intellectuals have been lured into the Communist Party in the past, Hoover underscores the fact that the future of America's resistance to communism lies with the "free world's intellectuals," since it is they who must convince men of the superiority of liberal values.

In his chapter on communism and minorities, Hoover pens a strong endorsement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and denounces those who try to assert that the NAACP is "communist controlled" or "communist inclined." In his chapter on Jewish groups, he denounces the canard that Jews have a peculiar susceptibility to communism. Because numerous Communist Party leaders claim a Jewish origin, Hoover notes, "does not . . . make them Jews, any more than William Z. Foster's Catholic background and Earl Browder's Protestant background give them standing in any present-day Catholic and Protestant communities in the United States." In one passage which is worth quoting in detail, Hoover warns against Know-Nothing anticommunism:
[W]e must be absolutely certain that our fight is waged with full regard for the historic liberties of this great nation. This is the fundamental premise of any attack against communism.
Too often I have seen cases where loyal and patriotic but misguided Americans have thought they were "fighting communism" by slapping the label of "Red" or "communist" on anybody who happened to be different from them or to have ideas with which they did not agree.
Smears, character assassination, and the scattering of irresponsible charges have no place in this nation. They create division, suspicion, and

[^40]distrust among loyal Americans-just what the communists want-and hinder rather than aid the fight against communism.

Another thing. Time after time in this book I have mentioned that honest dissent should not be confused with disloyalty. A man has a right to think as he wishes: that's the strength of our form of government. Without free thought our society would decay. ${ }^{10}$

Other points which deserve notation in this regard are his discussion of the role of the FBI in disproving false charges levelled in the loyalty program, and his warnings against the dangers both of a national police force and of an FBI with evaluative powers. In his concluding section, Hoover warns that a negative attitude toward the communist issue is highly dangerous; democrats, he affirms, must be for something positive. In stressing such matters as social welfare and protection of individual dignity as the things we must be for, and must progress toward, he has closed on a note which many liberals can endorse.

It should be carefully noted, of course, that Hoover does not always apply his principles in a fashion which would bring unanimous applause from civil libertarians and his democratic credo has a few aspects, such as his stress upon religion as the foundation of democracy, to the exclusion of humanist or socialdemocratic bases, which will discomfit some readers. Nevertheless, the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition.

Viewed from this third perspective, Masters of Deceit should be a generally reassuring book for many who have been troubled about J. Edgar Hoover's ideology. Since he was not placed in office as a literary spokesman, we need not feel discomfited if his prose leaves much to be desired. Since he was not installed as our national political theorist, or as political historian of the American Communist Party, we can look to more trained and judicious writers for our volumes on these matters. Hoover holds office as chief of the nation's investigative bureau, and Masters of Deceit reveals a police officer with a high sense of fidelity to democratic ideals, one who will stand comparison with police officials in any foreign country or American state. In our society, he operates under standards set not by his own fiat but by the majority-will agencies of the nation-Congress and the President. If he at times influences these standards by what he urges upon the Congress or the President, he does so with the specialist's zeal, much as the soldier urges maximum weapons and the scientist maximum research expenditures. The wise policy for those critics who admit the necessity for some security measures (as for some weapons and some research) would seem to be opposition to Hoover's overextensions. At least, it seems to this writer that defenders of free speech sometimes appear to be angered that Hoover speaks his mind at all, rather than that he advocates particular measures. And his critics do not always take care to separate
10. P. 312.

Hoover's positions, as he enunciates them, from those of the McCarthyites who rush to praise Hoover but do not take his counsels of moderation.

In short, Masters of Deceit is most useful in showing how closely Hoover embodies the virtues and the vices of political man in our semipopulist democracy. He stops thinking at a point where the leaders and the led in our time have also struck a position of repose. We could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed.

Alan F. Westin $\dagger$
$\dagger$ Assistant Professor of Government, Cornell University.
 Liberator or Dictator?" This book was published by Bobbs-Merrill and as issued in April, 1959.

In substance, the book outlines the background and career of Castro and traces the origin, progress, and ultimate success of his revolutionary July 26 Movement which overthrew the Batista dictatorship in January. While factual in many respects -- the book quotes at length from various speeches and articles of castro as well as from other documentary material -- Dubois betrays a definite pro-Castro bias throughout. He has apparently relied almost entirely on Castro supporters for his material and has accepted statements of Castro and his followers at face value with little or no effort to critically evaluate them. In part, this uncritical approach may stem from fact that book was obviously written and edited on crash basis in order to capitalize on sudden public interest in Castro. But Dubois clearly indicates he considers Castro to be an heroic figure, and he has consistently minimized the procommunist flavor of the Castro regime and lightly dismissed other failings of the new Cuban government.

It is not surprising that Dubois would write favorably
|regarding Castro since later has given him privileged treatment in form of exclusive interviews and following overthrow of Batista, designated Dubois as his personal emissary to Cuban newspaper publishers to discuss resumption of free press. Less understandable is the author's evident rancor against the U.S. State Department and Ambassadors Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith who are criticized at every turn for alleged approval of Batista dictatorship and lack of concern for Cuban people. In spite of Castro's prolonged delay in holding elections, Dubois terms him a "sincere idealist" who is devoted to constitutional and democratic government. According to the author, the Cuban Prime Minister is not unfriendly to the II.S'. despite all evidence to the contrary. Regarding the widely criticized executions of Batista officials, including military officers, which
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ne:
"PIDEL CASTRO"
EEVIET OP BOOK WRITYEH
BT JULESS DUBOIS
occurfol following Castro's swocess, Dubois clatms only that m...... olutionary justice is always one-sided and the Cuba of Castro was no exception."

As regards communtist infiltration and influence in the Castro Govermment, the book concedes the "leftist" nature of many of Castro's top advisors but insists the communists will not be able to oapture Castro, although the basis for this optimism is not clear. In response to charges that Eaul Castro and "Che" Guevara, two of the principal figures in the new regime, are procommunist and anti-U.S., Dubois quotes thes: individuals as denying communist memberskip as though that settled the issue. No denial is made of their anti-U.S. attitudes.

There follows several examples which illustrate the author's willingness to overlook inconver 'ent facts in his appraisal of Castro:

1. In discussing Castro'i background, Dubois reports that Castro proved himself a skillfu, politician even in his student days at the University of Havana. According to the book, Castro "wanglea" commanist support for his candidacy as vice president of the student body, but, once elected, began a militunt campaign against them.

Corment: Aside from portraying Castro as a blatant opportunist, this passage is not supported by best information available to Burcau.
those identity should be protected, has advised that Castro wecepted and worlsed with communists at University although it was not proven that he was actual Party menber himself.
2. Duboic characterizes Colonel Alberto Bayo, Castro's military advisor and instructor in the pre-revolution days, as an "anticorminist, anti-Franco fighter for freedon."

Hemorancluk Donahoc to Belmont
Re:
"FIDEL CASTRO"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN
BY JULES DUBOIS
b7D
Referral/Consult

Comment: Bujiles reflect that Bayo, who served with Republican forces during Spanish Civil War, has been a professional revolutionary for many years. In April, 1959, state Department ruled that he was ineligible to receive a visa to enter U.S. in view of his "widespread" involvement in revolutionary activities.
3. Book reports that during 1955 Castro appointed Juan Manuel Marques to head his underground movement in Miami and in 1956 designated Marquez as second in command of July 26 Movement.

Comment: During March. 1956, confidential source abroad advised that
Marquez had long history of revolutionary activity in cuba and was reported as a communist during 1933.
5. In writing of the arrival of Castro's conquerors in Havana on New Year's Day, Dubois described the courteous, respectful and sober actions of the soldiers.

Comment: When Fidel Castro visited the U.S. in April, 1959, he brought his handpicked entourage. Our State Department was shocked at the actions of Castro's group, noted that they ground lighted cigar butts into plush carpets, drank liquor continually, were exceedingly vulgar and were the poorest representatives of a foreign country to ever visit the U.S.

## ACTION:

None. For your information.





Mr. DeLoach

M. A. Jones
"MASTERS OF DECEIT," BOOK REVIEW
IN "THE YALE LAW JOURNAL" APRIL, 1959,
BY ALAN F. WESTIN, ASSISTAN 9 PROFESSOR
OF GOVERNMENT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SYNOPSIS:


Above-captioned law review contains extensive review of "Masters of Deceit" by Alan F. Westin, Assistabt Professor of Government, Cornell University. Review contains some harsh critical comments, but also speaks favorably of book. Chief criticism of "Masters of Deceit" is that its style is "simple" and that in some instances political theories and facts are oversimplified. Westin talks about "simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people," adding that the Director set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description. In regard to communist theory, Westin feels Director has stressed the conspiratorial aspect of communism too much, overlooking such historical facts as war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, etc. Likewise Westin comments that "Masters of Deceit" gives the impression that the advances of communism have resulted solely from spread of a cancerous doctrine. Westin feels other factors, such as Soviet industrial and military progress, should have been stressed. "In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline." Westin more favorably impressed with sections dealing with communist underground, yet, even here, "the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite ifissent." Westin critical of Director's use of estimates of Party lełders that for fy Party member in the United States, ten athers are ready, willing and able to he Party"s work. Based on its intrinsic merits, Westin feels that "Masters of


## Jones to DeLoach <br> Re: "Masters of Deceit"

as a man of the political right, or, at/ieast, as a 'tough-on-communism' figure whose efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs." The image presented by "Masters of Deceit" is, however, of a "man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume." Westin approves of many positions taken by Mr. Hoover in the book such as warning against the dangers of national police, ran FBI with evaluative powers; the right of free speech; etc. "...the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition." Westin summarizes his position in final two paragraphs of review stating "we could have had far worse in an EBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed."

Bufiles reflect Westin born $\square$ grachated from University of Florida with A, B. Deqree (1948) an IL. B. Degree, Harvard Law School (1951).

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|  |
| wire-tapping, which was critical of Bureau. In November, 1953, and May, 1955, |
| Westin contacted Bureau and each time given an "in absence" reply. In July, |
| 1955 , Director commented concerning Westin "He still writes like a communist, |
| possably a sleeper" and "under no circumstances should we be lulled into having |
| any dealings with westin." In September, 1358, Westin requested data of Bureau |
| for use in book on wire-tapping, request refused. |

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Jones to DoLoach
Ru: "Slactera of Leceit"
DETAILS:
The above-captioned law revien contains a rather entensive roviey of "Masters of Deccit."

After a brief introduction in which Vestin siketches the main topics which "Tiactors of Docelf" covers, ho andyzen the book undor the lollo, vins hoatings:

## The Author's Intention

Westin makes mention of Mr. Hoover"s comment that "Masters of Deceit" was written "in almost primer form." In fact, he is critical of the simplicity of the style. He talks about "simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people," and adds that the Director set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description: 'Sophisticates who no longer find McGuffey's sentence structure as challenging as they did in earlier years will not derive aesthetic satisfaction from these pages. They, however, do not compose the audlence for which the author has written his book. ${ }^{\text {T }}$

## The Vork' s Intrinsic Merits

More important than literary style, however, are the dangers that popularization may result in oversimplicity. Westin is critical in this regard, saying, for example, that Mr. Hoover has oversimplified communist theory and the historical factors surrounding the events of 1917-1019. According to Westin, conspiracy is stressed to the exclusion of historical ripeness, war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, etc. No mention, he says, is made of conflicts or modifications of Marxism as preached by Marx and later by Lenin and Stalin.

## Jones to DeLoach <br> Re: "Masters of Deceit"

These "simplifications," Westin pointe out, affect Mr. Hoover's comments about current matters. Since the Director "does not consider the notere of the revolutionary situation," his statements concerning the small number of communists in a country in relation to the total population in regard to the seizure of state power, are not fully valid. "At least some readers will wonder whether this presentation adequately distinguishes between, on the one hand, the capacity of communist parties to seize power when social disintegration has occurred or when Soviet troops are present, and on the other, the capacitles of the communists when national populations ars alert to communist tactics and the social systems are basically healthy. Obviously, the existence of one situation rather than the other has significant implications for the choice of communist control policies in a democratic society."

Again, according to Westin, Mr. Hoover gives the impression that the advances of communism in the past have resuited solely from the spread of a cancerous doctrine. Westin feels the factors such as the example of Soviet incustrial and military progresse the appeal of the Soviet egalitarian myth among nonwhite peoples, should have been mentioned. "In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline."

Westin is more favorably impressed with the sections of "Masters of Deceit" dealing with the communist underground. Yet, even here, "the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent." He is critical of the Director's use of estimates of party leaders that for every party member in the United States, ten others are ready, willing, and able to do the party's work. Weatin says the numerical basis of this statement in 1958 was "nothing but myth," since these statistics obviously come from the "popular front days." Also, he says, by using the statement Mr. Hoover "accepts the communist definition oi allies, a remarkably unsafe technique and one which ignores the meaning of such alliances on the American scene." In Weatin's thinking, fellow travelers are often highly unreliable and hence the Director's comments are unrealistic.

Westin comments:
" Viewed according to its intrinsic merits, then, "Masters of Deceit" is a study in equilibrium. For each issue that is simplified by Hoover s approach, a corresponding issue is raised by the simplification and left


#### Abstract

unanswered. Since any work which stirs the high school student and the adult primer-reader to thought about politics is a useful contribution, Hoover's text is welcome. To the extent that it is treated as Truth rather than Opinion, however, or that Hoover's special expertise in dealing with national security matters as a law-enforcement officer is taken to equip him for political analysis, 'Masters of Deceit' is a misleading volume. Certainly, in comparison with another recent 'primer' on the communist problem, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's 'What We Must Know About Communism,' Hoover's book must be rated as distinctly inferior in quality."


## The Subjective Reaction of the Reader

Under this heading Westin sets forth some personal reactions. "Masters of Deceit," he says, tells much about Mr. Hoover, "a matter of importance in light of his national responsibility." The book provides an important contrast with the picture of the FBI Director which tends to emerge from his statements to congressional committees on appropriations or matters relating to communist-control legislation. "In those moments, Hoover emerges as a man of the political right, or, at/least, as a 'tough-on-communism'figure whose efforts are directed at thwarting those civll libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs." "Masters of Deceit," however, gives him an opportunity to enunciate his ideas about democracy, civil liberty, communism, etc. "The effect is to present an image of a man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume." Among positions taken by Mr. Hoover which Westin vews favorably are: that to oppose anticommunist measures is part of the right of free speech and does not create an imputation of communist inclination; that society should help, not attack, former communists; that the intellectuals of the free world have a responsibility in combating communism; warnings against the dangers of a national police and an FBI with evaluative powers; protection of the dignity of the human being.

Although, in Westin's opinion, Mr. Hoover does not always apply his principles in a fashion to bring unanimous applause from civil libertarians, "the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition."

## Jones to DeLoach

Re: "Masters of Deceit"
The final two paragraphs are quoted in full as they give Westin's summary of Mr. Hoover as viewed through "Masters of Deceit":
"Viewed from this third perspective, 'Masters of Deceit' should be a generally reassuring book for many who have been troubled about J. Edgar Hoover's ideology. Since he was not placed in office as a literary spokesman, we need not feel discomfited if his prose leaves much to be desired. Since he was not installed as our national political theorist, or as political historian of the American Communist Party, we can look to more trained and judicious writers for our volumes on these matters. Hoover holds office as chief of the nation's investigative bureau, and 'Masters of Deceit' reveals a police officer with a high sense of fidelity to democratic ideals, one who will stand comparison with police officials in any foreign country or American state. In our society, he operates under standards set not by his own fiat but by the majority-will agencles of the nation -- Congress and the President, If he at times influences these standards by what he urges upon the Congress or the President, he does so with the specialist's zeal, much as the soldier urges maximum weapons and the scientist maximum research expenditures. The wise policy for those critics who admit the necessity for some security measures (as for some weapons and some research) would seem to be opposition to Hoover's overextensions. At least, it seems to this writer that defenders of free speech sometimes appear to be angered that Hoover speaks his mind at all, rather than that he advocates particular measures. And his critics do not always take care to separate Hoover's positions, as he enunciates them, from those of the McCarthyites who rush to praise Hoover but do not take his counsels of moderation.

[^41]
## Jones to DeLoach <br> Re: "Masters of Deceit"

DATA RE ALAN F. WESTIN
Bufiles reflect that Westin was born He graduated from the University of Florida receiving an A.B. Degree in 1948 and received an LL. B. Degree from Harvard Law School in 1951. In


A copy of Westin's review is attached.

# то :Mr. A. H. Belmont 

Offce Memorm dum . unitro striet covennant

from : Mr. W. C. Sullivan N $^{\text {the }}$



Cuba: Island of Paradox by Ruby Hart Phillips is personal history of Cuba by correspondent for The New York Times. It covers revolution of 1933-34, career of former dictator Batista, and successful revolt led by Fidel Castro. Author cites United States diplomatic blundering for rise of anti-American sentiments in Latin America and flatly contradicts. Herbert L. Matthews of The New York Times who has attempted to whitewash communist influence in Castro regime. Author declares whether future of Cuba and of all Latin America shall be decided from Moscow is a question in which the United States can and should be the decisive factor.

## Cuban Correspondent

Ruby Hart Phillips, the dean of foreign correspondents in Cuba, has just written a book which recognizes the real and urgent communist threat to Cuba. (Cuba: Island of Paradox, McDowell, Obolensky, New York, 1959) Mrs. Phillips is an old hand on the Cuban scene, having spent some 28 years there. She had been an assistant to her husband who was The New York Times correspondent in Cuba. Upon her husband's death in 1937, she became his successor. She wrote Cuban Sideshow in 1935 which dealt with the revolution of 1933-34. As early as $\overline{1945,}$ Mrs. Phillips wrote articles for publication which stressed that the Soviet bid for influence in Latin America had made Cuba one of the focal points of communist propaganda. in the Western Hemisphere.

Enclosure

## AWG:aml

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Book forwarded
To Bu rean Librar A2nus.

## 1-Section tickler

1-W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1-Mr. Cotter
1-Mr. Ferris
1-Miss Butler

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Island of Paradox
Eyewitness Report
This book is a personal history of Cuba seen through the eyes of a foreign correspondent. It deals with three eras of recent Cuban history: the 1933-34 revolt which toppled Gerardo Machado's dictatorship; the career of Cuba*s "strongman," Fulgencio Batista; and the successful revolt led by Fidel Castro.

As a personal chronicle of events and episodes in those critical years of Cuban history, the book is absorbing reading. But, the events and episodes are told simply as isolated items and there is too little of the correlation, explanation, interpretation, and editing which could have made for a more cohesive, meaningful picture. Despite this drawback, the book succeeds in scoring some telling points.

## Diplomatic Blundering

Mrs. Phillips writes bluntly that rising anti-American sentiment in Latin America is "the harvest being reaped from years of vacillating, hesitant and cowardly policy by the United States government." She says that our objective should be "to weld the Western Hemisphere into a solid bloc through common interests--commercial and political--and the creation of an awareness in Latin America of the need for mutual defence." In her view, the United States is confronted with a problem of survival in the face of a Soviet military conspiracy to gain control of the world by force. She attributes much of the anti-American sentiment in Latin America to the failure of the United States to support and encourage the establishment and maintenance of democracy in those Latin-American nations "where people are striving for participation in their national affairs. " (pp. 418-419)

The book is a sharp indictment of United States diplomacy. Mrs. Phillips attacks the "policy. . . in sending political appointees to Latin America as diplomatic representatives," describing it as "one of the great hindrances to friendly relations with these countries. " She is equally upset by the professional diplomat who is too often concerned only with furthering his own career. Mrs. Phillips observes, "He is afraid to express an opinion or take a definite stand on any question in which the United States State Department needs guidance. Unfortunately, his career does not depend upon positive results. Instead, it requires that he make no mistakes; this, in turn, requires that he make no important decisions. 'If I do nothing, I can do nothing wrong!'" (p. 422)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Island of Paradox
Mrs. Phillips touches a particularly vulnerable spot when she declares, "One of the major reasons for the blunders of the United States Department of State in Latin America--as in the rest of the world--is the lack of accurate information upon which to base its policy...If trouble is brewing he (the ambassador) should know it and know the reasons behind it. The surprise so often expressed by our State Department reflects the incompetence of our representatives in foreign countries." (pp. 422-423)

## Sharp Disagreement

Turning to Fidel Castro and his expressed lack of concern about communist influence in Cuba, Mrs. Phillips observes, "What Castro does not realize is that in a small country, determined and dedicated Communists can get control of a surprising number of posts in key positions, thus exerting a disproportionate influence in national affairs. Furthermore, propaganda directed to the uneducated masses is more effective than in the United States and Great Britain, where the educational level makes it difficult for the Communists to win followers by stereotyped arguments." (p. 417)

Perhaps, the most significant contribution this book makes to the current scene is its flat contradiction of another New York Times staffer, Herbert L. Matthews. It will be recalled that in a front-page article in The New York Times of July 16, 1959, Matthews, in effect, attempted a whitewash of the red-tinged Castro regime. The contradiction between these two New York Times correspondents is evident from these samples:

## Matthews

"This is not a Communist revolution in any sense of the word and there are no Communists in positions of control. . ." (The New York Times, 7/16/59, p. 1)

## Phillips

". . . There is no doubt that the Communists wield tremendous influence in the Castro government and in the labor unions. Their methods of placing men in key posts are extremely effective." (p. 417)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Isiand of Paradox

Decisive Factor
Recognizing that communism is a very real threat in Cuba and in the rest of the Western Hemisphere, Mrs. Phillips concludes her book with this sobering thought:
"Whether the future of Cuba and of all Latin America shall be decided from Moscow and not by the countries of this hemisphere themselves is a question in which the United States can and should be the decisive factor."
(p. 425)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.


Title of Book


Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)
Book review not

Obtain book
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## ROUTING <br> KXX Domestic Intelligence Division

$\square$ Central Research, Room 7627
Espionage, Room 2714
$\square$ Internal Security, Room 1509
$\square$ Liaison, Room 7641

$\square$Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
Subversive Control, Room 1250
$\square$ Training \& Inspection Division
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$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Administrative Division
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$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ The New York Times announcement attached.

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Bohr $\qquad$
Parsons $\qquad$ -

Rosen $\qquad$ Tamp $\qquad$ $-$
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W.C. Sullivan
$\qquad$ Pele. Room $\qquad$

## A devastating study of Communism's

 greatest failure: POLANDHere is the first comprehensive account of the 1956 Polish revolt. It tells the whole, terrifying story of how Russian power froze the revolution in its tracks, creating the unique situation that exists in Poland today: a compromise between freedom and totalitarianism.
"Extraordinarily well written, a beautiful synthesis of acquired knowledge and on-the-spot reporting. One of the fascinating stories of the post-war period, and 1 don't see how anyone could have told it better."

- AUGUST HECKSCHER


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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune $\qquad$
New York Journal-Amerlcan
New York Mirror
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New York Post $\qquad$
The New York Times $\left(\frac{1}{4}, 27\right.$
The Worker


The New Leader $\qquad$
Date $\qquad$ $8-18-59$

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Jones to DeEoach memorandum

Police dragnet goes out and numerous criminals are picked up for questioning. Billy Kendall, who participated in Denton Transfer robbery, walks into police station with alibi and convinces Deputy MicGarrity that he (Kendall) had nothing to do with the holdup. Kendall mentions having seen Wiseman and another man shortly before Denton robbery and McGarrity, believing the Denton job to be an inside one, asks Kendall to accompany him to the Denton building on possibility that he can identify one of the employees as the man he said he had seen with Wiseman. Arriving at Denton building, Kendall is introduced to an auditor named Floyd Robbins whom Kendall recognizes as the man that he and Michaels tried to "shake down" in hotel room.

FBI enters case since some of loot is. Federal funds. Local officials believe Denton robbery staged by same gang which pulled the Styvesant robbery a few years prior. One of the Styvesant holdup men, identified by witnesses, is serving prison sentence and because he has not been "taken care of," he requests to talk to two detectives. Morgan, Kendall and others involved in Denton robbery begin to "sweat" as it appears that individuals involved in Styvesant robbery will be hauled in again and Michaels, a former member of another mob, will probably be questioned and he knows about original plan to rob Denton ${ }^{2}$ S. Stabile and Bastone mob is prime suspect and Morgan, Kendall and Harvey decide to dismantle truck used in robbery and plant pieces near Stabile farm.

FBI Agents keeping Stabile and Bastone mob under surveillance and as Federal Statute of Limitations about to run out, U. S. Attorney makes. presentment to Grand Jury. Based on rulings of Coplon and Gubechey case regarding wire taps FBI case is destroyed, but FBI decides to continue investigation. Nichaels and two other hoods hold up gambling joint, and Morgan hires professional killer who kills one of trio and wounds Michaels. Michaels and Irving Cross decide to leave town.

They are later arrested in Pennsylvania for possession of firearms and while in jail, FBI Agents talk to Michaels. Agents tell Michapels they know he was in on the Denton job, offer him protection and suggest he may collect a part of the reward money. Meanwhile, Kendall approaches Jimmy Preston, narrator

Jones to DeLoach memorandum
of the story, inasmuch as he is also interested in reward money and the State Statute of Limitations is about to run out. Subsequently, at trial, defense attorney decides that if he is unable to break Michaelst story, he will call Kendall to the stand. Michaels has been tutored and trained for the court room appearance, and when defense attorney is about ready to call Kendall to the stand, Morgan and Harvey turn Kendall's estranged wife against him and defense attorney, although doubting guilt of his clients, is afraid to call Kendall to the stand because he fears. Kendall's wife will destroy his testimony.

Numerous references to FBI throughout the book, but pages 190 and 191 contain paragraphs which infer that FBI does all the cooperating, most detectives are envious and jealous. of FBI Agents and the old-timers would enjoy making a fool of an FBI Agent. Reader who is familiar with Brinks case may doubt whether FBI arrested right men in Brinks case. Book contains page wherein local SAC accepts police officers ${ }^{t}$ judgment, and Kendall who was really in on the robbery stays. ".... at large, free and unmolested."

Dinneen also author of "Anatomy of Crime" which was fictional take-off on Brinks case and was alternately favorable, impartial and unfavorable to Bureau.


Letter from Boston Office dated $2-21-56$, reflects. Dinneen spoke at Communion Breakfast two days prior and praised FBI for work on Brinks case. Dinneen, in his speech, stated that in his opinion there was an "inside man" involved. This book, "The Alternate Case," makes it appear that Dinneen may still hold this belief. In reference to Dinneent speech, Director noted "I want none of his praise! H." (62-100848)

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.




## DETAILS

## BACKGROUND:



## Reporter Onllar Globe

You instructed that we review the book entitled "The Alternate Case, " written by Joseph Fy Jinneen. The book was sent over to us by Miriam Ottenberg of the evening Star." As you recall, Miss Ottenberg stated that this book was a take-off on the Brinks case and intimated that the FBI had schooled and tutored certain witnesses. Set forth below is a brief review of the book.


## GENERAL STORY:

Miss Ottenberg was correct when she stated that the book is a take-off on the Brinks case.

Dinneen writes the novel as seen through his eyes, i. e. the story is told in the first person and the narrator goes by the name Jimmy Preston, a crime reporter on a Bay City newspaper. Although a fictional work, the author builds his story around the Brinks robbery using the case as a nucleus.

The novel centers around the activities of 2 confidence men by the names of Chester H. ("Honey"). Michael and Billy Kendall, both ex-convicts. At the beginning of the story Michael and Kendall, with the assistance of one Russ German, also an ex-convict, are getting ready to set up a "Shake down" episode by using a waitress Rose Moline as bait. Rose works in a. restaurant and has " set "up" a man to meet her after work. Michael, Kendall and Germain precede Rose and the man to a hotel where they wait in a room adjoining the room where Rose will lead the man. At a predetermined signal, the 3 ex-cons, posing as police officers, barge into the room and confront the man and Rose in bed. German acting as a police Lieutenant orders Rose to get dressed as he is going to take her down to "headquarters."

The man on the bed is led to believe that if he can raise six thousand dollars, he will be let off the "hook." The man gives the con artists his name (which later turns out to be the name of a man already deceased) and tells them that he will meet them at a particular restaurant the following day. Arriving at the restaurant, the man confronts the three psuedo-policemen with the fact that he has checked out their names at the police department that morning and found that no such individuals were on the force. He also confronts them with the fact that as an auditor with the Denton Transfer Company, he is
allowed to carry a weapon which he then displays and advises the three that either they will listen to his proposition or he will put them in jail, and if they get any ideas, he will use the gun right there without fear of being embarrassed or ruined by the previous night's incident.

Explaining to the men that he knows how they can rob the Denton Transfer Company, one of the men confronts him with the possibility that perhaps he wants it robbed to cover up a misappropriation of funds. The auditor will not admit to anything; however, he convinces the three men that the home office needs to be taught allesson regarding protection of the offices on the Eastern Seaboard. An agreement is finally reached, and the auditor goes his way while the 3 con men go theirs.

After thinking the matter over, the three men decide that this "operation" is too large for them to handle and so they present the plan to Tommy Morgan, controller of all the rackets in the Metropolitan District. Morgan has ". . . to have a part one way or another in every big-score holdup. ..." Morgan decides that Germain, Kendall and Michaels will be in on the "job," but Michaels decides that he wants no part of the "heist" inasmuch as he was once involved as a suspect in a killing, and he is afraid to carry a loaded gun. Morgan decides that since Michaels was originally interested in clipping the auditor for six thousand dollars, he pays Michaels six thousand and tells him he is "out" on the Denton Transfer Company job.

The next step is to line up a full crew for the robbery, and to have Chester Harvey, ". . . crisp and businesslike. . .ex-convict. . ." contact the auditor and discuss the various aspects of the robbery and study the layout of the building. Subsequently, the gang members steal a truck; go out of the city to buy guards' uniforms; rehearse the entire operation in an old barn; make timed runs between different points in the city and building to be robbed; purchase some Halloween masks; and secure the rubber-heel soft soled type shoes.

Prior to the robbery of the Denton Transfer Company, Michaels, who has been "cut out" of the Denton job runs into a couple of ex-convicts, one of which is Willie Wiseman, who have "cased" a Bay City hotel in view of stealing the payroll amounting to about forty-five thousand dollars. The 3 men carry out the hotel robbery. The gang lined up to rob the Transfer Company decides that it had better make its move immediately, as "The cops will be busy with this one (the hotel robbery)." On January 19, 1950, the Denton robbery is staged, and the story of the actual robbery follows
much the same pattern as the incidents surrounding the Brinks theft, i. e. the men move in dressed as guards, they wear the Halloween masks; they tie up the tellers in the vault; stuff the money into laundry bags; and disappear into the night.

While the gang is counting the loot which comes to a total of $\$ 764,328$. , a news commentator reports over the radio that "A battery of auditors. . . report that the total amount of money taken by masked bandits... is one million, two hundred thousand dollars." Russ Germain, one of the gang members states, "You mean the guy (referring to the auditor that they had tried to "shake down" in the hotel room) gave us a fast shuffle and took out four hundred grand for himself?"

As different members of the gang are picked up for questioning, Billy Kendall who has acted as an informant for the local police in the past, decides to save the police the trouble of picking him up and presents himself at Deputy McGarrity's office on the morning of January 20. Kendall has the alibi of having been at a movie and leads McGarrity to believe that he (Kendall) had nothing to do with the hold-up. At the same time, Kendall casually mentions the fact that he has recently seen Willie Wiseman about town with another man a few weeks before Christmas; and there had been a rumor among the underworld that "Đenton's was ready to go." McGarrity has reached the conclusion that the Denton hold-up was either ". . . an inside job with outside help or an outside job with inside control." He has reached this conclusion because: "1. Of the four men wearing glasses in the counting cage, the Number One gunman had taken the glasses of the only key man who could give a quick estimate of the amount of money stolen. He was all but blind without them. 2. The gunmen knew enough to take the bill of lading on the last shipment to prolong the confusion. It followed that he must have had inside information." McGarrity asks Kendall to accompany him to the Denton building on the possibility that he may be able to identify the man that he had seen with Wiseman. Arriving at the Denton company, Kendall is introduced to a Floyd Robbins whom Kendall recognizes as the auditor that they previously had tried to shake down, and whom he knows by the name Farman. Kendall flips through the company's identification book on the pretense of identifying the man he had seen with Wiseman. As he flips through it, he runs across a photogrdph of a man named Donald Farman with the notation "Died September 21, 1949." Farman is the name that was given by Robbins, the auditor in the "shake-down" attempt.

The FBI enters the case inasmuch as some of the loot included ". . . Federal funds. . ." By this time, the Denton robbery had reminded some
of the police officials of the Styvesant robbery in which one of the masked bandits sneezed during the robbery and blew off his mask. This bandit was later picked out of a police, line/ $/ \mathcal{P}$ witnesses and goes by the name of Anthony Stabile. He is serving 12 to 15 years and has refused to "sing". However, he has started ". . . to burn. . ." because his friends have spent no money, politically, to have his sentence reduced, thus making him eligible. for parole. Two detectives are sent to talk to Stabile but no information is given out concerning the subject discussed. All of the gang begins to "sweat" as the members of the Stabile mob are likely to be hauled in again, and among the members is "Honey" Michaels. who knows about the original plan to rob Denton's. Inasmuch as the Stabile mob has been picked as a hot suspect, Morgan, Kendall and Harvey decide to cut up the truck used in the robbery and plant the pieces of it near Stabile's farm. This is done, and "... within an hour (after the pieces are discovered) state detectives and FBI Agents were crawling all over the place. "

As the story continues, FBI Agents are keeping their eyes on all members of the Stabile and Bastone mob. Finally, the Statute of Limitations is about to run out, and six weeks before the expiration date, the United States Attorney makes a presentment to the Grand Jury. A large part of the FBI's case is made up of wire-tap and tape-recorded testimony of conversations between "Honey" Michaels and another hoodlum, and in these conversations they have been referring to "the big heist" which is actually the hotel robbery, but could apply just as well to the Denton job. However, the decisions ". . . by a New York Federal judge --ruling on the cases of Judith Coplon and Valentine Gubechev--who held that the FBI had no right to tap phones or record testimony. . " destroys the FBI's case. Although the Statute of Limitations has run, the FBI decides to carry on the investigation. Although. this is a reflection on the Bay City Police Department, their attitude is "They're (the FBI) asking for it. . . let them have it."

As time goes by the FBI continues to keep the members of the Bastone and Stabile mob under surveillance. "Honey" Michaels and two other hoods, running out of money, decide to stick up 6 gambling joints. Morgan decides to hire "Burp-gun McGuirk", a psychotic killer, a former paratrooper and expert professional assassin with a machine gun. McGuirk kills one of the robbery trio and wounds "Honey" Michaels. McGuirk is later apprehended but is aided in an escape from jail by Irving Cross, who is an expert locksmith. Michaels is afaid of being killed by the mob, Irving Cross becomes "hot" because of his reputation of being good at opening locks and so Michaels and Cross decide to "disappear." By this time, from all outward indications, Michaels is wanted,
again for questioning in connection with the Denton Transfer robbery. While Michaels and Cross are driving through Pennsylvania, they are stopped by a motorcycle patrolman for possession and transportation of firearms which they recently stole from a sporting-goods store. They are held in a small town jail and soon FBI Agents arrive to talk to Michaels. The Agents advise Michaels that they know he was in Denton's on the night of the robbery and advise him that one way or another they are going to take him back. The Agents offer Michaels protection and he decides that "... F. B.I. guys are on the level. When they say they'll protect him, they'll do it. "

The FBI builds the case around Michaels' willingness to talk and as time goes by Michaels is trained and tutored in what to say, what to do and how to handle himself on the witness stand. Michaels names different members of the Stabile and Bastone mobs and goes along with the FBI plan. Michaels is also interested in the state attorney general's announcement that any one who came forward with information concerning the Denton robbery would be given immunity and a share of the reward. What Michaels did not realize is that the state attorney general who made this statement is not presently in office and the present incumbent is not obligated by any promises by his predecessors.

Meanwhile Kendall has approached Jimmy Preston with information on the robbery because the State Statute of Limitations has about run out and he is aliso interested in the reward money. Prior to this, Preston knows that Kendall was definitely in on the robbery, but he cannot get any information out of Kendall.

At the trial, Michaels appears as accompletely different person on the witness stand. He is polished, intelligent a "... gentleman and unfortunately a criminal." The attorney for the defendants decides that if he cannot break Michaels' story, he will call Kendall to the stand. However, Morgan and Harvey--knowing that Kendall is out to collect part of the reward-go out to see Kendall's wife who has been living in poverty. Supplying her with plenty of money and clothes, they persuade her to show up at the courtroom in order that if Kendall should be called to the stand, she could "blast" him off the stand. By this time she has a deep hatred for her husband who has practically turned his back on her, and she is intent on destroying his. testimony. It is decided to keep Kendall off the witness stand all together, and:out of the original gang which staged the robbery, only 3 are brought
to trial with the Stabile and Bastone mob, and this is because they have belonged to many different gangs.

## SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO FBI:

Although there are numerous references to the FBI throughout the book, it is noted that on pages 190 and 191, the following references appear:
"The Federal Bureau of Investigation tries its best to cooperate with state, metropolitan, city and town police departments, but more often than not this cooperation is a one-way street; the F.B.I. does the cooperating and receives little of it in return. Detectives of all ranks. are inclined to be jealous and envious of F.B.I. Agents. They are better-trained and educated. They are paid more money and they have expense accounts. The Bureau has been doing an excellent job in breaking down this prejudice by accepting patrolmen and police officers from cities and towns throughout the country for special training in the Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. It is an effective but slow process (about twelve hundred of them were then so trained and more have been added since), but it has hardly reached the case-hardened old-timers, veterans of the forces, usually executives by reason of seniority--the old dogs who cannot be taught new tricks. One of these would delight in tripping up an F.B.I. man to beat him to the arrest:"

The author conitinues by saying that the FBI will not always confide in all local police officers, regarding an arrest, because it "...knows the character of policemen in some precincts and divisions. Crime reporters shudder at what might happen if they were so warned. . . "

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

To the reader who is familiar with the background of the Brinks case, this book is liable to raise some questions of doubt as to whether the Brinks case was really "solved;" i.e. did the FBI arrest the right men. As can be seen from the above, and from a reading of the book, Dinneen has presented the FBI as unknowingly going along with the local police department's theory that the gang that was framed was responsible for the robbery. Even when McGarrity goes to the local SAC, and tells him that Kendall is ". ... a faker, a phony, a chameleon. .. "n and couldn't possibly be connected with the Denton Transfer robbery, the book states, "The agent in charge accepted McGarrity's judgment. Kendall was now at large, free and unmolested."

## INFORNIATION RE DINNEEN:

You will recall that Dinneen is also the author of "Anatomy of a Crime," which was a fictional take-off on the Brinks case and was alternately favorable, impartial and unfavorable to the Bureau. $\square$


By letter dated 2-21-56, the Boston Office advised that Dinneen had spoken before a Church Communion Breakfast on $2-19 \div 56$. Reportedly, Dinneen devoted the last 15 minutes of his talk to the Brinks case, and praised the FBI in very glowing terms. He stated that he felt the FBI had caused the arrest of the appropriate persons in the Brinks case. It is noted during his talk Dinneen pointed out that in his opinion there was an "inside man" involved. Dinneen believed that such a robbery could not be perpetrated without such aid and guidance. Based on his current book, it appears-that Dinneen still holds this belief. In reference to the letter from Boston dated $2-21-56$ concerning Dinneen! s speech, the Director noted "I want none of his praise! $\mathrm{H}_{\bullet}$ " (62-100848)

酰. W. C. Sullivan
12/8/69

Mr. G. C Mnowe - - - -

BOOK REVIEW
"UNCERTAIN RESURRECTION, THE POOR PEOPLE'S WASHINCTON CAMPAIGN" BY CHA - ES FACER

This is a review of captioned book, pubilished - 4 1969 by William B. Eerdmanm Publimhing Company. The book is being placed in the Buresthtidrary.

SYNOPSIS:


Bureau files inddrite that, although the identification is not positive becauseret the lack of information concerning the author, the, hathot of this book is a former member of the staif of the Geutumen Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) who was sigeettd twice during the SCLC
 His treatment of the Poor People's Campaign in this book is not favorable. He critleizes the organization and leadership, discusses the fiolence and internal dissension In the campaign and says the canpaign failed both as a moral crusade and as onteritanment. No mention of FBI.

ACTION:
For information .
157-8428
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

GEG:ekn (8)
1-Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. G. C. Hoore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Ilta Butler)
1-Mr. T. J. Deakin
1-Mr. C. E. Glass

sEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

## DETAILS:


off+4ie indicate, based on the information in the book, that the wuthor of this book is Charles Eugene Fager, a white man, borisin He was a member of the sCLC staff duaturte SCLC civil righte campaign in Selma, Alabana, in 196t mnt 1965. He was arrested twice during the Selma campaign for uniawful assembly and parading without a licence. He mencenvicted in Selma of contempt of court and was sentenced to ilve days and a $\$ 50$ fine. He is a pacifist and in 1967 wat one of the group of people who shipped medical suppiies to both fort and Bouth Vietnam. His package of supplies was onfy worth \$3. The name Charlea F . Fager appeared in an advertisedint ix the New York Post in January, 1968, listing people tho rexised to voluntarily pay the $10 \%$ income tax aurcharge and themens of their income tax being used to finance the Mar in Xietnam. Although from this book Fager appanentiy has had a fallinepitt in the ECLC, our files do not show the reason.

## BOOK REVIEW:

This bodrckstenout the Poor People's Campaign (PPC), a massive demonstrithen the scic in Washington, D. C., duadnc the Spring Resurrection esty surilt on the Mall near the Lincoln Memorial. Fager matref no uttompt to defend the ppc. He mentioned in the boed, by, Martin Luther Eximg, Ir., was driven to the Left politienliy during the last two' years of his life. He critizfed the organization and the leadership of Resurrection City. He told how urban gang members "were from their arrival obfetankly getting out of hand, drinking, assaulting othex resflentw nd outsiders, harassing newsmen, taunting police and eseatio everything that could be iifted." He said "confusion sperst to reign so completoly over: the campaign that the hostility ind internal quarreling appeared as its most consistentreliaresteriatics." One chapter of the book dealt with tht thekence inside and outside Resurrection City and Fager said $t h{ }^{\prime}$ tise fecounts of the violonce were not exaggerated very mub, Oi page 124 Fager said the campaign

Iailed both as a moral crusade and as entortainmont. Ho vas exitical in the book, howevor, of the handling by police oi a couple incidents around Eesurrection City in which the polico vere ioxced to uso tear gas and forco to control unituly domonstrators.

MBMENON OF THE FQI:
The Euronu is not montioned in this boo:.


## SYNOPSIS:

Guthman's book is published by Harper and Row, Publishers, and is a 330-page 'hatchet job" designed to glorify former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy at the expense of the Director and the Bureau. The book is replete with references both to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, some of which are favorable, most of which are n neutral, and many of which are critical either intrinsically or by innuendo. As a
forecast of things to come, Guthman states in his "Author's Note" that his book does
forecast of things to come, Guthman states in his "Author's Note" that his book does subsequent chapters.

No pertinent references to the Director or the Bureau, other than asides, h $^{4}$ are found in the first five chapters. The author subsequently claims the Director 'urged" Kennedy to become Attorney General and alludes that solely as a result of Kennedy's intervention the number of black Special Agents employed by the FBI was substantially increased. In chapter 9 he alleges again by innuendo that although the FBI had information that the Freedom Riders in Alabama would be attacked by the Ki Klux Klan we withheld this information from the Department and advised only the local authorities and as a result the Freedom Riders were. attacked. The book also repeats a number of old canards relative to the FBI not investigating organized crime, prior to the Kennedy Administration and reiterates the Kennedy "myth" concerning wire tapping.

The bulk of the criticism is found in chapter 12 entitled "Johnson and Hoover" which alleges the Director's Office leaked information to the press concerning former President Kennedy's assassination despite explicit instructions from the Department that the first assassination report was to be reviewed by the Warren Commission prior to disclosure, that Remedy raised the mondale of the FBI by visiting $\because$ Field Offices, and relates what is obviously a fictional confrontation between the
$\therefore$ Enclosure

- Mr. Sullivan

I -Mr. Brennan $0 \therefore$
WPW:pjp (7)


M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

## RE: "WE BAND OF BROTHERS".

: Director and Ethel Kennedy wherein Mrs. Kennedy allegedly forces the Director to agree former Los Angeles Chief of Police Parker should replace him upon his retirement. The author's basic allegations relate to what he calls the "extreme coolness" with which the Director allegedly treated Kennedy immediately following the assassination of his brother.

## RECOMMENDATION:




## M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: 'WE BAND OF BROTHERS"

## DETAILS:

Edwin Guthman was formerly a "Seattle Times" newspaperman for 13 years. He won the Pulitzer prize in 1950 for national reporting. He was, of course, former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy!'s Special Assistant for Public Information in the Department of Justice and also served as Kennedy's first Senatorial Press Secretary. At the present time he is national editor of the "Los Angeles Times," Los Angeles, California.

Chapters 1 through 5 consist of the author's description of his initial meeting with Robert Kennedy, Kennedy's subsequent activities as an investigator and/or counsel for Senators McCarthy and McClellan, the 1960 presidential campaign, and the subsequent election. There are no references to the Director, and the FBI is mentioned in these chapters only as a means of identifying other members of Kennedy's entourage as former FBI Agents. These men are former SA's Carmine S. Bellino, Francis Flanagan and the late James McInerney, none of whom are or were friends-of-the-Bureau:-

In chapter 6 entitled 'We Happy Fiew," Guthman stated that Kennedy was reluctant to accept the post as Attorney General because of possible criticism alleging nepotism and that he therefore sought advice from Senator McClellan, the Director, and Justice William O. Douglas. According to the author, MicClellan and the Director "urged him to become Attorney General." Douglas suggested he look elsewhere for employment.

The next reference to the Bureau and the Director is found in the same chapter on page 104. where the author claims the FBI had less than a dozen black Special Agents 'including two who served as attendants in Hoover's office-out of a total of almost six thousaind, "at the time Kennedy became AG. A footnote states that ten years later based on Department of Justice employment figures the FBI had some 51 blacks among the total of 7,910 Special Agents.

Guthman states the Director asserted the FBI was having difficulty finding eligible young blacks and Kennedy advised his staff and U.S. Attorneys nationwide would provide the names of qualified blacks from their home areas. The author states, "The number of black FBI agents increased." No additional mention of the Bureau or the Director is made in the remainder of this chapter or chapter 7.
M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: "WE BAND OF BROTHERS"

A number of references to the FBI relating to our Obstruction of Justice investigation of New York State Supreme Court Judge James Vincent Keogh are found in chapter 8. Guthman states John F. Malone, Special Agent in Charge (sic) of the FBI Office in New York did not want to give the Judge a lie detector test and the Director supported Malone. After continued insistence by the AG, Guthman said the Director remaried, "Sherlock Holmeses must have their fun." Upon completion of the lie detector test which was inconclusive, Guthman said the Director noted, "See,
that shows I was right."

In chapter 9 entitled "The Freedom Riders, " Guthman reverts to his "backdoor" attacks by innuendo by stating a Klan informant advised the FBI in Alabama that the Freedom Riders' buses might be attacked and he acknowledges the Bureau alerted the Birmingham and Anniston, Alabama, Police. He states the Bureau did not, however, notify anybody in the Attorney General's Office and as a result no local officers were on hand to restrain the Klansmen and the mob beat the passengers for about ten minutes. The remainder of this chapter and chapter 10 are without pertinent references to the Bureau and the Director.

Chapter 11 contains the old canard of criticizing the Bureau for contacting newsmen at 5 o'clock $^{\prime}$ in the morning during the steel crisis. Guthman: states a meeting was held in the Department attended by himself, Kennedy and his staff, and former Assistant Director Courtney Evans. The decision to have the newsmen contacted was reached at approximately $6 p_{0} \mathrm{~m}$., April 11, 1962, but according to Guthman it was not until after midnight that this information was cleared through the FBI Office in Philadelphia. Guthman stated Kennedy took full responsibility and stated, "I get some credit when FBI agents do something good. I'll take the heat when they goof."

Chapter 12 is entitled "Johnson and Hoover" and contains the bulk of the criticism of the Director. Guthman states by way of introduction that when he came to the Department he had considerable respect for the Bureau and a good deal of high regard for the Director. However, after ".. seeing Hoover at close range it was a revealing and ultimately embittering experience." He acknowledges that when he left the Department after almost four years his esteem for the men of the FBI and respect for the Bureau's capabilities were largely intact. The crux of Guthman's criticism relates to what he calls "the extreme coolness" with which the Director allegedly treated Kennedy immediately following the assassination of former President Kennedy.
M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: 'WE BAND OF BROTHERS"

Guthman alleged former Chief Justice Warren requested the FBI's first report on the investigation of the assassination not be made public until the Commission had examined it and that this request was made known to the Director by former Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, but within a few hours the report had been leaked to several newsmen. He states all the indications were that it had been leaked by the Director's Office.

Guthman stated that during the early part of Kennedy's administration Kennedy defended the Director when there was public criticism of him, visited most of the FBI Field Offices and as a result "raised FBI morale and was highly respected by many agents. " Guthman goes on to relate the old criticism that the Bureau had not engaged in investigation of organized crime prior to the Kennedy Administration and, of course, completely ignores the absence of $F$ BI jurisdiction prior to enactment of appropriate criminal statutes by Congress. He also delves into the newspaper morgues in an attempt to resurrect the alleged innocence of the former Attorney General concerning wire tapping. Guthman alleges nothing which has not been previously categorically and absolutely refuted.

He does quote William G. Hundley, former head of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Criminal Division, who states that when he asked the FBI about wire tapping and electronic bugs ". . . the top brass of the Bureau would flat-out lie to me."

The final shot taken by Guthman at the Director and the Bureau is found in a footnote on page 266 which relates an incident which allegedly occurred at a party wherein Ethel Kennedy, referring to former Los Angeles Chief of Police Parker, stated to the Director, "Don't you think Chief Parker is a wonderful man? Don't you think that if you ever retire he'd be the man to replace you?" Guthman goes on in his insidious manner to state the Director reddened and replied meekly, "Yes Ethel."

There are no further references to either the Director or the Bureau in this work which is notable for the absence of any correlation between truth and fiction.


## memorandum

iO

FROM : A. $\because \mathrm{B}$


SUBJECT: "hE BAND OF BROTMERS" A MEMOIR OT ROBERT T F KENNEDY By bin outman
BOOK REVIEW
 information that the Freedom Riders in Alabama would be attacked by the Klan; which information was furnished only to local authorities and not to the Department. As a result, the attack took place. The Director inquired "That are the facts of this allegation?"

## BACKGROUND:

On $4 / 24 / 61$, information was disseminated by Bureau to all offices with instructions to alert local authorities concerning the plans of the CORE, a Negro organization favoring integration, to conduct a "Freedom Ride 106I," 号eportediy to make a nonviolent attempt to complete integration of bus service in related public accommodations in the south. The group was to arrive in - Birmingham, Alabama, 5/14/61. On 5/10-12-13/61 we received information. that local authorities might allow disturbances to take place. when the group arrived in Alabama and that the Klan intended to take violent action against the group when it arrived in a bus terminal in Birmingham 5/14/61. Memorandum Posen to Parsons 5/13/61 stated, "fe have alerted all authorities concerning the information furnished by our informant including the Chief of police of Birmingham police Department who is a National Academy graduate. $\because$. From a review of our files we have been table to locate any written record of dissemination of this data to the Department" prior to 5/14/61:

DEA: CO
(10)


Memorandum to Mr. Brennan Re: "he Band of Brothers"

A Memoir of Robert F. Kennedy
by Edwin Guthman

No request was received from the Department for specific investigation concerning "Freedom Ride 1961" prior to the outbreak of violence and we were providing intelligence data to the Department as received. By letter 5/15/61, the Department was advised this Bureau was conducting investigation into the acts of violence which occurred in Alabama 5/14/61 and that information concerning possible violence had been $!$ furnished to Birmingham authorities prior to $5 / 14 / 61$.

By letter 5/18/61, Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall acknowledged Bureau's intent to investigate captioned matter under character of "Racial Matters; Destruction of Aircraft and Motor Vehicle" and set forth nature and extent of Department's interest.

OBSERVATIONS:
These were fast moving occurrences and our primary concern at-that-ti-me-was-to-notify-local-authorities who could prevent violence. We did advise local authorities in time for them to prevent the attacks which took place, however, local authorities failed to take the necessary action.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.



for fhequm, bloody businessitis, a healthy dose of horror at the naivete and irresponsibility of some of those Who've seized the revolutionary banner. Havie
R REVOLUTION FOR THE HELLOF II By Abbie Hoffman (Dial Cloth, \$4.95: Paper, \$1.95: WOODSTOCK NATION A' TalkRock Album "By Abbie Hoffman (Ranđom - Vintage. Cloth; $\$ 5.95$ Paper $\$ 2.95$ ) If Mao Would have shot Rubin, he would no doubt have simply shipped Abbie Hoffman back to his mother But Mao is a tough critic a breed Abbie Hoffman seems uncannily able to avoid These collections of pages he passes off as books should have马éen swiftly decimated by thóse responsible for the maintenance of Literary standards: Perhaps Abbies popularity as an alleged warrior for pure justice and hispability to manipulate the media, which he often boasts of in his scribblings, inhibited those who might fave forced Thim to approach literature with that fit of awe necessary for this art to flourish. Instead, without thought, style or organization, we are given in both his books more egocentric polítical autobiography, Yippie siógans, revolution for the Ty cameras and a dose of paranoia that reduces the complexities of politics, revolue tion and man himself into eerié simplistic symbols of good and evil -this passion and distortion on yy a bane to a true revolution which depends for its very survival on a coolheaded appraisal of power and personality of action and reaction Nowhere in all the excitement of describing how Uncle Sàm was baited in Chicago at the Pentagon in Woodstock does Hoffiman ever really step out of his grandiose, mind: blown world to consider the terrors. of conitertevolutions.

FAMOUS LONG AGO My Life and Hard times with Liberation News Service: By Raymond Mungo (Beacon Cloth, \$6.95. Paper \$2.95.) In this cleaty written and appealingiy naive autobiographys we accompany Q young radical on a less a arrogant and more classical search for a better world Though his Hôy Grall seemed to lie in meetings with the vietcong fin Czechoslovakio ande with the Liberation News Service, which was set up to feed copy to underground newspapers, Munigo discovered thät competition, political infighting and vicious factionalism reside not only on Capitol Hill but among his alles on the New Left.also Bruised from combat not with his enemies but with his friends he retreated to poetry, Rousseauan idealism and a Vermont commune where he now Says: We're only trying to change ourselves - , what a preoccupation! But if we get better uf at get better that's a tangible change isnt itith a Mave
PICKING UP RHE GUN A REport on the Black panthers. By Earl Antiony $=$ Dial. $\$ 4.95$ ) retreat for Earl Anthony, even to the snows of vermont for his black skin affords this anyry man no rest anye wheres Hétis totally dedicated to vio: 1ence if violence iss called for, bit only if it benefits the black man. For Anthony inn $/$ concerned with class striugie but with race First and last he remins 4 Black Na tionalist only Therefore his initial intoxication-with the Black panthers, which his book records in detai, ends in disappointment and his ule timate exclusion from theite ranks: Ironically, we find at the end of his: book that it is the Black Panthers alliance (or is it integration?) with white radicals and theif revolutionary Marxism that separated An thony from this party he once so

SEIZE THE TIME The Story of the siace panther Party ant Hey Prowton. By Bobby Seale (Random. \$6.95. Old fashioned notionis such as villainy and virtue stil live Tin this strangely Homeric book full of combat and heroism described often with Bibical cadence in the simple, searing language of the streets: In this effectively impassioned manner, Seale makes it clear that the Panthers have adapted Marx-ist-Leninisin to the black experience and are committed not only to the elevation of the black man but to a revolutionary world order (To Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, Eat Anthony is an ignominious jackanapes" who misused the party's trust añ misunderstands itst noble calling.)
The startling power of Seale'sbook Hies not in its politics but fin, its passion not in its polemics but in his bellef despite our age of antio heroes in the olympian act of courage This is the stuff great myths once were made of: and in this auto biográphical history; largely inspired by an unflinching awe and rove for the Black pañther party s young Header Huey P Newton, Seale has undoubtéd converted Newton into One of those viable mythical beings necessary to sustain any cuiture, politically and spinitually- Somewhere within tus we must beliève in courage virtue and humanity or shive in a sinister landscape alive only with vileness and distrust When Seale describes gun toting Huey chal lenging the City's men in blue to arduel out in the streets of the ghetto, any man - to thie Right or the Left-can only marvet at the beauty of his bravery.
REVOLUTIONARY $\times$ NOTES , By
Jüliús Lesterf (Grove Evergreent Black Cat Paper, $\$ 1.25$ ) These leant piercing essays should sober many Slogan-drunk members of the New Left and caution dreamers of revo Iution in the nation's black slums; for Lester says, "The revoilitionary's, concerm is not to sound or be mile tant realistic

The revolutionary very care ful Hoteq do anything that would call for: a confrontation betwe e him and the enemy as long as ke knows he can't win that confrontation The revolutionary does nothing that will serve only to unite the enemy against him. In essay after essay, Lester cuts like a surgeon into revolutionary strategy and principles, freeing them of the fántasy, bloated thetoric and ušeless emotion characterizing so much of the sound and fury passing today as revolutionary action. Tius if revolution is your thing Less ter's realism should be your Baedeker And for so many who feel that the current demono strations and confontations spell revolution just around the corner, these words from Les? ter should be reassuring or soberinge $A$ flower is a good Weapon only when guns are not fired A body is acood Weapon only when the billy clubs are not swoung with autot mated efficiency and tear gas used as lif were squirt of nasal spray for head colds. It was a victory confronting the soldiers at the Pentagon with flower power ony because the powerful did not use their power?
ZTHE HIGH SCHOOL REVO LUTIONARIES: Edited by Marć Libarle and Tom Seligsont (Scanlan's-Random, \& $\$ 6.95$ ) OUR TIME IS NOW, Notes from the High School Under ground: Edited by John -Birm inghäm (Praeger \$5.95) Though our racial nightmare añ cancerous Asian wat add undeniable legitimacy to their sense of oputrage and even though such just-grievances as tyranical dress standards ime posed in some schools or ex ploitâtive wages paid to janitorial personnel in others deserve a hearing from all of us one cant help detecting also in some of the adolescent essay: ists who appear in these two Books that ageless impulse sin. ply to spitball the old teacher whte He back sato ditectass
a this time execute under $\alpha$ red banner. And oh how arfogantly self-righteous the yet unsullied young can bel Ber cause of tre humility and warmth perhaps of its young editor there's less of this in "Our Time Is Now, than in THe High School Revolution' ariès" where we hear stit stridently and often from represen tatives: of such oppressed areas as scarsdale.
THE BATTLE FOR MORN? INGSIDE HEIGHTS Why Stư dants Rebel. By Roger Rahn. (Morrow. \$6.95) RUSH COMES TO SHOVE The Escalation of Student Protest By Steve KKelman (Houghton Mifflin (\$5.95.) Though the high schoot Eers insist that they are strictly doing their own thing and not following styles in righteous ness and rebellionset by their big brothers at the universities a glance through these two studies of student insưrrections cone on Colímbiáz Univer sity's Morningside Heights; the other at Harvard Yard will convince you of the opposite The college revolutionartes por trayed in these books appear hardy more genuinely hurnan istic $\approx$ or inteligentif rebelious than their adolescent counter
 R Roger Kahis impressively researched history of the Co Lumbia revolt does us a service - by granting glimpses from time 4 to time of Mark Rudd sans his fdeological war paint +2 and - what is revéaled isn'tralways Fretty, Indeed it seems that Conly Kahin evenhanded liber Galism keeps him from planting Gthe aqueven deper.




rently Revolution the ter l of oft, published by Dial, and- woodstock Nation Random House. Both are typical of a recent rash of works written by authors who fall under the generally accepted genus of radical-the New Left, Black Pantheirs, the high-schoolundergroundor about radical subjects Despite the wide range in quality of writing virtually all the 30 odd books share several common characteristics. For one thing, the editors who worked on the manuscripts tended to be young in their late (twenties and early thirties) and lib: eral in their political thinking Daniel Moses for example the Simon \& Schuster editor who handled Jerry Rubiñs Do It, is 34 years old wears granny glasses and his. hair shoulder length of don't look like work for Metropolitan Life or LB M, he admits Moses sums up his political philosophy this way rif. American society is polarizing the young and the old then 1 , as an indie vidal stand on the side of the stupe dents a position represent (GT)

Tolson

$\qquad$ Walters $\qquad$ Mohr
Bishop $\qquad$
Casper
Callahan
Conrad $\qquad$
Felt
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Sullivan $\qquad$
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Tell. Room
Holmes


Gand


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

## JUL 121976 <br> 

 DATED

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John J, Simon 0 Random House
 - Time.' Simon feels Random House " would have published the pook it cit had beeen written by Joe Doaks: It's simply a well done work about "a man's life Frankly some of our important authors aren'tas goods'

- Probably more realistic, however, Was Joyce Johnson's appraisal Mrs Johnson, now with McGraw-Hil, edited both "Revolution for the Hell of It" and "Picking Up the Gun, by former Black panthee Earl Anthony, When she was at Diat
"ut's much harder for a book by an author no one has heard of to surface unless its feally an excep tional book she feels On the other hand Mrs. Johnson contends that notoriety is not enough to make a book a best seller Sure Abbie is notorious but theres a lot of really brilliant staff in his book? There total agreement on the effect publicity such as the Chicago conspiracy trial has on sales. Simplys sales go up But this as James H. Silbernan, editor-in-chief at Random House points out true about every book we publish; Adds Joh Simont, evirually every articulate athor on the Today show sells books." Simont Schusters Moses how ever, contends that for this type of 2 book the publicity reaches a sec. - ondary audience - adults who might not be aware of Jerry Rubin or that he wrote a book unless he presented Givinceribed copy to Judge Tinlice homina an eyent duly recorded in the nation's papens $x$, . 1 chteptrary audience, Moses feels, Tis young people, wholare subject to word-of-mouth reviews Someone brings a copy of the book into a dormitory, and, if ihe like it, spreads

Moses's contention seemingly is borite out by the sales statistics-As might be expected, the highest fig ures are recorded in college book stores, university towns and large urban areas like New York Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and-San Fran-cisco-Sinilarly when a book is brought out simultaneously in soft and hard cover, paperback sales (one always associates. paperbacks. With students, eyen $\$ 1.95$ to $\$ 2.95$ plus tax ever in these affluent times) outpace cloth sales by margin of roughy 10 to 1 In fact when there is dual publication, the hard-cover edition is brought out solely for the benefit of reviewers- who reportedy have an aversion to passing judg ment on books that come outtonly in paperback and for sale to insti-
Fonce actinite relationship between events and these books exists, timing became a critical factor Many, therefore, Were produced in Weeks hnstead of the monthis it normally
 The most unusual production schedule Was at Avon, which rushed 115000 copies of rhe Midale of the Country 7 about the Kent State mase sacre to newstands and book stores in less than thiree weeks: Editorin chief Peter Mayer was in Clevelănd on a business trip the day of the shootings and his plane back To New York Was filled with students returning home one; Bill Warren engaged Mayet in conversation and suggested the book
Whe idea was approved and C War reny spent the next several days in Avon's Yew York office caling stu: dents, faculty member anyone who might have seen the incidentand would have photos or a story to tell Because she was the ciosest in Cage a young assistant editor, Karen Levine, was asked to coordinate the Effort Pas reports came in many by tele phone they were taken downon any available typewriter, collected tand shippeden masse to chicago-s without editing or proof reading to be printed. This process differed even from most instant books, which are largely prepared before an event a mon landing or a spectaculat triat with just enough spaceleft over to fitione verts dramatotentag

- Editors unanimously attributed therr notises motives for pubishing these books to something higher than money, Said one si find hard to believe that any publisher could make enough money on these broks to really make worth fic waile. If there weref
not some desire to let the am thors tiews be known-and to let him tell it himself, not be guoted in a newspaper or mag azine then these books never would bepublistied.
Adds another When people talk to journalists, there's a good chance that there will be some distortion Publishing is the only medium that affords these, authors an opportunity to say at as at is in their own words Right now" there's'a need for these books They re important as news, and we felt that we had to offer this oppentipity,
Summing ut up best perhaps ris a poignant story tota by Jeremy Cott of Beacon Press; who edited Father Daniel Berrigans" The Trial of the Catons ville Nine and Trial Poems? Cott quotes a conversation he :had with Father Berrigan about a manuscrpt delivery date te Fatifer Bernigan I can have it for you in late August Cotternine but mate September is all tight too
Father Berrigan No fate August I matat be in jail by September. Cott Welly then your manu, script is something of a risk qsntat? then so is the entire peace movement;


# DIREGTOR, FBI (62-46855) <br> 4/8/70 <br> DOMESTIG TMTETITLGEROE DIVISION) 

SAG, NEK YORK (100-87235)
RURCHASE OF BOOKS
BQOK REVEEHS

ReBulet $2 / 4 / 70$.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two coples of
"Inside a Soviet Embasay" by A. KAZNAGHEEV.
 145 . 1 PR ] C 1970
(3)- Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Bection Domestic Intelligence Division) 1. New ¥ork

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$\mathrm{Fg}^{2}$

Tgititive


BY DUNCAN SPENCER
Almost every white American iss a racist = whether or not i th "thinks"; knows, "or :does, anything about, U.S. acacia problems according to an essay released by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights today!
1 In the 50 -page amphety witt ten by an economist who was a Consultant to the Kerne Commission, a ne ne definition of the explosive term is attempted i, Un:der the definition, practically eve ers institution of government and industry there is part of a system" that discriminates against non whitest
Attached to the essay are the comments of five commission members, two toft whom, vice chairman stephen Horn, and Member Robert S; Rankin enter strong objections to some of the essay's methods, arid conciut sons The commission approved the essay as, whole however as, "catalyst, for producing nation ald debate on the jssidées Downs, senior is Dr e Anthony the Real' State Research Corp:

Computing Urban Institute, the Foundation, and an number of federal agencies, sh che tribute to to system, have constantly produces racist effects from actions which are usually not overtly racist in either con
 He says he was concerned after publication of the Kerne re port "which examined the causes of the " 1967 r riots and blamed white attitudes, that many whites were enraged at"beiris labeled racists even though they had lithe opportunity to procHe makes his nev definition of the makes his newer definition of institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of his or their color: ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ Downs is quick to differentiate F Il
 he ar sues -the. black power, nority solidarity movements are racist "only when these react Lions involve some sort of sububordilation":
Downs out ines tho main objectives to combat racism i: First, to change the behavior of whites so they will no longer consciously, or unconsciously
support racism, año second to support racism, and second, to
increase the non white groups so they can overcome the handicaps racism imposes.
He proposes nine basicstrate gees; including the following: wa Build up the capabilities of mit noority group members through political support and support for concepts such as black power and black nationalism to give minorities greater bargaining
 "Develop legislation" to make it the self-interest of whites to supt port minority aims ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~s}$.
Develop, alliances of nonwhites and whites to obtain common goals in place of the searate efforts which are note the normerty x, Open up "many mores opporunities as for minority y members, in business, housing, schools and personal inalyaile?

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York) $\qquad$
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer $\qquad$
People's World
Examiner (Washington)
Date $\frac{\text { MAR } 91970}{\text { FINAL EDITION }}$
RECK




August 22, 1967

REVIEW OF "FAMOUS DETECTIVES" BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

Captioned book was recently sent us by the author, who is on the Special Correspondents' List. The book is autographed: "To my highly esteemed friend, Hon. J. Edgar Hoover--with deep appreciation of his wonderful help in my book ventures. Our meeting last October was a highlight in my life. Eugene B. Block, August 1, 1967." Mr. Block previously advised us that he was forwarding a copy of the book; and he was thanked by letter of 1-18-67.

REVIEW OF "FAMOUS DETECTIVES"
This book consists of thirteen chapter's, each dealing with an individual detective. In addition to the Director (Chapter 3), the other "famous detectives" are: Allan Pinkerton; Raymond C. Schindler; Frederick R. Chervil, Head of Fingerprint Department of. Scotland Yard; George W. Cornish, Superintendent, Scotland Yard; George Hunter White, U. S. Bureau of Narcotics; Tamegoro Ikii, Deputy Chief, Tokyo Metropolitan Police; Joseph Petrosino, New York Police Department; William J. Burns, Secret Service; Charles Chenevier, French Surete; Ora E. Slater, Cal Crim Detective Bureau, Cincinnati; Edward Oscar Heinrich of California; and Daniel J. O'Connell, Southern Pacific Railroad:

Enclosure

391
1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure 1 -Mr. Bishop - Enclosure 1 -Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure 1 - Miss Candy - Enclosure $\therefore 1-$ Mr. Suttler - Enclosure
 46 SEP 1 196才害)

Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: REVIEW OF "FAMOUS DETECTIVES" BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

Chapter three, which is entitled "Chief of the FBI" sets forth background concerning Mr. Hoover and the FBI and details our activities in connection with John Dillinger. Block begins this chapter by stating "Ask anyone to name the most famous detective in America today and without hesitation he will answer: 'J. Edgar Hoover, of course. He's the boss of the FBI. '"

Material for this chapter was furnished to Block by the Bureau. Block met the Director on 10-21-66.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to Block thanking him for the generous sentiments expressed in his autograph.


wiretanning and cavesdroppir: by Federal agencies. No Cor:gressional committee in the 1950's or carly 1960's had ever been able to pry this account from Federal -agencies ar: make it public.

First, the subcommittee: :s talented chief investigator, Ray:mona C, Cole Jr., sniffed around law enforcement circles and talked to the nation's leading private wiretapping experts. Since Federal agencies must buy their equipment with Government funds supervised by Congress, Fensterwald obtain ra the lists of listening and $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ cording equipment approved if. the General Accounting Office for Federal procurement. The subcommittee then wrote each manufacturer and asked which Federal agencies the equipmont had been sold to. Armed with this information fa few: threats of subpoenas were necessary to get the facts), the subcommittee then wrote each Federal agency which had purchased the equipment and asked for a report on the use being made of it. The choice was elfthe to respond or else to contend that the equipment was not being used at all, an admission of waste that no Fedaral agency would be likely to make to Congress.

To supplement this line of attack, the subcommittee also drew up a general questionnaive asking each major Fedaral agency (apart from the PF.B.I, military intelligence, and C.I.A.) to list all the eavesdropping equipment it owned and describe how it was being - used. Since the word was out in Washington that the Long subcommittee had already been to
the suppliers, the pressure was on the Federal agencies to give
accurate replies. Only when these questionnaire reports and some stormy interviews with Federal agency spokesmen had provided them with a clear pictore of Federal use did the Long subcommittee staff move to public hearings in 1964.

With a well-developed sense of political timing, the Long: subcommittee did not start its hearings by taking on that fortress of influence on Capitol Hill, the E.B.I. Instead, it opened its hearings with wiretapping and bugging practices by the Internal Revenue Serveice, a move guaranteed to trigger spasms of alarm down the spines of the nation's taxpayers. The subcommittee then moved to eavesdropping by the Food and Drug Administration (intensifying fears in the bustness community) and to the Post Office, whose "mall corers' put the nation's basic symtem of correspondence under scrutiny and whose peephole and camera surveillance of postal employs stirred labor unions to full concern.
With these disclosures having laid the groundwork, the Long subcommittee turned to the FF.B.I. Using its own sources and the disclosures that emerged from the Bobby Baker case, the subcommittee exposed bruch patterns of F.B.L praclice as the leasing of telephone lines and, most damaging of all, the use of eavesdropping. liny the F.B.I. in tax-evasion and gambling investigations. The carefully created image that the F.B.I taps and bugs only in cases involving national se-. curity or situations directly

$\qquad$
ampriting human life was nally and publicly destroyed.

What "The Intruders" provides is a collection of the Long subcommittec data in one handy volume for the nonspecialized reader. The crse against unchecked government and industrial use of clectronic surveillance is made particularly well. Given the Scnator's legal and pollicy focus, the book generally takes it for granted that Americans know what privacy is and when it is improperly invaded, thọugh these issues are not always as simple when social interests are openly weighed. In addition, there could have been a more extended discussion of debate over law enforcement claims to the need of certain limited surveillance pownrs, if only to explain the basis on which Senator Long rejects these arguments.
Despite the points on which $i$ one would have liked further discussion, the Senator's policy: suggestions on wiretapping and eavesdropping controls are carefully presented, and deserve the most thoughtful consideration from the press and Congress. His position calls for lim-. iting Federal "thind - party" wiretapping to a narrowly defined set of national security investigations (and forbiading : all use of wiretap evidence in court): restricting Federal and state witetapping to sturitionis
in which one party to the converstion agrees to the monttoring; and providing a similar participant - approval limitation on law-enforcement use of bugging devices. In fact, this is very close to the stand taken by the Johnson Administration, embodied in the Administration bill just sent to Congress. There are still knotty legal and policy issues involved here, and some observers will feel that the better solution is a new system of controls rather than such a complete denial of eavesdropping authority in cases of conspiracy and violent crime. One hopes this issue will be fully discussed in Congressional hearings on the proposed bills.

Since the Long subcommittee is scheduled shortly to hold such hearings (as well as hear-等解s on the J. Edgar HooverRobert Kennedy dispute over who authorized electronic cavesdropping during the Kennicdy Administration); Senator Long is sure to be well-supplied with "Big Brother items" in the ncar future. Mcanwhile, his book is a welcome source of information showing how far elcctronic eavesdropping has spread in our soclety, and how negligent our courts and legislatures have been in not supplying the necessary legal con-. trols to assure that the individual's right to privaicy recetves the same care 23 his: right to property. $\therefore \cdots$
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A decade has gone by since that tormenting national fever subsided which began with the creator oft tie Dies Committee in 1938 and reached its peak with the Senates censure of Joe McCarthy in 1954. The time now seems ripe for an assessment of this period by critics who are free from emotional involvement in th and when the tensions about the internal threat of commonism no longer inhibit public discussion.
Earl Latham is undoubtedly right in saying that the
temper of those years was suspicious, excited emo tonal, pathetic, and hard. There was rage and out rage, accusation and defiance; a Babel of shouting anger. "There was worse-an erosion of that mutual trust which; is: the essential cement of any society Mc Garth himself-or what came to be known as McCarthyism- was'the culminating symptom of the national sickness. In Latham's wordstis.
Other political figures have been coarse and overbearing,
loud and rude , without exerting the anxiety McCarthy.
generated. There was something else in' his manner-a.
latency that it yielded moore meaning than the sum -of his words a sense of willingness to perpetrate gross assault without decency or restraint, if it served his ends He could literally unhinge the timid because he wrenched them from their confidence in the normal barriers that protect the personality from violation -courtesy, respect; and the due process of custom and law. McCarthy's power, "like a desolating pestilence," sickened the first two years of the first Eisenhower administration and,
like the pox left ineradicable pits and scars and
Behind the rage and the recrimination however thy a deeply troubling reality, An American Communist Peaty Which was a docile tool of' the Soviet Governtent had taken advantage at every turn of American tolerance; idealism; and Constitutional protection of political protest And there can le no doubt that it had succeeded in infiltrating into public positions of responsibility and trust a number of persons who, at best, believed they could serve their country by serving Soviet interests or who, at worst, were agents of Soviet espionage.
These two books complement each other effectively Both are solid works of scholarship, clearly defined in aim and written with detachment, verve, and style: Frank $A$ Warren book is concerned wholly with the intellectual history of the 1930 s , as it reveals the radical Liberal thought of that decade with respect to commutism. By an exhaustive study of the polemical essays of a wide range of writers in such magazines as the Nation the New Republic and Common Sense he is
 Reader is likely to appreciate.

The main trouble with this approach, however, is thatramost every articulate political critic anctecons mentator in the 1930 s could be considered a liberate And this means, obviously, that the rubric covered a bewilderingly wide range of opinion. Because of the very nature of liberalism, moreover, the opinions of almost all of it's representatives, during a period of social upheaval, were in a continuous state of flux, and the range of their thinking was really too broad to permit valid generalization.
Liberals who became antiliberal and called themselves' conservatives "came to indict their former lassoCoates as dupes of the Communists and as guilty some:


how of betrayal of their own primelp cause ithey ,yeveriofas quick as they meht have bewto condemn the excesses and outrages of the Soviet system. But this Wás a condemnation that ignored the fact that libetalism naturally took a hopeful attitude toward the Russtin Revolution and toward the whole experiment of a classless society Wären quotes Roger Baldwin:
For 15 years I looked with hope on the Soviet Union as a pioneer in creating an ordered and planned economy in which compulsion would gradually disappear. My support of the combined factors represented by the Soviet Union varied from a high at one time of about $80^{\circ}$ per cent to a low of litle over per cent until finally, after 1936 when the great purges began, it dropped to a point where the evidence against the promise of the Soviet Union outweighed my hopes ${ }^{\text {b }}$ -There surely nothing discreditable in this position. Some libetals were disililusioned earlier, some field on to their hopes until the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact in 1939 . Some were slow to accept the harsh truths about Soviet tyranny, tending to dismiss such reports as rabrications of a hostile press; some condoned these outrages as an iniescapable cost and consequence of the revolution Some shrewd sensed the danger of collaborating with Communists in a Popular Front some disregarded this danger out of a sense of confidence in the integrity of their own purposes. During the Popular Fiont period, Warren reminds'us, the marked infuence of Communism Tésulted from an ideological and evotional appeal attuned to the liberals need for ideological explanation and emotional astsirance." As Warren goes on to point out, "the liberals-did not respond simplys innocent dupes. It was part of their creed that vadious groups, différing in methods but agreéng in general principles, could work together.":
princt, important to remember that throughout this peritit the Tiberals were engaged in: their own vital program of social reform under the New weal. They "were busy building labor unions and prömoting racial equality fand advancing social welfare; and if the Communists waited to tag along in these undertakings, most liberals were willing to let them. But in simple truth it was the Communists, not the liberals, who were the fellowtravelers sin this arrangement.

Le'tham's book presents a larger cenvas, which depicts the whole complex picture of the beginnings of Soviet espionage in America, the sensational. chazges and discoveries of the House Committee on Un-American, Activities , the development of the Federal LoyaltySecurity Program, and the impact of McGarthyism. All. this is done with objectivity, farness, and judgment: Latham has aimed, and" with considerable success, at a history of the period, nemen or an atrack;

Tand view the characterat bis drama with detachment. Heprovites the new generuto of people who have no memory of the tensions of that period with a balanced account of events that gains in perspective. what it may have lost in passion.

- My main reservation is that Gatham gives too much credence to the testimony of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley. He remarks that "I have come across: no argument against the credibility of the main stories of Bentley and Chambers that seemed to me convincing enough to susperid the tentative conclusion that most of what they said was correcte But one could with equal fairness put it differently and say that muth of thieir testimony has not yet received the corroboration that enables us to accept it.
Behind both of these books lies the question of res spönsibility and guilt. In his concluding chapter, Warfen quotes this criticism of liberal conduct from 1952 : Did not the major segment of American libetitism as a resuit of joining hands with the Communists in a Popurlar Front, go on record as denying, the existence of Soviet concentration camps? Did it not give its blessing to the "liquidation" of millions of Soviet "Kulaks?", Did \&itnot apologize for the mass purges of $1936-38$, and did it not solemnly approve the grotesque trials of the old. Bolsheviks? Did it not applaud the massace of the non-Commupist left by the GeU during the Spanish Givil War?
Ali,these questions deserve an outraged "No" Many liberals, it is true, were slow-or slower than they should. have been-to recognize that the monstrous tyrany of Stalin had smashed their hopes for the Rus: sian Revolution. But with very rare exceptions, they neither applauded nor condoned any of the aspects of this tyranny. They were guilty of no more than a periz sistent hope that the principles to which they gave fealty would emerge from the rubble of revolition.

But what of the guilt of those castigators of liberalism who betrayed its principles-who were quick to ory that dissent was entitled to no Constitutional protection if it could be labeled disloyal and who were ready, in the service of an hysterical anti-communism, to jettison the very institutions of democracy? Theirs, in trüth was the ugliest and most dangerous form of subversion, for they struck at the foundations of the American society:
By "and large, despite much diversity of opinion among them on specific issues the men recognized as the leaders and champions of liberalism in the postewar years held a reasonable and réalistic view of commit nism. They, contained the Soviet Union, and yet spared the world An Armageddon; they reconnized the Com munist movement for what it was, and yet refised To Sacrince civil tưerty:



## Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

 Re: "The Deadly Silence"Mrs. Burse also identifies Frank Costello as the late Albert Anastasia's "first assistant" (whereas the two had actually been "bosses" of their respective "families" and "Commission" members for a number of years prior to Anastasia's assassination in ::1957). Nor is there any substantiation for her statement that Joe Profaci was then "the Big Boss," since reliable sources have advised that Genovese-mafter ordering Costello and Anastasia shot--personally called the meeting, set the agenda, and approved the site where it was to be held.

Still two other errors appear in the reason Mrs. Burse offers for the holding of the meeting and the number of persons present. The theory that underworld leaders had come from as far away as the west coast to decide the fate of a New York City hoodlum who had been accused of trying to "muscle into another man's exclusive jukebox territory" was first advanced by Lieutenant William Mooney, of the New York City Police Department, who later advised that he had no factual? proof for the statement.

In saying that 45 men were detained by the New York State Police after leaving the Apalachin meeting, Mrs. Burse also proves that she did a minimum of research on her book, aside from contacting Giordano and other representatives of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. If, for instance, she had read Sergeant Edgar D. Crosswell's testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, she would know that a total of 60 were actually detained.

Bureau files reveal that Mrs. Buse was appointed editor of "True Detective" magazine in September, 1951, and that we have enjoyed a limited, but friendly, correspondence with her since that time. In April, 1952, she was afforded a special tour of the Bureau's facilities at the Seat of Government.

## ACTION:

For information. Mrs. Burse's book will be forwarded to the Bureau Library for permanent retention.



Tolson
Belmont
Bohr

PLE：The collect en essays of Ci．Wright Mills，edited， 1 it Truing Louis Horoüitzo 0 e－ ford，University Press．$\$ 657$ pp：cloth，$\$ 8.50$ ．Ballanticice Books．Paperback，$\$ 1.45$


WRIGHTMITS broke his So heart fighting for the ruth＂That＇s the way to live，菈儿 the way to de whats trad－ dy that his heat was．not stronger so that he could trave given of his strength，courage integrity and learning＂for＊ant other generation
Though he died at the age of 46 he managed to accomplish a great dear he produced at least fours frustrate books and during the last decade of his Wife no one more than Mills sym－ bolized－especially for students －rebellion against the vesta lisinient against dogmas and a kind of fierce intensely person－ allied devotion to honesty． In his lest years，Mils mo led more and more vigorously to en examination ot arid an attack ugh U．S imperialism，In he po thiumosiy published anthony os trike Marxists he announced himself er Marxist y a＂plain one he hastened to ada by which he meant to make clear his non－affliated individualism． And s Saul Landau，his research assistant during the last months of his life；writes that after is－ ting the U：S．S．R．shortly：before his death，Mill though per－ Sistine trio sharpy critical out－ 10 k －was conf dent that ore Sol ret peoples would succeed m thy greatest undertaking to chi－ frodithuman beings－the but ing of a Communist ocletys？

PROF TRYMA E OUTS HOT Sinh Colleges has now present e）manifestly as a labor of lo e Mils collected essays po book is oyer 650 pages and con trains about 3606000 words of the 41 essays some appear for the first time po nt pint $\rightarrow$ The volume is divided into four parts mot er，politics， People，Knowledge - The first concentrates on the structural the second on the tacologlcal the third on the pyohologat and the fourth on the sociology cal All manifest Mills wite learning fierce honesty polemist cai style ard dissenting comet

Two of the finest essays are reviews one a devastating crit－ que of James Burnham＇s Man agerial Revolution，the other a warm appreciation of the late Robert A Brady＇s splendid Bus－ ines as a System of Power．Both of er significant e analysis of the nature of fascism and of real th hin capitalist societies．
（GAVE set ed two para－

The first is from＂The Consed Motive Mood；published in 19 ， （a）year marking the higher point on influence of the ：ned ＂preservatives＂：
＂me intellectual core or the groping for conservatism o a －giving up of the central goal of the secular impure in the West： the control through reason of man＇s fate It to this goat that has lent continuity to the hut monist tradition rediscovered in y the Renaissance and so strong in $19 t h$ Century Amer it can experience tit is this goal that has been the major in pulse of classic liberalism and of classic socialism
The second istrom Mad Sjectety and Liberal education also written in－1954．These se g terces conclude that essay：

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New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date $8 / 29 / \cos$
National Guardian
Page


PRolitics as we kroy jt today often rests upon myths and lies and crackpothotlons; and many pollcies debated and undebated assume fnadequate and mislead: fing definitions of reality When Such myth and hokum prevait, those whot are out to find the Truth are bound to be upseting: This is the role of mind of in teilect of reison, of ldeas tot define reality dequatéry and in a publicly relerant way The Fole of education especially oe education for adults, is to build and sustain publics that will go for and develop and Ive witho and act-upons adequate deffi-
 - rhose who are out to ofnd the truth are bound to be upsetting yes indeed andespecraly in a society based on fraud and devotea to aceett. Mils lived tix such a soctety recognized jt as such, and devoted hits great talentsfot jeing as uńsetting as he couta: Within a bree revew, Ido not wish to develop the weaknesses in millig But I cannot
forbeat noting that in allethe
hundreds of thousands of pords Mins wrote in tíese collected essays as also. in his books
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> TSTO the editing of the yol: - une the éssays th the bod on the book, are not dated an that sources are not given. that rejder must go to considerable Fthouble poring through the front and rear of the volume to flind these basic facts whire T think the four-pat arrange ment of the essays is usefur, I do not runderstand why within thatrormate they are then not presented chronologically ratfi: er than the ander that seems to have littie meaning Note c-must also be taken of the large number of typosraphical errors: frinese are however detalls Millss essays stand the test of ther their collection was a stagering task anid that Horowitz accomplished tt is the great - 0 int. In his introduction, Horo witz writes. mate main dift of C. Wright Milis's work inked to the practicar importance of an ethically vable sochal scierice This is so because such so-
> cology confonts the facts with ingegrity and confirms the on testity by doing someth ab ut the facts:" This ts an got sưpimary of the work and de of Milily Herbert.Aptheker


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## Palmer as

 A Political PhenomenonA. MMTCHEXI, PALMER

Politician. By Stanley Co ben. (Columbia University Press) \$7:50: DOAR
T This as cearching and Interesting study of the careen of ambitious Penn sylyania. Democrat ate re former ard ano insatiable grasper for more political powier.
f Had Mitchell-Palmer halled from atessock-ribbed Republican State than Pennsyl-pania-from New York; for xample the might easiy pave achleyed his ultimate ambition which was to le Press dent of the United States - Although he was able to win election to the lower house of Congress and to become the most powerful Democrat in his State; he was unable to win a state-wide election-for the senate or to carry Pennsylyania in "either 1912 or 1916 for Woodrow Wilson

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\text { In } 12 \text { Years }
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Nevertheless, as the author has pointed out he was able to achleve prominence, political power: and high office. Within, 12 years-from 1909 to 1921 -he was a member', of the House he was Deemo cratic national committee man of Peñ sylvania and party leader, he was alien property custodan during World War I sind Attorney Feneral and in the ed fonths of Ygzohe was the eâffir iikely nominee of the Pemociatic Paify for Prelt dent

Mithough Mror Paitherywes eble, to fight his way from Eenteelpoverty tó wealth añ affluence and always enjoyed a certain amount of luxury his real love-ás shown by Mr Coben-was political pover te was his desire for political power and hifh office which led him from the champion ship of reform and organizad wor to the exercise of dral ic action; as Attorney Gen tal, during the Red scar Mr: Coben has given thl Renest attention to the Red
 handiling of the issue as attorney Geeneral, particularly to the so called Palmer raids in which hundreds of aliens suse pected of belng Communists and followers of the Bolshe vikt in, Russia were rounded up for deportation. No other Attorney "Gencial, Mr: Cobien Writes, has ever flouted to such degree the clvil liberties guaranteed under the "United States Constitution. Durin the Red scare 36 bombs wer malled from "New York to bow up important, Americans il public office and private hie. A bomb was hurled at the front of Mr: Palmer's own home "and had he been lin that part of the house he probably's would have been killéd
Mr. Palmer's story Mr. Coo ben writes, "His" a classic"example of democracy's most notorious weakness. Saga cious; commentators, begin ${ }^{2}$ nipg with those who drafted thi Constitution, have waried thite the rule by majority bof the greateste glory ant the most serious hazard to our system; thät our liberties are endangered most not by tyraños' but by democrats. If Mr. Palmer"was one of the dangerous men in our history, it was not because he at tempted to tmpose his rule or
2 his policies upon the people, +but"because he tried to win power by carefully dttüning himself to what he thought were the strong desires of the American people.. It seems unfair to Mro Palmer how. ever', torsuggest he was:most dangerous", for; such reasons. A number of our leaders have carefülly kept thér ceats to The ground to keep them elves in office somer of hem in the White House. $\boldsymbol{x}$, OGOULD LINCOLN:




## EX .IO

## Washington Post \& Times Herald April 15, 1962 Editorial Section



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Belmont $\qquad$
Callahan $\qquad$
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Tavel $\qquad$ W.C. Sullivan Tele Room $\qquad$ Ingram $\qquad$

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> $62-46855=$ 17 $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOT RECORDED } \\ & 117 \text { FEB } 211961\end{aligned}$

Vic Brown, attracted physically to Ingrid, a young woman who works in his office, thinks he loves her, and after a very short time of dating and love making, realizes that "there isn't the magic there was at the beginning.". . "I don't love her, and that's the awful truth."
"how can I tell her I've been taken in because sex and a dream have got all mixed up inside me?" . . "I'm caught and that's a fact-oh, what a fool; what a bloody, bloody fool!'
Through the eyes of Vic, Mr. Barstow sees the universe as a Godless place of blind necessity and inexorable law, and seems to ask us not to weep, not to laugh, but to understand the misery of the "life sentence" Vic drifted into through his own weakness. Some of the inchoate philosophy of Vic is in such a passage:
 can't allow for that" p. 309).
After living through a series of unhappy and sometimes tragic events Vic realizes that the adventitious charms of Ingrid, who is now his wife, have disappeared. He hopes that together they can find a real love that will come with shared living. As he says, he hopes so, "because its for a long, long time."
Although the theme and the plot are as old as the sin that is described, the language, a combination of Yorkshire slang and profanity, is new (to me at least) and there is no denying that Mr. Barstow is a virtuoso of rhythm and accent.
There is much humor in the racy dialogue:
"She was a bint with the neatest pair of gams I've seen" (T. 83).
"Teeth, all sticking out of the gums any-old-how like gravestones in a mouldy old church-yard" (p. 70).
"The trouble is there's two sides to everybody and Ingrid brings out all the worst in me instead of the best" (p. 209).
This is a novel written on a purely personal plane in the comic tradition of pure criticism. It is extremely witty and sad by turns, permeated with echoes of universal ideas: I have the distinct inppression that Mr. Barstow knew Chekhov's line "Mantwill only become better when you make him see what he is like."

> Clara M. Siggins, Ph.D., Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

This beok is Endsville, as the teenagers say, in the field of obscene, vulgar and profane words. You may have wondered at times just how far it would be possible to go in that field? If you read Valhalla you will rest secure that the ultimate has been reached.
In this book you have a literal transcription of the talk and actions of a group of Marines who, after a session in the Korean War, come to Japan for an interlude between wars. If there are any punches pulled, you can't imagine what they are, except perhaps in the field of abnormality. This "realism" is going to count against the book, which is unfortunate, because the book is
worthwhile. It has a very important message. To have toned down the language and the descriptions would have deprived the book of much of its power.
Let us start by saying that this is an adult book. Secondly let us say that the realistic language is not put in as a lurid detail to lure a curious reader. The language is an essential and substantial part of the book. You might say that the book should not have been written, but you can't say that it should have been put through a kind of moral wringer.
From the book the first thing that we learn is that there is something wrong with the Marine Corps. They seem to be a group of men without ideals; they are men trained to kill; they are men who have turned sour. The general idea seems to be that they join the Corps under false inducements. Once in the Corps they are flooded with hypocrisy, e.g. a chaplain talks to them and contradicts what he says by shacking up with a Japanese girl in an area remote from the group. Their idea about things back in the USA is that the Capitalists are in power and that they are exploiting the poor. Speaking of Pretty Boy Floyd and Dillinger, one of the Marines says:
"The goddam insurance companies screwed them . . . , took their land, and everything they owned. Just like they're doing today. And they never committed half the crimes they were accused of. But Old J. Edgar Hoover took advantage of this, sce? It was a good gimmick to ger his start and build a name. After that," he sidid with contempt, "after they got a few of the big ones like "Gillis, Floyd and Dillinger, you couldn't stop the glory boys."
"There's your goddam robber barons," Poke agreed, "The F.B.I."

Another thing which is evident from the book is the evil of a standby army. The ennui, the doing of things which have no meaning, (standing guard when there is nothing to guard), these things really drive the men. The author makes you feel the terrible tensions which build up in men separated from home life and the pathways of cultured man. (This Marine division was not part of the occupying force, just a division standing by in the event of further trouble in the Far East.) Perhaps this thing is necessary. Something should be done, if it is, to change things, e.g. screen out borderline maniacs and provide those remaining with some possibilities of family life.
There is a horrible account of life in a Marine Brig. The way the men are treated can not be duplicated, we hope, in jails for the worst criminals run in the worst way in the USA. And this treatment is for offenses which are minor. In the case of the man described in the book, it was for leaving his guard post and then going berserk. If this part of the book is true, there should be some investigation. This is by far the worst part of the book. A similar account in From Here to Eternity is tame compared to this. You are surprised to find that the Marine Corps could contain personnel so sadistic; secondly you are amazed to hear that they are not only tolerated but encouraged in their activity; and, lastly, you wonder how the men who command the Marines, can be so deaf to the rudiments of modern penology.
If there is a hero of the book, it is the Japanese people. When you recall that this is an account by a man who has no interest in building up these people, you are amazed to find out how friendly and likeable they are. Most of the contacts were with the women, with a
sexual background; but looking beyond this it is surprising how kind they were, interested in the welfare of the men, understanding of the stresses they were going through, never trying to victimize or swindle them. The Marines seemed to travel easily, even in civilian clothes, all over the country. This is one of the most fascinating. parts of the book.
Although this is the first book Mr. Peacock has written, he is not an amateur writer. He writes very well; he observes very closely and when he interprets the thoughts of his characters, even when they are Japanese, he does this with great skill. He is never boring. He is able to continue the narrative of the same individual for several chapters and only turns to another Marine when you yourself feel that things have gone far enough. We will hear much more of this young author. As a final word: while reviewing this book, I was present at a men's study group. The topic of discussion was a recent article in America on Catcher in the Rye which contains much profanity and sex. In line with this discussion I brought up Valhalla. All the men agreed that the language and drinking and fornication described in Valhalla are actually true accounts of life in the armed forces and also incidentally in many of our modern factories. In other words this is the state of affairs that our younger generation is headed for. To shut our eyes and bury our heads in the sand is not going to answer the question that Mr. Peacock is asking.

> James Ball, S.J.,
> Buffalo, New York

Dayan, Yaël
World. Jan. 17, 1961. 187p. \$3.50. (IIa)
The interest in-this-stimprovel lies mainly in its picture of life in an Israeli, yiffage, situated close to the border and within earshot of hostile rifles. Itsyoung author, Yaël Dayan, should know whereof she speaks, since she is the daughter of General Moshe Dayann, former commander-in-chief of the Israeli Army, in which she served two years, after enlisting in 1956 at the outbreak of the Sinai war, and where she earned hof commission as a lieutenant.
The settlers of this pioneering colony of Beit-On are refugees from Europe, jealously wedded to their land and resolutely befit upon its defense. Save for the gentle old cobbler, Rabbi Lamech, and a handful of old folks, the faith of these rugged people reposes not in the God of their fathers but in the ground they till and the guns they carry. To defend the acres they have wrested from the flinty hills they feel they must rely solely upon their own strength, tenacity and courage. To this end weakness and fear must be bred out of their sons; and cowardice must be banished from their midst as the evil of evils.
In this Spartan environment, in a secret spot in the hills, we meet young Nimrod, a strong, sensitive handsome boy of eight, playing the favorite game of the youngsters of the village, "Who is strong?" Each in turn must respond to the challenge by undertaking a feat that proves beyond doubt his fearlessness and strength. Nimrod excels in this kind of competition and under the tutelage of his father and the goading of Gideon, the village hero, quickly puts behind him the fairy tales, toys and fears of childhood to become $a$ hardened, lonely uncommunicative young tough, bent upon prov-
ing himself a-hero and patriot. If we were to judge his case as fypical, it would appear that there is danger Israel imay be-rearing its own homebred type of Nazi. However Gideon falls victim to his foplhardy recklessness and in his crippled and embittered state realizes how badly he was misled. He attempts in yain to open Nimrod's eyes 'to' the errors of his ways, which have brought unhappiness to his family and threaten to wreck his marriage with Elli, a gentle Hungarian refugee. But it is not until he is engulfed with an overwhelming wave of fear for the safety of his" own son, now playing in furn the game of "who isftrong?" that Nimrod realizes'that courage is rather the knowledge of what is to be feared than the fear of fearitself and that there may be after all, grounds to envy the frightened. For adults who are interested in the conflicts and developments in Israel, this story, simply and artlessly told, with its mofal that fearlessness can destroy a man, may prove of inferest.

Edward G. Jacklin, S.J., Georgetown University, Washington, D. ©.

Wright, Richard
World. Jan. 23, 1961. 250p. \$3.95. (IIb) Eight Men When Richard Wtight died two monthstago in Paris, he had reached the position of Ameriça's best-selling and most widely known Negro author. Born in poverty in the South, folding countless jobs to support himself and his family, undergoing constant abouse and mistreatment, this sensitiye and gifted man told much of his personal stofy in the classic Black Bay. So many episodes in this autobiography are memorable; yet, perhaps, the mos't characteristic incident in the book was Wright's fattempt as a youth to borrow books from a Southern library. Borrowing the library card of a friendly white man, Wright had to pretehd that he was really obtaining the books for the white man. From such episodes as this, it is not difficult to see why Wright eventually exiled himself to France, where he had freedon from prejudice and where the could be accepted as a human being. A tragic and bitter story was Richard Wright's life, and, yet, the bitterness which permeates much of his literary work is purlfying. This bitterness is bothla lament and a cry for justice. Above all, this bitterness is the truth speaking in genuine sincerity.
This present book is'a collection of eight narratives, one of which is more an autobiographical essay than a short story. All of these tales are written in simple, straightforward prose, which is generally effective and always moving. Sincerity and impassioned feeling constantly earmark Wright's style. At its best this style is a powerful and perfect medium for his down-to-earth people who are caught in fundamental situations. At its worst-in a story such as "Man, God Ain't Like That"-this style becomes schoolboyish and inept.
Most of this collection is devoted to Negroes, both in the South and in Americah urban society. One tale is set in Copenhagen, another in Africa and Pafis. The nonAmerican locale stories are considerably inferior to the American natiatives, both in meaning and in conception. Wright is at his best in "The Man Who Saw the Flood," a story of Nedro tenant farmers victimized by a flood; "Man of All Work," an episode abqut a decent occur, it t is essential that steps abe taken to prevent communism from radiating outward from dis Cuban base and to help the Cuban pen: pletely opposite views of the Castro revolution.
AIn "Red Star Over Cuba" Mir. Weal develops the thesis which his title indicates that Castro has leaned"'so far to the left that he has fallen Tito the Soviet orbit or is about to
Mr Well points out that "the legend that, the Cuban Communist Party backed Batista a was assiduously spread The tutu th was "that iqutys had suffered horribly
up der Batista repression:
s spume of its best cadres had bjeriskilled, manhandled sort ${ }^{2}$ imprisoned, and the party was cowed and baddy demoralized:
The Red Screen The writer adds that a much mopes important consideration was that Castro hid been advised to have nothing to do with known Cuban Communists: or with tree party who the Soviet view was that, it was vital that the Castro movement be without visible Communist taint and hence eligible for world-wide 11 ferial support. When specific communist cadres were needed these would be supplied by i, the
 yonder bringing comfort to Latin America, *Mraweyl Communists a M d fellow
 pile to destroy the tyranny which s killing them swiftly and totally':

## 

Mr. Mills, who is at pro fessor of sociology at Colum bia, is frankly pro-éstio: © The author's views are set forth in a series supposed letters from Cuban's to a collective Yankee According to the letter writers, wo helped Batista exploit th masses of Cubans:

* Like mush ore Lath America but: more so " this. letter "adds "fere fed up with what your corporations and what your governments: do down here They ye domnate us long enough. In closing chapters, Mr. Mills says he agrees with most, of what his letter writers charge The author rejoices that the to cuban revolution "has swiftly c destrayed the economic basis of capitalism - both foreign and Cuban Most of this power was foreign in f ot North American? ? ? While K Mr. Mills disclaims any sympathy for" "stalin" ism, it is hard to see whap

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Reviewed by George M. Johnson
 AMERXCAN LAW, By Jobs Areenberg columbia s io.
15. MOST AMERICANS today / bare genuinely disturbed over O the status of the relations be tween the so -called white majority and nonwhite minorities who make un our national citizenry: Volumes have been written on various aspects of the problem. However, the role which law has played and is playing in affecting dace relation's is, seldom written about in language sufficiently objective and nonlegalistic to be informative to the increas: ing number of people who fed and desire to be better informed in this area Race Relations and Ameriqu Law". ils a seal need and should be a welcome addition to the libraries of Federal state: and local government units, and private persons and organizations a's well, with in terests and responsibilities in the Nations major domestic problem
The book is not lit ht reading and some readers with. outraconsiderables backgroundinamerican jurisprudunce, may find moredifh cult to absorb than earlier pacissy such as Stephenson's Race Distinctions" in Amer can Lays) published in 1910 or Mangum's The Legal Status of the Negro" pub Dished in 1940 F For any such difficulty, no excuse seems necessary La iv sometimes is difficult and it played a wider and more significant role in face relations in ing than it did in 1910, or even in 1940 , GREENBERG discusses the present state of the lawasit relates to nine major subject areas public accommoda: tons, interstate travel eeclions; earning a living, educe. cion, housing criminal at. dom port formations , hid thy armed forces
aron bubject-area is dis classed in a separate chipper with a separate conclusion. This treatment increases the book's usefulness A reader Whose immediate interest or responsibility relates to the subject-area of voting can read the one -page conclusion to Chapter Five on "Elect tons s' and get a summary statement of the contents of the chapter in language fat about as nonacademic as He subject-area permits: This not to say that one
formed simply by reading ali the conclusions, total in ${ }^{2}$ a proximately, 15 pages The discussions in each ch peter re objective y reasonably f thorough and surprisingly brief considering the volume of available material relevant to the discussions.
TWO CHAPMERS are de Voted to gene cal discussion arid analysis one is con kerned with the uncritical sumption thatilegistation cant eradicate prejudices wite is pointed out that law in the field of race relations seeks not to eradicate prejudice but to control behavior, ane the Io vert manifestations of pres' * dice Rede relations involves hot only how people feel but what they do because they feel as they do Law changes behavior even when attitudes add feelings may remain in changed
Tn answer to the more ap propiate question-Gan the law alter race relations? -au thor Greenbers states un equivocally s ${ }^{2}$ The thesis of this book is that law often can change race relations, that sometimes it has been mas gensable to changing them and the in factithas changed them even spectaculariven

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ACTION DESIRED
 Rear Routing Slip, $9 / 18 / 59$, captioned as a que.
Attached herewith is an additional copy of each portion of captioned reprint. One copy of each portion of this reprint has already been forwarded to the Bureau at the time it appeared in THE FHIIADELPRIA INQUIHER:

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PHILADELPHIA


# Soviet Union 

 cannotat the moment abolish it forever, we at least can and should create conditions enabling thie peoplés to liye injpeace without fear that, war of extermination will be launched in accordance with the desires of a few madmen. The Soviet Union firmly advocates the condemina tion and prohibition of the use of atomic and hydrogen Yeapons as a means of mass-destruction andurges that they berenounced. We insist on this' we are prepared to conclude an appropriate agreement with other Powers atanytime Itis now up to the Governments of the United States sand Britain to decide:
Wheicañot be reconciled to asituationin which everybodycis threatened with a terrible atomic war and in which an increasing share of human labour goes to produce seapons of extermination and destruction instead of create material values and raise standards of living
WWeare confident that the peoples will bring greater pressure to bear on those Governments whose policies rum counter to the interests of peace, and willin the end make thèm lend ear to the yoice and demands of millions of peopleand find such a solition as will previude military catastrophe once and for alll. Gobsorn repty fo the letterof

## Peaceful Co-existence

Thethe Soviet-Union and the other socialist states are conisistently pursuing a policy of peace and call for the peacefutico-existence of states with different social sys temsefor the ending of the arms race that is leading to d new war, and the prohbition of the use production and festing of atomic and hydrogen weapons.
THS for the economic factor the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have achieved a and this is io longer denied by anyone great successes in econom developmentandare rapidy atering the balance of forctes ANKIND is theatened with unprecedented catastrodic war of extermination, a war which, if 14 breaks out, will take a toll of many mil Hons of lives.

This prospect is particularly absura today, when science is advancing rapidy, When man hás far greater opportunities to easelis toil and employ world'snate ual gesources to meet the requirenents ofalithe peopleshabiting aur ponetw Itis today per fectiy possible to ensure progress and prosperity for every country nd every nation on the basis of peaceftry 0 pxistence, triendly cooperation and mutual as Bistance betweenall states. 4 var <br> <br> \section*{<br> \section*{PartOnie <br> <br> \section*{<br> \section*{PartOnie <br> <br> \section*{<br> \section*{PartOnie <br> <br> <br> <br> <br> 1 <br> <br> <br> <br> <br> 1 <br> <br> <br> <br> <br> 1 $\checkmark$ By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV} $\checkmark$ By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV} $\checkmark$ By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV}

> The Inquirer presents today the first part of selected portions of Khrushchev's Blueprint" fon .ow, from Nikita s. Ahrushchevs first:mportan, Capitalism, as'a public service because it believes all Americans should know how the leader of the USSR thints, what he believes and what his aims are. Publt cation inour columins does notin any way constitutex approval or confirmation of his views. Copyrights. 1959, The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Tris, angle Publications Inc.) and Nikita S. Khrushchev? All authonized republications must carry a complete copyright line as a precede on each article.
wordaymore than ever before, every hones person, and societyas a whole must strive to find Waystrot only postponing war, butalso of abo ishing forever This problem cannot be cont phletely solved until mankind has established a Societyin which there will no longer be rich and societyin which there wh no longer be rich and benef from the blessings of collective abour bextuwill be what we call a Communist society We de convinced that in the long rum mankind will bunlatsuch a social system. But that still requires a great deat of effort, because the peoples are at different stages of deyelopment and there are many countries where the fore sthat would dominate others and live on their labout are still strong:
Thear common duty today is to prevent war He we
fithir own favour In peaceful economic competition we Wot doubt in the least that the task set by V I Lenin Feconomically oyertaking and surpassing the most ad Wanced capitalist countres that is to say in per capita production-will be successfully carried out by the soviet

It can be sad that our plans alreacy outlinemeasures for the practical solution of this task es for the miilitary side of che problem, the successfur launching of the Soxiet sputhils with the hel of the fitercontinental ballistic rocket speaks for itselfand scarcely needsany extensive

People of barous countries differ in their way of ife and thinking Now there are two differentsysfems there are socialist:and capitalist countriés, The peoples living In these states haye no otheralternative butto ive peace affairs and respect the opinions of ofthers
affars and respect the opinion on thers, w o
 by the youth organikatiton of the Datish

The same goes forinternato on laffars, tuwe succeed In overcoming the stalematein the current relations be tweenour states, and primarilybetween the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, Rrance and other countiles if prove culturat, sports did other ties between the coun tres it wil have a favotrable effecton the improveñent of reations between countries as well as on the interna situătion in those countries.

A reduction in the armed forces andine expenditures on armaments will create greater possibilities for ratsing living standards. If we succed. Mn moving the retations betweetiour countries out of the deadlockin whicich they ing the cold war this alone will be agem ret thard

From interview given to A MeDonald Foreign Editor of The Lonián Timest on Jan the 1958. The Soviet Union on the basis of tit policy of peace and the prineiple of peaceful co existence, is willingto restablish normal diplomatic, trade, cultural and other forahother, such telations have not yet been established

When we speak of peacefut cosistence we have in mind co-exisfence between the socialist and capitalist
fountries. And this not only admits but also vresumposes he solution of differences and contradictions betweell hem by means of peaceful competition and, first and for rost, economic competition, or if you like contest what does economic competition implyi We understand it a competition in the sphere of civilian production, col
test between the two systems sacialism and capitalism in making ifie better tor the people in rasing living standards:

What can hinder peaceful co-existence? Here, think, there can ibe no two opinions war and the prepara tion of var, The cold warmarms drive propaganda of war, enmity and hatred between nations; tradediscrimint dandand undetminite of worlocommerce all add to the dan danger peacefulsocexistence between the nations.
reso ou course cealize that should the imperialists ments the on eng ylew of the pature of modernarma tous Noconsequences tor the peoples would be calam sute of being inmune from military action, not on be amies but peacefut cities and civil population would oline suffer:

We, inall sincerity say to capitalst
compete not to see who countries, let uls Hibo Hobombs and missiles, for that is a competition which oodes ho good to the peoples, but to see who gan buila fiote houses, schools and hospitals, produce more bread milk meat clothes andother consumergoods, that is the kind of competition the people want Instead or the sogan Letusamperoum Let us tradel"
Gt Althou h the soviet Unioh has made significantoro gress in all spheres, and not leastin raising the standard ofiling of the peoples it has set itself the goal of produc ing more consumer goodsthan any capitalist country And we are contident that we shall achieve aistill highet stand ard of living
to How can this endanger peceful coevistence of na are eager thenerialists fear this competition, while, wh are eager that each system-socialist and capitalistshould demonstrate its saperiority not on the war front but on the front of paceful labout.

Far trom endangering peaceful, coexistence eco nomiccompetition would on the contrary, strengthen it safeguard the nations against the datiger ol añother war and contribute to the improvement of their living condi tions in an atroosphere of pacel

From replies to Maquet Mejido oorresponde


## Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence

The most burning, vital queston for all manking today is the question of peace or wart Wars between states have always caused many casualties and much de : struction", But asfuture war if, contrary to the will of the peoples, tis unleastied fhreatens to be the most destric: tive of all was a huclear war Apart from direct destruction, the ise of nutear weapons will contamifiate the air by radioactivezfall out and this can lead to the destruction of álifife, espectally incountriés with densely: popilated, smalitertitomes there literaly everything can be swe pt from the face of the earth;
the precisely for this reasothatin ourdoy thestrogle to preserye pead and pheyent anew was become not only the primary ivt concern of those who may be subjected to at ack y y he mperialists, but also the im: mediate concern of the peoples of all countries regardless at where they may live fify turope or Asia America or Srica; irrespectiveofthen class position religious beliefs frthe colour of theins ski withis literally the concern of veryoneliving one ath, sus.
W The task to prevent new war and to ensure peacé throughotit the worla, But this needs'more thangust ap peals more than the desirealohe: Pe mutst be defended in stubborn struggle agdrst the forces that are trying to unléasha new war.
wo five without wars withoutear for the mor ow withoutslavery and poperty free from the exploitation of Some countries by others; freefronsicial injustices that is what the best minds of mankind and the woiking people of the whole world have dreamed of tor centuries 'But only today can these noble dreams become clothed with reality'
WTis has become possible as a result of the strengthened might of the Soviet Union and the entire world social: ist system,-that have inaug diatedo new epochin the his tory of mankind the epochof realisociaist freedom and the triumph of reason-
F I would Tike to discuss briefly the problem of rela tions between the USSR aña such Western states as Hrance Britain and fíe United States, which together vith the Soviet Union, the Chinesé Peoples Republic and Hndia bear great responsibility for maintaininguniversai feace and safeguarding the security of the nations.
We Wereallies of Bitain, Erance and the United

States during the second Worid War and we foughit to gether gainst Hitler Germanyw we respect the peoplés of those countries and have digh pinion of the great contribution they made to the developmente of toride science techology a dicultare.
Sovie men and women fe very vellaware that the peoples of those countries too are striving for peace. The: Soviet Union has exerted and wili continue to exert, eyery effort to achieve understanding and establish friendy relationswith the peoples of those countries and their governments.

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co $\square$ In international affairs, in settling existing disputes: they should be guided not by what divides the world today but what bring countries closer together in trieir joint elfortopreserteneace , Whe oriy possible foundation for relations between Ftates with different social systems are the welli-hown Five Principles, , erelgnty; , \%espect \%or territorial integity and sovt
 for econt for economic political or ideologicalreasons;

Equality ad mutual benefit;
Peaceful co-existence

- The principles of peacefur cooxistence, recentiy approved by: the United Nations, should actually be made the cornerstone of relations between all states.
Th The Sovie Union has stood, and continues to stand for peáceful co-existence; not because it is weak or because it fears threats If we were not weak before, then today all the more o we have everything necessary to protect the peaceful labours of the Soviet people and to snash any aggiéssor, should he try to attace our country mat

Weare sure that the great ideas of Communism will triumph, buttye have never mposed upon other countries by force of arms the socialist way of life and our ideology nor do we ntend to do so The Soviet peaple want to ive in peace and friendship withallother peoples.
 Kalinin constituency, Moscow on March 14, i958.

Meaning of
Peaceful
Co.
Existence

# Not NecessaryFor Capitalism to 要納 Drop Ideology＇ <br> S 4 <br> 驻䋨会 

Wensequentiy theappearance of states wit a socialistsystem，as a result of the operation of the objective lavs of Social development，is just as natura as was in tsday，the apparance ou bourgeois states，and lastiy，in order to rid mant Gindof devastating wars and in particular，of the theat of the most destructivewareverknownoy humanity－nuclear war－we feel that the prins cipte of peaceful co existence and cooperation must prevailin relations between the socialistand

V．The Inquirer presents today the second part of h selected poptións of＂Khrushichey＇s Blueprint forth Futüre，＂from Nikita S．Khirushichev＇s firsti important book Fion Victory in Péacéful Competition with Capitalismive as a public séruice bécause it believes alith A mericans should know how the ledder of the USSR thinks，what te beliéves añ what his dims a are e pubtyo cation in our columins doés not in any way constitute approval or confirmation of his views．Copyright 1959，The Philadelphia Inquiirer（（A Division of That angle Pubicications，Inc．）and Nikita S．Khrishcheo． Al authorized republications must carry a complette st copyright line as a precede on eacharticle．

## Part Two

## By NIKITA S．KHRUSHCHEV

 UR point of view regarding the hat ture of inter－state relations between the socialist and capitalist countiles has been set forth a number oftimes．Wh gistof it，in brief，is，first，that the form on state organization and the form of social organization of any particular country must be decided by the people of that coun－ try themselves，secondyy that no state or any external forces can or should inpose on other nations their way of life or their politiel or social system；thir dy Sincemans sociar development takespace Tong an aseending line， 1 inevitably，gives riseto hetu forms of ilie for society：caphant states， ChWhat does this principle méan practice？It does not demand that the capitalist states renounce their exist ing system．or ideology．Naturally，acceptance of this prin ciple will notlead to the immediate elimination of disputes and contradictions that are inevitable under conditions when different states exist．

- But this principle demands that the states，in setting outstandiningissues＇st between them，shoild reriounice the use of force in any：form，including military force；and seek thie peacefult settlement of possible conflicts respecting the mutual interests of the parties concerned ac：Peace ful cf existence also prestupposes the＂complète and unquadit fied inon－interference of states in the internal affairs of one hanother with a yiew to changing their＇system or way 0 ilié or for any other feason．
4 I think that the meaning given to the term peaceful coexistence will now be clearer to you As you＇see，we staind for a healthy and realistic basis for relations bee theen states with different social systems The principle of yeaceful coexistence does not place any indidividual state or any group of states at an advantage over other states and does not infringe on anyone＇s interests，ititis of benefit to all who desire peace，not in words，but in deeds： editor of the：Melloourne Herild，Jüne T1， 1058
$\qquad$

- The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of friendly relations with all countries regardless of itheir social and political systems, and we see no obstacle to the broadest development of all types of contact between tog socialist a capitalist countries. We do not however close our eyes to the fact that there are bound to bepoints of difference or, as you term them clashes of opinions and interests, between the socialist and capitalist countries Shut we consider that these differences and clashes shoud not le dito war. It must not be forgotten that an our age, the age of atomic energy and inter-continenta rockets; any country which attempts to settle international disputes by force of arms hazards its own existence by so doing, Those in the West who do not want to uinderstand this and wh still console themselves with hopes aboutthe
poyer of aircraft carriersand bombs are thinking initerms of the last century Only political manacs and suicides conconsider war as a means of setting intenationatis putes wid differences.
The only rational way of setting international differences and disagrements is through negotiations and mutaily acceptable agreements which take notacount thenterests of ali the parties concerned
IKAs I have already said; the socialist countries con. sistently adhere to the principles of peacefulcoevistence Butfor peace to triumph, the policy of peaceful co exist ence should be recognized and pursued, iffinot by all; then at lieast by the majority of countries, and abdve all by: those apon whose policy the question of peace or wat
 p. The rulers of the United States, Britain and their partners' must renounce their policy from positions of strength and their claims for domination oy other countries. The soger the jllusionswand emotions of the Western Powers give place to réality and common sense; the better will be for everybod and fort world peace, . LAS magds the ideological differences between the eapitalist and socialist countries titis today nothing short oftradness to attempt to impose ohes own ideological opinions on others by force of arms. We are fully convinced that in life's disputes those vews and conceptions wili triumph which most faith fully reflect the objective laws of mankind drsocial de velopment and the requirements not of the minonity but of the majority of people In our opinion, Marxism-Lenins ism is such an ideology: Reality day by day and hour by hour continues to confirm its correctress.
countriestis orference in the internal affairs of other countries is one of the basic principles to which our coun tiy adheres in its foreignipolicy: Eyery people is master in its own house, and it alone has the right to decide what shall be its internal system

We resolutely condem the use of the diktat in international relations.: The puinciple of non-interference in the affairs of othe countries must be observed by ain countries, not only in words but in deeds.

From feplies to questions put by Murio Maroquim
de Souza, Brazilian journalist, on Oct 3; 1958

## Relations Between East and West: Let Us Improve Our Relations <br> $J$, And Strengthen Peace

We have always said and continue to say now: Let us improve our relations, let ús trade, Tet us' develop scientific, cultural and sports contacts. Let us meet and discuss préssing international problems in abusinessilike máner. We have proposed and we proposénow that an end be put to the cold warend the arms race, that the "policy of strength' be renounced, that the policy of intimidatio by war be abandoned' and that our relations be built on the basis of peaceful co-existence

The Soviet Government is seady to discuss any quest tions designed to strengthen peace and establish greater confidence among the states, to disčuss these questions withits partners

Mr. Eisenhower; for Instance, recently put forward in one of his speeches the deatof pooling the efforts lof the Soviet Union and the United States to combat such scourges of mankind as cancer, tuberculosistand malaria. We believe that one can agree with this. One could list many other questions, such as the strugtle against poliomyeititis, locusts, glanders and footeand-mouth disease We are successfully co-operating with Iran and Afghánistanin combating locusts. There are many other matters regarding which, far from hindering ico-operation; we are doing our utmost to extend Although not all the ese problems are acute or dangerous to our country, we are nevertheless ready to co-operate with countries where such problems are particularly pressing: *We shall be pleased to pool our efforts with those of other countries frisolving such problems:

From, the speechion "Some Aspects of Interna tional Situction: made at the conference of front tank: workers, in agriculture of the Byelorissicin

## Co-operation Leads to Gonsolidation of the Cause of Peace

It may safely be said that although certan circles in the imperialist countries are clinging frantically to the bànkrupt:" pósitions of strength" policy; the próspects for the relaxation of international tension and the develop ment of economic óoperation and scientific and cultural exchanges between countries with different social systems have now become more fayourable.

Take for instance, the-tagreement on the development of cultural contacts concluded between the Soviet Union and the U. S. A. It is a big step forward The socialist countries have made definite progress in the development of cultural contacts twith the capitalist countries.
ance Indeed, every socialist countryis, doing sits utmost to extend cultural relations with other countriess the Polish People's Republic among others, having done much in this direction: One can only welcome this de velopment of cooperation, this strengthening of friendy ties between peoples, for it lèads to better understanding and the cônsolidation of the caúse per pe. . , \%,

It is well known that the socialist countriesthave established economic ties with many capitalisticountriest Recently busiñess\% circles in copitalist countries have been making more frequent statements in favouit of the extension of the se contacts Today there are few poople in the West who believe in the efficacy of the bankrupt policy of economically blockading the socialist countries. The world socialisteconom is able to prodice every thing needed for its fưrther de velopment and no banns imposed by themuling circles of certain countries on trade with the socialist countries can prevent ur from contin uing to advance as successfully as we are now doing

If anyone stands to lose from these prohibitions, it is the business circles of the Western Powers. Their:interests call for the extension of trade with the socialist coun tries For our part, we also welcome the expansion o trade between the socialist and the capitalist countries The socialist countries havedalways stood for the at

Getier countries It goes without saying that thes relations ohust be based on the strictest observance of equality yutual adjantage and non-interference in internalaffans. Patar From replies to questions put by Trybuna Lüitu

## Peaceful $\mathbf{C o}$-Existence IsHardReality:

We considered and still consider, that Ideological differences are no way an obstacle to the deyelopment of mutualy profitable trade betweensocialist and capitat
 F. T would recall that even m the eary 1920 s miny Western ountries, because of economic expediency despite ideological differences, established trade relatitns with the Soviet Union. Since then trade between the Soviet Uion ard capitalist countries, except for eertain relatively brief interruptions, has continued to develop stédilyt - In 1957 for instance, our trade with capitalist coung tries increàsed (at comparable prices) approximately tyo fold as compared with 1930 But can his growthtre considered adequate and correspondind to the interests oot thédevelopment of xond trade? No it caniot We ate ready for a further estension of trade, but certan circles in the Wéstern countries those wh are intereftedin the continuation of the cold vart areusing the existing ideological differences as pretext to ustify theit unt fillingnes to develop normal trade reations withthe Soviet Urion and the other Socialist counties aky Wh If the principles of peaceful co oxistence are adhered to then no ideological differences, though they do of course exist should prevent the development and broad ening of mutually protitable economie ties Peacefulto existence is a hard reality whose significance in prtet national relations is growing Trade constitutes that sound and stable basis upon which co:existence between countries with different:social and economic systems can sicessfully develop and bé consolidated.
a I think you willagree with me that trade has a more Than economic significancel Trade is the most normai Qay of estabishing good relations between countriest

Trade and economic ties create a good basis for the con solidation of intermational political relations: THe Soviet Union today has trade treaty relations with 45 countries with all the socialist countries, almost dil the countriés of Western'Europe, including Britain, Brance, Itäly, Austrin Svitzerland, Greece Sweden, etc, with the majority of Asian and African countries, includ ing India, Indonesiaj Jpan Iran, Afghanistan, Burna, the United Arab Republic and many others Wealso have trade a grements with two countries of the American continent - Canada and Argentina:
Y With a number of countries ye have agreements. Whech provide for the deyelopment of exchange on the Dasis of agreed lists of commodities for reciprocal ded Heriés.
Many, Western countries are showing an interest in the development of trade with the Soviet UnWon on the bisis of longern agreements Thatis why the Soviet Union has in recent years concluded longferm agreed Hents on reciprocal deliveries with a number of capitalist countries, for instance, asfiye-year arreement with Fin14idand longterm agreements with Norkay Iceland and Denharie
整 Itr 1957 alone we concluded such long term agree. ments with France Italy Austria, Afghanistan and Tran Negotiations are in progress on a long term agreement getwen heUSRRand the Federal Republic of Germany. Alithese greements provide for a substantial increase in Tade
ft The United States of America is now the ony Great Power and one bf the few countries of the world with which the Soviet Unioh does not have frade treaty relay tions. If the Goyernment of the United States expresses addesire to conclude a trade freaty or agreement with the USSRT Tcanassure you of a favourable response from the Soviet side:
WhWe advocate tye lifting of all restrictions and bans ontrade between the capitalist and the socialist countries not only becaus we hope itivould promote the establishiment of confidence in the relations between all nations and bring about a relaxation of internationial tension but also because discriminatory restrietions led to uncer tainty in commerce and mistrust bêtween the partners in traden Connected as you are withobusiness circles, you should know full welf how much confidence means th commerce and how adyersely its absenceaffects the ded


We We favour of selling what we sell andof耳uying what we want to buy, and we want our partners to - eeable to sell and buy what they want tind the things 4hicheither you or we cannot sell should not be a subject for reciprocal claims , we on on the 22 of of March We were able to meet only on the 22 nd of March
This is the day of spring It would be gratifying iff you could become the first swallows of spring in business relat tions between the Söviet Union and the United States of America, so that trade might develop on a more extensive scale and all the talk of military preparations and about who has more rockets, Jombs and other means of annihit lating people could stop
to The war preparations distiess and hority people The nations do not want wape It would be much better if we adopted different attitudes in our relations, añ talked about the number of machines and other goods you could sell us and the quạntity of machines or other goods and raw materials you could buy from us. Is" thate a bad objective?
We The nifavour of visits by more American manu. facturers añd businessmen whom we could acquaint with our production, and of visits to the U. $S$. $\%$ byour workers in the fied lo for the peoples of, the Soviet Union and the United States of Americat: People are indeed tired of reports about rockets hydrogen and atomic explosions, and bombers: Wr th our sincere desire is that your visib to our country a visit hy the representatives of the moost far-sighted American business circles should serve as a starting point for good and friendly relations with the United Sttaes of America. We could only Welcome thise $\quad$,



## HH IIADELFHTA DIVISION

 Fhiladelphia, Pa .The Fifiladelphia Inquirer
XX
EDITOR: WALTER H. ANNENBERG
The Evening Bulletin
EDITOR: MLUVIIIE F。FERGUSON
Philadeliphia Daily News $\qquad$ EDIPOR: J. RAY HUNT


TITLE OF CASE SELECTED PORTIONS OF "KHRUSHCHEV'S, BLUEPRINT FOR FOTURE," FROM NIKITA S. KHRUSHGAEV'S BOOK, ${ }^{\text {IFOR }}$ VICIORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITTON WITH CAPITALISM."


# Daring Search,种 Concerted Effort Needed in World: 

FAlready at the present time the more far sighted political leaders of the capitalist world have realized thé need for radical changes in method and approach to the solution of interna tiobial problems, True, assurances are also not Tarely heard from those leaders of the Western Powets, who shape the policy of military blocs of thein peaceableintentions and readinessto settlemternas tionalproblets by negotiation But real intentionsare gâuged, not by words; but by deedṣ If we 10 ok the

The Inquiter presents today the third part of selected portions of sKhorishochevs Blueprint fort Future, from Nikita S Khrushchevs first importanta book "For, Victory in PeacefullCompetition with\% Capitalisme as a public service becanse it beliêves allos Americans should know how the leader of the USSR 1 thinks, what he bellevés and whathis aims are Publis cation in out columns does not in any'way constitute approval or confirmation of his ove ws Copyright, gr 1959:The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Tht x angle Publications; Inc and NikitaS: Khrushohev. 10 All authorized republications must carry a complete s copyright line as a precede on each article:

## Part Three

## By NIKITA:S: KHRUSHC̈EV

BUT the fact is that the leaders who now stand at the helm of the lead ing NATO memberestates refuse to take the road of peaceful cotexistence, re fuse to renounce the policy of cold wain: This is the reason why the so greatiy needed turning point in the development of international events towards the no malization of the international atmos phere thas not as yet been reached;

However, we are now living not int the 18th, and not even in the 19 th century wher some rulers or other could ionore the will of the peoptes, although tit miust be sew thate even in those times that was far from sate to
 Hicouiftries have found theip yajy to active po dity gali ife ahd hardy anyone would be able to ignope ithaditinitely the will of the pieop pes for pieace?
policy of the Western Powers from this angle, we shall obtaina to tally different picture structing I mprovement of Internationat climate and Peaceful Co existènce at Meeting of Pólitical Consultative Committee of Warsaw Tredty

## 人mmy

## araty <br> $98+2$

+     * 


## Daring Search Is Needed

Sto should like to hope that the leaders of the Unite States of America; for their part, might take a more sobe View of things. A solution of the contradictions dividing the states of the East and the West does not lie in an arms face, but rather in negotiations between them. It is not Sabreratting but meetings between responsible states menthat will lead to a solution of controversial issuest whithe present circumstances, with the cold war out growths that have accumulated over the years making themselves felt literally at every point a daring search and ${ }^{2}$ concerted and determined effor are needed to secure aturnin internationalielations which the peoples desire eand to spare the world the hightmare of a war catastrophe
Th It can hardly be disputed that only a conference of the most authoritative and plenipotentiary representa tives of states can tackle this task. This is precisely why the Sovet Union, upon consulting, all the soóalist cotme uties made a proposal last Decémber for a top-lèeel East West Coniférence.
WrThe Soviet Gơverniment has done everything in its potwer to clear the way to a conferenence at the sümmit aña tor create an atmosphere of confidènce and businessilike co'opération:
THe Soviet Union shas demonstrated by deeds its peacefuluess and its sincere desire to provide conditions fōjafirm and lasting peace. The Soviet Government, withe otut waitingsan international lagreement on disarniameatit, has unilaterally reduced it's armed forces repeatedy $y=14$ recentyeats.
V Iti 1955 it reduced them by 640,000 men and in 195 57.by another 1,200,000; At present a füther reduction

## $i$

by 300,000 is nearing completion, with conside able cuts effected in our troops temporarily stationed under exist ing agreements in the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.
a, Our country's armaments, military equipment and ex penditures for defense have been reduced accordinglyty

The other member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organizationireduced their armed forces by a total of ofee 337,000 in the course of $1955-570^{\circ}$

We all give due recognition to the great contribution made to the maintenance of peace by the great Chinese People's. Republic, which recently decided to withdraw the Chinese Volunteers from Korea: If the United Statés following the example of People's"China withidrew its troops from South Korea and dismantled all its zoases there this fould unquestionably hèlp to strèngthen peace Inthe Far East and to solve the ${ }^{2}$ Korean problem., at $\because$ We say to the capitalist countries Let us compete in the manufacture of goods and articles which the peoples need to malke their life fullergad happier "let us compette inladvancing the living standards' and well-being of the peoples - And let the peoples themselve decide during this competition for the beriefit of man which road comeides more with their interests;
The socialist states do not fear peaceful competition with the capitalist countries, for they are deeply contident of itsoutcome.

## \% People Desire to Live in eace

Al nations destre to ive pa ace and friendship and Whin to be delivered once and for all, from fears preying - upon the mind": of their" people for their futuiure and that of their dear ones. They wish to bring about a situation in which the vast sums now being spent on armaments could be used for the good of mankind, to raise their living standards, to develop the national economy and culture, and so on. Sưch conditions cean be secured onlyby gradually achieving normal relations between states and this requires, above all, the settlement of those questions which hinder an understanding between states:

Whät are these issues? Frankly speaking, this involves problems resulting from the Wèstern Powers' putsuance of the policy of cold war and "positions of streng th At the present time the best way to deat with questions whichare ripe for settiement is throughtacon ference of leading statesmen, that is to say, summit con-
part of both sides, sưch a confërence could discover ways of solving urgent international problemst

From replies to questions put by Johm Wiaters, editor off the Meltourne Herald, June 111958 Mutually Beneficial Basis Must

Our Government has recenty received from Iarge
firms in' Western countries many offers to deliver equip frent for the Soviet Union'schemicalindutryor Such pro posals, for instance have been received from industrizt ists in West Germany, Britain, France and the United States. We are now studying ailithese offers. with a view to concluding satisfactory contractstaty, w , \% H Here we are really acting on the basis of mutua benefit. The capitalists enter into business contacts only when it is to thër advantage, We, for our aart, want to do business with cabitalist firms which is advantageous to our country. So it is necessary to find a basis which is mutualy beneficial to both parties ard then sign busis ness contracts.

- The capitalist businessmen must be ensured a legiti? mate percentage of profit. Here we cannot count on friendily unselfish assistance. There is no capitalist who would not strive to obtain bigger returns, to profit from any business transaction t the Government of the United States that ar agreement be concluded for the delivery, 9 chemicallequipment to our country aña that appropriate redits be granted in this connection, But so fas we have
- eceived no reply from the United Statess It is apparentl Jery difficult for the UnitedStates Governmentrareply to our proposals: But we are in no hurry about this- we
shall wate Eurthermore, if we do wat, that does nt mean we are doing nothing. We àre waifing for andanswe but we ourselves are working on the problem of speedint upthe development of our chemicalindustry with our own resources.
Wh Wrom spech atithe meeting het in the Patoce
 Wy, + Repubic of the dellegation of the Cominnist 2, He Party of the Soviet Union to the 5th Congress of




## What Is Tn the Way to Relaxation Of we. International Tension

$42+4$
\%
fothe Soyiet Government has/recently published its roposals on the questions being put forward for con faeration by a conference of Heads of Govenment. The oviet Governmentis again proposing adiscussion on the nore important international problems which are ipe for olution and which, given the good will of all parties, codn ready be settled at the present time
Buthow are the Western Powers responding to the eace moves of the Soviet Union? What practical con
fribution have they made to ease international tension $\checkmark$ Unfortunately it must pe said sthat the attituxd daopted by the Western Powers by no meens provide eve th dence of theif readiness to hellp create a fayourable atmos phère for a summit meeting

The flights of American in bombs, towards the frontiers of the Soviet Unions the policy of, inuclear arms race, the arming of the We dictre man Bundeswehr with atomic weapons, the stubborn re fusal to follow the USSR's example in ending testso atomic and hydrogen bombs; the creation of atomie and rocket bases aimed against the sociailist countries -all thisis hinders the preparátion of a summit conference and prey Yents the easing of international tension, fex $x, \%$ T The: Western Powers are diagging out suchisssues as cannot be settled, becuuse the conditions are not yetrines or such as of not at all come, within the competence of a Mimmit meeting:

From speech at the 5th Congress of the Sociolt Unity Party of Germany, July 11 1958

## Peaceful and Tranquil Life Must Be <br> -

What makes us interested in negotiations with the Kestern Powers?
T.It would be futile to look for reasonsin the situation Within the socialist camp our camp is homogene ous and united'as néver before: We discuss our internal matter's nour own fraternal circle, without outsiders. We are welly able to solve all matteŕs helping to consolidate further thes sacialist states and to expedite the development of theire economy and culture We haye no difficulties in thatido main nor do ve foresee any.
43 It would also be futile to look for reasons for our interest in negotiations with the Western Powers in the internal situation of the Soviet Union That is simplyabe surd The stability of our international position is based on the close solidarity of our peóples the steady deè olop ment of our economy, science, technology and culture The weight of the three artificial earth satelitece baced in orbit by the Soviet Union is a symbol of outht country's weight in internâtional affairs Yet this is onily abegining The Soviet giant circling our planet is only ${ }^{2}$ th bathfinder blazing the trail for still greater successes of Sóviet scienceand têchology. The The Soviet: Union's interest in negotiating with the Western Powers is not to be explained by internal reasons. or our international position, but by human, universal cones siderations; by: the fact that we stand firmly for the peace ful coexistence of states with different social and political. systems. We want to remove the danger of a destructive war, to deliver the people from constant fear of a newmilie tary conflict, and to win them a peaceful'and tranquillife,

- Fram speech at Soviet-Crechosiovak friendshitis meeting of Moscow working: poople, July, 12;1958


## Friday: Part IV-U.S.S.R. Opposes

 Colonialization'

# No Privileges Are Sought by Socialist Camp' <br>   

The Inquirer presents today thê fourth part of selected portions" of "Khrushchev's, Blieprint forgo "Futione", from Nikita.S. Khrushchev's first important book, "For Victory in Peaceful Competition. withe Capitalism" as a public service because it believes all Americans should know how the ledder of the USSR thinks, what he believes and. what his aims are: Publiof cation in our columns doès not in any way constitute $y$ appoval or consirmation of his views copyright, w. 1959; The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Tht angle Publications; Inc.) and Nikita'S, Khrushchevts All authorized republications must carry a completep. copyright line as a précede on each articlé

## By NIIITA S KHRUSHCHEV

 OURGEOIS Ideologists assert that the formation and streng thening of the socialist camp restricts the inde pendence and national soveregnty of the countries that belong to it The entire practice of the development of cooper tion among the socialist countries since the world socialist system was formed, convincingly shows that it precisely so cialism that bring to the peoples genuine state independence.MThe socialist camp is apoluntary union of equal and sovereign states in which no one seelfs or strives for any special Hights, privileges or advantages for himself It goeswithout sayin thateach socialist countryint dependently decides the question of the forms of ts cooperation with the other socialist countries Phere is not and canot be any compulsion in this matter
*. But is it possible for the sake of victory dat Socialism, to make full use of the rieh possibilitif possessed by the socialist countries, if each de themacts alone and "stews in its own fuice" so to speat? Is it possible, in the present international conditions: to ensure the reliable defense of the gains of socialism, if the socialist countries act in an uncoordinated way y of coursise nöt:
It It is only the unity of the socialist countries that en surres the maximum utilization of the advantages of the wórld sisocialist system and enhianceesitss strensth and might in thestruggle to prevent a new war, and in the economic compeetition with capitalism Life has cońvincingly demonstrated that the strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist camp, far from inftringing the national in: teests of any of these countries', is a reliable guarintee of theintiational independence and sovereígnty.
The Communist and Wórkeris' Parties unanimously Bree that only the unity of the socialist countries and thit strengthening of all-round cooperation and fraternal mit:Wail assistance based on the great principles of protetarian nteernationalismin ensure the common advance of the socialt ste cocinomy and the rasinity of the formery back ward Countries to the leyel of the advanced ones, and make it gossible to abolish the existing inequality in economic and Gulturual deyelopment which they have inherited-ffom thô past.
wh The cohesion of the countries of the socialist camp is ensured, above all; by the unity of the Communist and Workers' Pärties à unity based on the unshăkäbie priz ciples of Marxism-Leninism; tried and tested by the experience of history , By creatively "applying the genieral print ciples of Marxism-Leninism, eqchiparty works out the miost expedient concrete forms for embodying these principles inthe conditions of ofits own country, and thereby makes its contribution to the theory and practice of socialist: cont: struction, to the deevelopment of Marxism-Léninism:

From speechat the 7 th Gongress of the Butganian
Communist Party on June 3,1958

## The Soviet Union Is An Treconciable Opponent of the Shameful System. Of Colonialism

Today, we see how more than 1500 million people frica and Asia have! taken the road of independence th spmeplaces the colonial Powers, forced under pressurd of the national-liberation movement to recognize the folt
nalindependence of one or another country; still retan a frongeconomic grip on them But this will not bethe dase for long:

Hyaving attained political independence, these young countries are beginning to build their own economies, enhancing their economic independence of the foreign monopolies. True, this process is taking place not without struiggle and not without difficulties, but-ultimately these countries will triumph over the difficulties: $\qquad$
The Soviet Union deeply sympathizes with all the nations striving to win aphold their independence And these nations can rest assured that the Soviet Union, without any meddling in their internal affairs, without stipuilating any conditions will help them to strengthen the independence for which they fought so hard. 5 on

In the economic sphere for example, thêy no tonger need bow before their former enslavers. They can now getindustrial plañt, machinery and technical documents in mútually favourable conditions from the socialist countries Our cquntry has already extended disinterested help to the Afro-Asian nations in developing their economies and culture, and, what is more help without any political or military strings.
$\therefore t \rightarrow$ cis
From replies's to Manuiel Mejido, correspondent of the Mexican new wäper Excelsior, on Feb 2 Li 1958 .

THE Solviet Union is an irreconcilable opponent of the shameful system of colonialism and gives support to all peopies who are fighting for their nationalibera tion, for the strengthening of their nation independence. We know with what difficulty the new is born. The old forces not only do not want to recognize the new but do eyerything possible to nip it in the bud.

The Great October Socialist Revolution struck a powerful blow at the entire system of imperialism and colonialism. The past 40 years have séen tremendous changes throughout the world. The defeat of the aggres sors in the Second World Wax, the victory of the Peoplet Liberation Revolution in China; the formation of a whol Aroup of socialist states in Europe and Asia - all this deal年other crushing blow at imperialism. One colonala empir fter another began to tumble dôwn, and moresand more independent states are emerging in the world. $\angle, 2$,
tr The Soviet people rëjoice at the liberation of the pooples of Asia and Africa from the yole of colonialism We, for our part, are ready to do everything to facilitat the complete likeration of the colonial and dependen countries.
While establishing friendy retations with othercountries, we have never forced on them, nor do we want to force on them, our system of government, nor do we aim to derive privileges or any special matedial benefits

Our people are used to earning their own living; we respect the labour of all peoples and believe that'every man and woman and all nations have the rif hit to dispose of the fruits of their work and of the wealth of their country.

## The Colonialist Policy of Imperialists: Is Tottering and Breaking Up,

These are good times in which we are living. As dur ing a great spring flood the ice is now breaking up, every thing is blossoming, everything is moving aheadin its his: torical development. The age-old ice of the colonial regime also has cracked and is breaking up before our eyes in quite a number of countries. The peoples are casting off and are breaking the chains of colonialism.

In wain are the efforts of those who wouldike to curb the liberation struggle of the peoples who have riset against agèold colonial oppression. As the spring waters break the winter ice on frozen rivers, so the peoples of the colonial countries and imperialist dependéncies are brea ing the hatěful order established in their countries by alie enslavers. The colonialist policy of the imperialists is to fering and breaking up and this drives them to violent fury. Wh We revolutionaries, followers of Marx, Engels and
inni, rejoice that the colonial peoples have risen in r) solute struggle against their oppressors, against the colohialists and that they wish to be masters of their own des tiny We hail their movement, sympathize with them in their liberation struggle and want to do everything to help them achieve their legitimate and noble alm-the liberation of their countries and national independences. We wish the peoples of these countries to be masters of their own national wealth; that these peoples ensure for them selves a state structure in their own countries dictated by their national interests:

The Arab.peoples who have risenin resolute struggle against timperialismare wáging this struggle not under the Marxist banner, but under the colours of the national libeeration movement. How they will order their life after wards is their own affair. We greet them as they are today fighters against colonialism; against imperialism, who demand that the jackboots of the alien invader should not trample upon,their soil.

From spiecch at embassy reception of the Potish Republic of the 14th anniversary of the Day of Nationàl'Renaścence on Julí 22,1958

## The Colonialists Will Surely Fail To Halt This Struggle

 is a matter of life and death for the coloniál peoples: But those who are accustomed to being coloniälists do nót want tounderstand that at all. Morever atimes it is not un derstood ven by poople who consider triemselves progres sive and free thinking, and who condem violence They have beecome accustomed to a situation in which the im perialists of this or that Westernistate lord it over a num ber of countries of Asia, Africa; and South America by vir-tue of bein tue of being more "developed and highily civiilized," as if destined to fulfill a "noble mission," to "bring civilization and culture" to the peoples of underdeveloped countries.
o. Such explanations are untenable. There are no arguments, nor can there be; to justify the preservation and
ome other Western poople boast that in Britain and in Higher than in other countriés, we must not forget ot whose
expense this has been achieved. It became possible at the expense of the millions of people who were sacrificed to attain that high level.

How many millions have died and are still dying bday in colonial countries so that colonialists may be able make huge fortunes out of the blood, poverty and suffering of the peoplest is not civilization and culture that the colonialists bring to the countries dependent upon them, but oppression, violences poverty, backwardness and ent slavement:

THE imperialists who extract oil and other wealth; practically for nothing, from the colonial and dependent countries, ignore the fact that owing to this, millions upon-millions of people children and adults-perish in those countries. This does not, disturb them the least: They say that the Asian and African peoples have always lived in greater poverty, and fared Worse thanithe popula tion in the Western countries.

Can the peoples of Asia and Africa reconcile them selves to such prospects? They are fighting, and will con' tinue to fight for their inde endence, for the right tot dis. $+$ pose of their countries' wealth themselves. The peoples of Asia and Africa are wáging a determined struggle for the national independence of their countries The colonialists will not be able to halt this struggle " It began despite the wishes of the coloniatists and it will reach a successfur con clusion."
se As forrelations betiveen the socialist countries, on the one hand, and the former colonial countries and the Cot onial countries. whichere liberating themselves on the ther, here there is complete clarity It is necessary to strengthen in every way the relations between these coun tries, both along governmental lines and alongsocial lines: To exchange delegations, to render eachother assistance in economic and cultural matters and in the developmento indústry.

Economically highly developed countries should help, the underdeveloped countries to enable the peoples of those countries to utilize the available possibilities for pro moting their economy, culture and science and for raising the standard of living of the population. I thing that rel tions of just such a kind are developing at the present tim In tuture, too, they should develop in the sam direction:

I believe that all socialist countries understand their

Hole precisely in the following way: To trelp one another, o heip the socialist countries, and at the same time also to elp the countries which are throwing off; or have already hrown off; the colonial yoke, not to interfere in the in. ternal affairs of those countries, but to help them in their development, in the consolidation of national independ. ence and sovereignty CCORDINGEY, itis al ways necessary to be guided by the well-known Five Principles which are now recog. nized by many countries: Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, nön-aggression, non-inter ference in one another's affárs, equality and mutual bene fit, peaceful coexisténce and economic cooperation. Such a development of relations provides the only correct way It will promote the strengthening of the forces of progress, the strengthening of friendly relations between countries, and, consequently it will help to ensure lasting peace, , As for my wishes for the Indian peopie, they have always been, and they remain, most sincere and opent hearted. First of ally heartily wish that the people of India may enjoy all the fruits of the independence India has woth in her struggle againtst the colonialists. It is our wish thit India may develop her economy; because independence can only be retained when the national economy is de veloped to a high level, making it possible to provide abundantly for the needs of the people.

If we do not achieve a solution to the problem of whit versal disarmament, a country must possess the means to defeñ its freedom and independence.t
W If colonialists were to attempt to re-establish their colonial domination in your country, you would not tolerate that, would you? In order to retain the national ine dependence, which many countries have now, achieved fter having driven out the colonialists', they should de; elop their national economy in every possible way.

From interview with indian jouirnalists, Jily 20, 1955.

TTh he pressin Western states devoted much space to countries We are in favour of such assistanceveloped compete in this field : But such aid must be rendered as to enable the country assisted to really develop its econs omy and to rid itself of dependence on e eonomically stronger countries, actually ensuring its independence It is precisely such assistance that the underdevetoped countries need.
must be dond in a way tountries are to be helped, this must=be done in a way to enable them to increase theis. economic potential, in order to strengthen these states, and help them stand on their own feet But the imperialists cannot accept this because it contradicts the es? sence of imperialism.

- 5 The imperialists haye pumped tremendouswealth out ofthe colonial and dependent countries Let them returno at least a portion of what they have plundered They are under obligation to do this.
t 0 ur country has taken no hand in conialy plunder From the moment'Soviet power was proclaimed tenin dét clared that our state was vigorously oposed to the im perialist colonial policy the enslavement and oppressibin of some countries by others. And our state has undeyi-2 atingly carred out and will continu to cary out suthan policy
, wo Aor the Soviet Union, it has helped and will continue to help underdeveloped countries disinterestediy by lending direct assistance. We come to ternis on anhonest basisswith those countries which need suchassistance, As. everyone can see, "ur assistance therefore fundamentally differs from that "aid" which the imperialists are render" ing underdeveloped countries

There is no force on earth which could halt the move. ment of the peoples fighting for their independence, for their liberation.

From speech at reception by Vice President of the United Arab Republic, Marshal Abdul Hal̂im $\therefore$ Amer, OnOct:21, 1958

Ready to
Agree to Disarm ament

# Why Not Go From Words to Deeds? He Asks: 


#### Abstract

The Inquirer presents today the fifth part of selected portions, of "Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future" from Nikita S Khrushchev sirst important bodk. For Victory in Peacefut Competition with Capitalism, as a public service because be blieves A mencins should know how the leader of the USSR thinks, what he believes and whathis aims are patut cation in our columns does notin any way constitutery approval ow confirmation of his views." Copynght, 1959\% The PIziladélphia Inquirer (ADivision of trie anglé Publications, Inc. and NikitaS. Khrushchevo All autiorized republications must carysacompletet 


## By NiKITAS KHRUSHCHETU?

 EARE ready to agree to the com plete bahining of atomic and hy drogen weapons, to a con plete disarmamèt, to a complete withidraxato F troops and the clositio down of foreign bases on the territories of other states. We Know that our parthers are not prepared for such a solution and for this reasonwe Wave proposed that these problem s be solved gradually by stages, As tregares Wie stage out partners are ready to co to. poumustaskthem; ne do not lanow A Sor us, we tare prebared to discuss and solve disalmament problems in their broadestaspect:Tho miake my point more clear I would say the following: The doctors atifist treat a man emaci ated by a grave iliness gradually and prescribe food for him in small dosest If more were given the patient it might kill him. And so we want to begin disarmanent not with a full dose although we are prepared even for a full dose I have said already that the Western Pover haye shown gyeat"distrust of us and we, too, do mot trust them ineverything Andso, in order not to wreck something of great and vitalimportance to mankind disarmament-we suggest begining not witha ca catinal bitt with 'e gradual solution of disarmament problefisis be: githining with what offers hópe inspifes confidence " Thise, step by step, gradualy it it would be possible to to reach the nirian goali; that is', thè tutll'solution of the problem 8

A A Nom intervew given to A McDonald, Noreign Editor of The London Times on Jan. 13 , 1958

## ItIs Necessary to Go Erom Words

 to DeedsTwe have oftendeclared and hère gain dedare that the Soviet Union is is miost sincerely striving to do deyery thing that lies within its power: to avert events which can lead to atomit way, the consequences of which will be cätastrophic for fall countries:

- Thüs, so fat as the desire to avert the dangerof of atomic War is concerned, our positions sseemingily coincide What then, s the matter? Why not goffoimi, words to de deeds: and miake itipossible for the peoples to brea the freed from the danger of a rew worild conflagration which hatigs over them like the sword of Damocles? Why not eniable thie worla to quöte your good wordst, Professor Ruissel1 - to to ive againin in a noonday brightriess of hópe"?
\% The Soviet Union is ready to settle the disaimament problem as quickly as as is practically' possible in the interests of peace and security of the peoples. We have supported and still do supporta futdamental solution of the disarmament probiems, we have sheen/a and still are in fayour of the complete and unconditional prohibition of atomicand hydrogen weapons, the ending of theie produce tion andidesting, the destruction of all existing stockrpiles, and la substantial reduuction in armed fórcés a armaments and military expenditures - -ail with the estabishment of teassonablè initérinationàl contriol.
Whtis not we who vant to hold things up, Howeyer, as you know due to cettain conside erations. the Western Fowers, and above all the UUS. As, aresevadin' a solution of the disarmanement problems If thie Western Powers are hot ready to áccent m naximum prörram̉me, then we hay Suggested a minimum prórramme, ini the bebliet thatt 4 is very finporitant to make a first: step, in ordest that the Bo.solve one problem after another, until finally that di

Whe peoples long for willo reached, the day when war as a means of solving internationat problems will he ox cluded.

We say Let us act Iet us imposequstrict prohibiton on atomicand hydrogen weapons, inmediately cease test ing the se weapons and establish reasonable controls, Let us come to an agreementon conditions which do not tres pass on the interests of the parties conceried whith do notstrengthen someand wake others, on conditions which wouddot lead to states osing ther independence and soperegnty whichever stem they may helong to and on coiditions which would not offer advantagesto some countries to the detriment of others, $\%$, $t x$ Thouthe is ripedad before the opportúnity lo tost the Sovetunion calsonithe Western Powersit It the to goover trom woudsto deds, we mustacton the basis of equatrights withou ditation-not room a position
 - It liswell ho wh that moder armanents and atomic and hydrogentombs yill be exceptlonally dangerousin
 of outrightcenastation and estruction of human beings theymill also be deady for states wishing to stand aside fom military operations, since the posoned soin, air food, etc, wil cause terribletorments and the slow an nifilation of milions of people There is in the wofld to day an enormous quantity of atomiand hydiogen to mbs. According to the scientiststy calculations, if they werean to be exploded similtaneously the existence of almost every living thing on eath would bethreatened 5 故

Isn't it therefore time to think agaip to endethis duel of words to eliminate the cold war, which was not begun by the peaceloving peoples; and turn to concréte negotiations in order, in a businesslike atmosphere, pay Ing heed to each otherg interests patientiy to adyance step by step towards the solution of pressingurgentinter pational problems, including thatof disarmament 4 Ana or this therels no need for either the Soviet Jnionothic Jnited Statés of A merica to renounce is own ideopgy 16 W,

## Peaceful Co-existence or War

 Y one need not be a scientist: or military man to under stand that anothery war should any criminal force start it 3 would be calamity to all mankind We share this plane with the capitalist countriess and it is better that thereshould be no wary We do not say this from weak ness We belieye firmly that if there is a military con flict the socialist system will win out while thie capitalist bystem will farl to survive the terrible ordeal But Come mutists do not want their ideas to triumph at the price of tens of millions of human lives. The socialist countries do not wish to force their system on any nation:Wh We are deeplyconvinced that the adyantages of so cialism will unfola most effectively in peaceful competition with capitalism. The Soviet Union offers the capi talist countries to compete in raising living stanatards Tather than in the arms race, in building dwellings and schools, rather than military bases and rocket ramps in exténding reciprocal trade and cuthray exchanges rather
 W yourtine there ifnoo other sensiblepplicy but tha of peaceful coexistence- - policy of Teasonablo com promise which does not place any cointryat anadyantag and ensures the security of each state:
Today, the question stands thus: Either peacetul co. existence, or war:

Fromopech at the mesthro th Budopest, on oothe bration of the 13 th Anntue resary of Hungarys LLiberation on atpitis, 1958

## The Disarmament Problem Ls a Knotty One, But We Shall Not Lose Hopec

Th The soytet Union has made many constructivemoves Hthe struggle to ease internationalk tension But so far vecannot oe too Shoperuly because the opposite side is twisting and turnifg all the time and is throwingup more nud more new obstacle to the settlement of the paranopint question of the present day'the problem of dis

X We have already taken tho wellknown dechion to cod unilaterally the testing of nüclear sreapons and we havo called on the United States and Britain to follow guit But woare fold Control beneeded All well and sood - we agreed But ye are again told in reply" "No oomething more is still reeded?
The matter is very simples The Western power do fót wánt to attaln agreement and therefore seek to make tuch conditions as are impossible to carry out 1

The question is utterly cleareme scientists of the Matire world say that you cannot keep atomic and hydro En explosions secret and that with existing technical heans they are bound to be detected yet U. S. states men continued to claim that such explosions could bo Lept secret However they were force by ncontestable scientificinformation to admit that this could not be done. Now they again say that tit is posible to carty out nuclear explosions in secrets As you see they chop and change at every turn.

The disarmament problem is knotty one But we shall not lose hope, Oür course in tie struglo for peace for disarmament, for a bano on nelear weaponis ecrysta clear Mall we have to say to the gentlemen who are against abolishing the cold War: We hiave plenty of patience. And it is of no avail to use pressureand intimidation In dis. cusisions with us, Ybu will squeeze nothing out of as. TWe don't want war and Geshatly do everything to preventit from brealing out But we shall keep preparedifor war

From specechathe Moscoiomeeting on return of
Partis and Government Delegation of the USSS:
from Hung iftion Roptés Repubico on Aprillo; 1958

## Soviet Union Ts Ready at Any Iime To Signa Disamament Agreement

It we were to onumerate air the Sovietproposals on disarmament this enumeration woild lin effect be ban indictimentof the Wéster Po wers which, each time the Sorlet Union has madera proposal meeting the Western position half-way have, sought yarious pretextsifor not accepting it:
The Somet Union is ready at any timato, sign an agreement on baning atomiéand hydroger weapons and on disarmament We are ready to conclude a compre hensive agreement and agreements on individual aspects of the disarmament problem. Yet neither of these two approaches suits the Western Powers Even their own proposals do not suit them as soon asithe Soviet Union adrees to them.
time The Soviet Union s known to have proposed ato one time the completel baning of atomic and hydrogen Weapons, and end to thei manufacture their remoya
stockpiles of the se weapons Moreover the Soviet Union proposal provided for the mplementation of the measures under corresponding effective and reasonaby controls: Howeyer, this proposal did not meef with et $p$ port tromt the Western Powers.
We have repeatedy proposed to the Westem Power thaturilateral disarmanent measures be taken, but the Gaverefused to do this as well Now ve have offered them another, opportunity to take a real step toward reaching a disarmamentagrement and ensuring inter ational security to unilateraly end the tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons? The Soviet Union is known to have aready taken this step But ye have run against a biank wall ogadn The two other power possessing nucle weapons-the United States and Britain- remain stubgorply opoosed tothis

- Neverthelesstwe sharl continue to be patient and persistent In our efforts to solve the disarmament prob lemanato acheve abon nuclear yeapons, We believe thatsoneror later the western Powers will be compelied to agre to asolation of the disarmament problem ge causeat the peoples want this and because it is the only What Save the World from the hotrots of a new Wart




## Soclalist Coundies Do Not Need War


The goyerningecircles of the timperalist poprers aim theftedolicy against peaceful co-existence: There are tatemen in the capitalist countries who deny the ned 4t peadul coexistence But what does thatmean? It Heais gomg to war There is no other alternative.
We to not ne de war The soclalist countries are gawiz lapidly deyeloping countries. They are young Soundand strong, and the future inevitabiy belongs to the oung the growing We need peace to build the new so ciety oum countries have all the requisites for it t, CLike a grevously sick man prepared to do anything o prolong his life, capitalism, too, fatally ill as it is, seeks Falvation in such things as the armaments race war prep arations hydrogen oobos, and military blocs, hoping thereby to checkrein the developmentof socilism and prolongits owin existencea.

Certain in the triumph of sociallsm, certadn that the future belongs to it, we resolutely oppose the cold wat Socialism doesnot need atomic or hydrogen bombs to es eertitself like sound seed thrown on good earth 1 o g millions of people all oyer the world:

Whysare theimperialists refuctanto negotiatem unand reach an agreement? They fear that an agreement wh the Soviet Union:and other socialist countries wiuia k lock the bottom out of the imperialist propaganda abget the Soviet Union and the countries of the spcialist canp panting to conquer the whole world by force of armay If they acknowledge that the so-cailed "Comintht danger is non-existent they will haye to acknowledge the principle of peaceful co existence of the two systems thind to accept the existerce of the socialist countries In that case the entire system of aggressive pacts which they 6 git up-NATO, SEATO the Baghdad Pact etc wil bét to crimble. The fable of a "Comunist danger" is some thing - ike a main thread knitting together the systefro of military pacts Speaking figuratively, that system is remit niscent of á knitted article. Pull a single thread out of it and it Iuns unitititbecomes a shapeless mass of threade

0NE of the key issue now troubing world:opinionts that of disarmament:

As'before, The' Soviet Unionis consistenty cati Hige Ior decisive steps in that sphere As youknowall our efforts háve until now unfortunately failed to yield the desired resuits:

* Western tatesmen are resorting to a multitudeot Grers manouves to check disarmament to lead it ditt a bind alley; and to topedo what they gike mostis to talk about control They seek to replace disarmáneit thle with taik about control and insist that control shouid precede disarmament mirst control-then disamantent First control-then easing international tension \% ifs control then mitial confidence Such 120 nuts are their factics

But itis an absurd approach: because mutual contro 19 an act of dreatt trust What does control mean? To permit one state to enforce all-round control withir another means opening ailonésidoorsto the other paty; to admit itsinspectors, and controllers to places consid erea sacred by one's peoplet:
Wh every church, at least in every orthodox churgh there is a spotin the altar which only a priestmay tread: Others, even piouspeople, are rot supposed to go there Each countryy likewise has its altar, its sacred spots whiteh dit does not even show toallits friends, or shows to justatt closest friends those who have won its trust I am de liberately using elèrical terns here, because our Westent partners like to refer to the Bible and to seek coyer she hind the Scripturest

It woud seem clear that we should first establishat i ast a modicum of mutual trust and then proceed grad ully to control and inspection That woula be the natural approach while our partners are setting the question on

Tis head No they say, ad mit us first to your Communist 3 Whand with time we'l see whether or not you ough tot husted and whether or not tisworth while reducin atmaqutst
7 5 童it possible in presentinternationat circumstances The mevenia modicum of trustis lacking it speak in earnestabout instaling all-around control and inspection as didez step Those who put matters that way only reveat memelves in their true colours and show that they have to nfention of speaking in earnest about disarmament, of corifidence or control.
W W the attempt is made to estabish controi, Without Com dence, it will not be control butanact of intelligence Wtruge object of locating rhe adyersary'sumerable govits for an ageresion Since we haye no thought of ageresion, we hive no hed of such control?
x whe shall neyer, relinquish the that to guard our sectuity. Not do we deny this legitimate rightito others. That ti why way Letus not begin with control, yeep out o other countries altarsantilyou have first proved that ou may be trusted the you willot desecrate the ir sanctity andwintrotstrive to yolate the laws of the coure
 The But when numerous opiticians in the Unffed States opentyurg war ganst the Sovetuion, rhenthey pa nounce spiteful speeches aganst out county yand foilo


We declare one again that the Sovietunion favours Contro and inspection Our proposis about estabishing control posts to preyent suddentatack míniy on rail way junetions highways and ports are tyll known Furthernore pe have proposed air inspection 800 cilometres bottr Sides of tie iline dividing our troops and Western troopsingerman andover a part of Soviet territory in the wa dast and a corresponding part of U, S, teritory, The Sovit Governmentinas proposed that experts should work uit practical measures to eliminate all possibilities

Th a confidence gradually' develops between states we that ready to agre to urther measures of control A 10 asoon as there is complete trist between ourselves and he Western Powers, as soon ds we see that nothing Soze ge conspired against our country and against worid
 devythy We have But as long as these condions are ackng, we do not intend, and have no right to fintond, iskide the security of the socialist countries;

## Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons As Only Way Oüt of Deadlóck

Mentif they want to retain their bonds with the people Gititho longer be able to turn a deafeare to this universal demand of our times, ath, even if they do not reach sut agreemét among themsetyes, they wil be compeltat udidaterally to discontinue the production of atomic and fyarogen weapons:

Jith Isuch required in the present tenséconditions and with the existing suspicions, for the accidentaly appear ance of foreign plane for a bomb "acidentally" drop ped by it to cause military conflic which may turn into a general war?
Strange as it may sem there are some persons on Official positiouns in the United States and Britain whô are trying to prove that flights of bombers carrying hydirgen bombs are aecessary. The more planes with hydrogen weapons are flying in the air the less the room that is ileft for the doves of peace and the more for the machinations of the demon of war.

The level of amaments in some countries is nowat guch a stage that a moment is evidently coming perhaps Hias already come when these countries themselves, trespective of whether an agreement on discontinuing he manufacture of atom and hydrogen bombs is reached or not will have to say Enoughy

In the pastobsolete weapons, and military equipment were replaced as new nodels were developed but today evidently, a stagé has been reached in whichit is difficut to invent a more powerful, weapon than; the hydrogen bomb, since there are no, limits to its power. It is not by ehance that scientists so far timidy it is true are ex pressing the opinion that if the accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons are explöded this can poison the atmosphere of the entire world

The appalling consequences of nuclear weapons for all mankind aré realized not only by scientists But also by the broadest sections of the public by hundreds of mile ilonsof ordinary people throughout the world

They are increasingly demanding of the govern ments, and above all of the governments of the countries Dossessing nüclear weapons, that anis end be put to the tests of these beapons. Common sense suggests to the people the only way out of the deadlock on the disarme fent problem And this way out lies in the complet rotibition ofnuclear weapons $\quad$ ?
Weare obviously approaching, time when govert

## Let Us Stop Testing from Today

ty Eyal to its policy of peace, the Soylet Union has lately made many new constructive proposals and taken a numbe dot steps finternationaliy desigried to reilieve tension stop the armaments race, and prohibit nuclear ©epo 0 p
W. pop know that a few days ago the supreme Sovitit of the USSR adopted the decision for our country to unth dater liy discontinue experimentat exposions of atomic atd pyarogen weapons. The Supreme Soviet of tio USSR Tad called on the United States and Britain to follo suith FWe urge our pathers tó stop testing Let us, as from toda make no more explosions of hydrogen and atomic Bombs and stop contaminating theatmosphere withradio ctive fall out
Hon the hall of the peoples of the Soviet unon, on be Galt of the Soviet Goyernment, I address myself to the gresidention the United States Mr Eisenhower, to the Prim Minister of Great Britaip Mr Macmillan Follo the exampe set by the Soviet Union and thereby show youte of will It would make mankind happy. It would bea pobte action that yould ive, through the ages, We redard stop to nuclear testing as a first step towards completedisarmament, towards creating conditions for lasting wold peace, as step towards peacefur co-exist ence neacefil competition between the two systems The sethement of this vitally important question would facilio tate the solution also of other digent international probt


From speech dit mass meeting it Budapest dut The thestay of the Soviet Patty ána Goverime Delegationtit Hungarig April4 19

## We Stand Firmly for Peace

The Nucleat Ar ining of West Gevinat 4 tho Tho who avocate arming the Bundeswehr wh nucle wand rocket weapons are trying to present matte as it the measures they are taking in this direction a necessary to protect the Federal Thepublic of Germar from some "threat" coming from the East, and as if ther mightensure the sectrity of the Federal Republic. It not difficult to see that these allegations to say the leas havenothing in common with the truth
W. The tall about a threat from the Sovie Union deception, and its purpose is to ustify measures aimea, drawing the Federal Republic into the atomic and rockc raceand to stir up hatred against the Soviet Union amon trie West German population. The Soviet Union hass never waged any aggressit vats such, wars are foreign to the very nature of ou státe The USSR does notintend, and never hasintendek to attack eitherthe Federal Republic of Germanyo oran other state The threat of "local attacks, on the Feder: Republic by the Soviet Union, with which the Feder Repuplic's Defence Minister Strausi recently tried Scare the West German pppulation,is án absurd fabric tionanvented to meet the needs of reyenge seekers an milarists. West Germany as a state would undoubtedi statid to gain and wopld earn the confidence of neighbou ing peoples if called to order the ill-starred strategis in "to Federal Republic who continue to slander peace lowng nations and foment revanchist passions among the Geman population.
The Soviet Government fully shares he opinont West German circles who maintain that nuclear weapor canot serve as a means of ensuring the security of th Federal Republic of Germañ, and that arming th Bundeswehr with these Weapons, and stationing thec jeapons on West Germanterritory, threaten to destroy th tederal Republic of Germany and spell death for milion upon millions of Germans since alr these measures ar pushing Wést Gemany further and fur ther along the roat


Only politically blind and ignorant people can fait see the horible holocaust being prepared for the Feder Republic of Germany by those who are shaping the presen
We get the impression that those who adyocate the nuclear arming of the Federal, Republiceither do no realize to the full the danger to which they are exposin the West German poputation oraredoing this deliberately fo Ineither case they are commiting a crime by push Ing the Federal Republicof Germanyalong afatal course W, From replies to questons putbuthan Kempsk chief correspondentof suddeutsche Zeitung Gee


## A Peace Treaty Is Fundamental

 To Settlement' ${ }^{\text {? }}$ Pin, THETE W zots W On what basis must such reunification be ef Hed Ohat basis mustsuch reunilication bee efthis matter obviously Herr Adenauer will not want the this matter obvously Herr adenauer will not want the Lines It is also obvous that the working people of the German Democratic Republic will not want to abolish their socialist gains and will not agree to restore capital sm. Therefore it necessary to recognize the historical fáct that"two states, with different social systems"existin Germany the-socialist German Democratic Republicand the capitalist Federal Republic of Germany With the aim of peacefully unifying the country the Government of the German Democratic-Republic has made a reasonable proposal first to create a German confederation, which would be a unon by treaty of two sovereigh states, in order to pursue a common policy on a definite range of external and internal questions
Whe Soxiet Union has more thar once set out te wiew on this question declaring that the German question can be solved only by the German poople themselves. The Sovief Union, forits part vill do every thing to help the reunification of Germany.


 BY NIKITAS. KHRUSHCGEY, DOW Let us turn to the Geman ques tion. As soon as the des siability of a summit conference is mentioned the governing cincles of certan Western Powers consider it neessary to push the so-called German question into the fores ground and demand that precisely this issue be discussedby an internationalconCerence.
Whut whatis the German queston. in present day conditions? It is, above au, the question of relations between the two soveres states with different social sys. tems now existing on German onil Itis the probfemolontacts raprochement and anifications bne form or another of the two states, with the fim of restoring the national unity of Germany as single peacefut and democratic state:

## $+5$

## Peace Treaty Is Fundamentat

 T To Settlement of German Problem+ 4
4 we care aware that the probtem of a peace treaty profoundyy agitates the minds of Germans. And that is undeestandable More than 12 years have elapsed since the end of the Second World War, but the German people are stillewithout a peace treaty which would wite finis to the war and its consequences. The problem of peace treaty wit the proplem of restoring Germany's complete sovereignty and independence, the problem of its fronTiers and of the withdrawal of foreign troops from its teritoryw It is therefore natural that no ersatz agiee ments suchas the Paris Agreementsj can take the place of a peace treaty: Such decisions can only bé of a transit torynature, because they do not spring from the national giterests of the two German states and are in direct confict with the interests of the security of a nuber ofstates, above al thase that took part in the war agans Hitler Germany
*Rutat is one thing to end the state of war with Gen maty which has also been done by the Soviet Governmen In vey of the Western Powers opposition to the conclu

Ton of a peace treaty with Germany, and another to con lude a peace treaty, which defines the external condit tons through the observation of which Germany s entire development could be protected from every kind of ex traneous interference During the entire postyar period the Soviet Government has been working for a funda mental settlement of the German problem through the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. E Bearing in mind that there are two sovereign states InGermany today The German Democratic Republicatid the Federal Republic of Germany itis important notito postpone the drawingup ofidraft peace treaty in order to give the German people cleataea of Germany spros pectslfor future development:

Nẻedess to say, the Germans themselves the Ger man Democratic Republic and the Federal Republio of Germany must take part in the drawing up of such a draft treaty And here again, in my opinion, it is theproa posal of the Government of the German Democratic Re public to set up aerman confederation that offersithe most realistic possibilities for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germanyyy.

In that event apeace treaty could be concluded both With the organs of the confederation and with the governhents of the states within that confederation
W We believe that both German states must unconditionally renounce all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, that is to say renounce both their own production of atomic, hydrogen and rocket weapons and also the equipping of their armed forces with foreign-made weapons of this kind; and prevent the building of atomic" and rocket bases: belonging to other powetrs on their territory ${ }^{\text {an }}$ Both German states, atter embarking on thè road of reeestab: lishing national. unity, mist renounce membership of the military groupings of the Powers. to which they beilong. at the present time.

And lastly, the levels of the armed forces of the two German states must be established in in onfornityzwith their requirements for self:defenserand for: ensuring tin tetrnal security, through an agreement between the Goveriments of the German Democratic: Republic and the Federal Républic of Germany.

Indeed, the present situation in Berlin cannot be regarded as normal. Berlin is ' of course, thie capitall of He German Democratic Republic, while the'iwestern pari tof the city, namely, the: American, British and wrench ectors, reptesesit a kind of island within the Germat Democratic Republic:
es The military authorities of the Westerm Powers in Berlin in every way stress their prerogatives as occup tion authorities: Whereas in West Germany some of the restrictions of the occupation regime which affect the Germans must have been lifted; in West Berlin these restrictions are still in force:

- it is also well known that West Berlin ts beinge ex tensively used for subversive activities against the Ger nuan Demiocratic Republic and other socialist countries: IThust sady franitiyy that as a result of the policy of the United States; Britain and France, and also of the Fed efal Republic of Germany; West Berlin has pecome one of the most painful sores of the cold war:
4 German publisher Alex Sptinger, editor of Die Welt, Jans 20; 1958 .


## European Security Must Be Ensured

T T also want to make a few emarks about the so called German question. At one time we made persistent efforts to 'settle this's question in complete conformity with the Crimeañ and Potsdam dec larations. It is not our faut that this' was not achieyed. The Western Powers were interested din reviving 'German'militarism instead of creat ing a a united; dempecratic añid peacéful Germany:
W. The situation has radically changed since then Tyo. sovereign Geriman states have been formed and they themselves have to find the way to atrapprochement We maintain normal diplomatic relations with these two states- the German Democratic Republic and the FederaT Republic of Germany -and we refuse to interfere in their thternàl-affairs: Y If there is really a desire to do something useful in this sphere, the question of concluding a peace treaty with Germany should be discussed, Tf the Western Powers are against that, we shall not insist on in inclididing it in the agenda But we caninot agree to the fact that some people tie up Eüropean seciurity with the German"question, as is done in the State Department's zide-memoire, Such a tie-up häd its history, but those days aré 'gone,
The main thing now is to ensure Europeanis security But a solution to this important problem in the way pros Dosed by the United States and some other We sitern couns tries will by no meañ strenethen peace in: Euriope', and; consequently, will not strengthen world peace, either Need it be said that this will bring neither a more stable peace nor security to the Germanis, whether in West Ger mañy or in Eást Germany:
WThe German probiem is an importantione for the Ger man nation. But we tiust proceed from the interests of einisuring the security of all the European peoples; includ Bing:the German"people Let us, therefore, begin by stet Fhing the problem which concerns all Europesand thy Intire world, and this will facilitate the sosilution of thi Ferman problema as well:

When Europe stops being a theatre for military com
etition between the two blocs, when foreigh troops go ack homé when the threat of war is eliminated, that is to ay, when European securitysis ensured and tension has been eased, all the peoples of Europe, and for that mafter not only of Europe, will only gain by that: Would not all this help the German people who now live in two states with different socila conditions, to find a way to contact, to rapprochement and to the solution of the issues that cause anxiety to the populations of both those states? Any other way will lead, not to the solution of the Ger man question, but to worsening of the situation and even to war

## From speech at a meeting of the electors of 

Why the Soviet Union Suggests the $\psi^{t}$ Ending of the Occupation of

W.Why the question of ending the occupation status of Berlin has arisen, and why it has become necessary to settle this question at this particular time?: This is explained by the particular relations which have developed between the Great Powers or, as the press would say ybe tween the West and the East
We have taken many steps towards relieving the ten: sion in international relations, paving the way för a entente, developing normal relations between states ansuring peaceful co-existence and solving whatever differences may arise by peaceful means, without allowing matters to lead to conflict.
We have undertaken no few measures to find methods of approach to this problem; that is to say, towards the establishment of a normal situation through中ut the world and, above all, in Europe, towards ansuring inderstanding and peace among the states which fought Igainst Nazi Germany. And enough time - more than 13 Wears hàs elapsed since the war.

3 The obstacleto the conclusionof a peace treaty with Germany' that accounts for the attitude of representatives of the Western Powers and the particular persistence of West Germany, consists in their unillingness to recog nizerthe realities of life. An the actual reality is that there are two German states in existence - the Federal Republic of Gërmany, which bases itself on the principle of private capitalist ownership and the German Demo cratic Republic, which is growing and developing on a socialist basis and moving in the direction of socialism .
$\therefore$ If we accept this reasoning which is often regarded in the West as valid then it is necessary to perpetuate this situation Indeed, the German Democratie Republic Would hardly be able to persuade Herr Adenauer and his Government that West Germany should adopt a socialist trend in its political activity That would, of course, be desirable both for the Germans of the German Democratic Republic and for many of the Germans in West Germany, as well as for all progressive mankind, and we; as Communists; would welcome this very much
But to think that Her Adenauer and the ruling circles of West Germany will agree to it would mean in dulging in wishful thinking.

N THE other hand, certain circles in West German and, to my regret, Chancellor Adenauer and other do indulge in this sort of wishful thinking as the re hoping for some reason or other to get the German

Temocratic Republic to renounce its socialist system and th adopt a capitalist system This, the say, yould be the Wasis for the "reunification" of Germany, that is to soy for the monopoly circles of West Germany to absorb the German Democratic Republic and thus create a united Germany on the same social basis prevailing in west Germany And only after this will it become possible in their opinion, to conclude apeace treaty. 2. Are these hopes realistic? Of course not They must be described as fantastic, sinice the woiking people of the German Democratic Republic will never agree to give up their socialand political gains in favour of exploiters and
monopolists. monopolists.

One must proceed from the real facts There exists adivided Berlin where the occupation regime is still manin: tained. The war was ended more than 13 .years ago Ifeel What every normal person finds such a situation abnormal is necessary therefore, to find a solution that will end His abnormality because the present existence of the tcipation regime servés no positive purpose atall. The ferpetuation of such a situation would be to the advan tage only of a party pursuing aggressive alms,
To the Western Powers West Berlinis a conventent place for conductifif an aggressive policy against the Ger man Democratic Repubicic, and against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. In view of a definite policy of the Western Powers to whip up revengeful sentiments in West Germany and to encouráge the re sival of reactionary fascist organizations and forces there, Vest Berlin has been turned into a kind of cancerous fumor. And if it is not eliminated this threatens to become danger that may lead to quite undesirable consequences:
d d is precisely because of this threat that we have de cided to perform a surgical operation, ie eto terminate the occupation status of Berlin and to create conditions that will help to normalize relations between the Great Poivers of the former anti-Hitler coalition. We wish tb estabish a normal atmosphere normal conditions; in which the relations between our countries will become What they were during the war against Hitler Germany, We are convinced that all peoples whostand for ending the cold war, for establishing normal conditions in the mutual relations between countries, for ensuring the peaceful coexistence of countries irrespective of theirtsystems and for ruling out friction and conflicts between countries-all these people will welcome the Soviet Union's proposals for the solution of the Berlin problem.

- At the same time, we realíe perfecty well that cer tain circles who are in favour of continuing the cold war, stand for utilizing West Berlin as a hotbed of discord tor kinding a hot war. These circles will naturally be dis: pased with our peace proposals and will oppose them B But we are convince t that such people constitute minority in the world The overwhelming majority pople want peace in the world and therefore we cou on the support of these people
From press ooniferancein Kremlin, hetd by No Khrushichev, Chairman of the U.S:S $\cdot R^{=}$Council of Ministers, Nov:27, 1958 .
apout the restoration of the country's unity would he then energe as the leader of a campaign for continuing the Cupatioh of West Berlin indefinitely? Why is he doing this? In any case, it is not being done in the interests of the West Berlin population, who have to put up with the occupation regime: Nor is it being done, of course, in the interests of a detente and the establishment of normal relations betwen neighbouring countries
Worletus take the question of a peace treaty with. Ger: many It is indeedunbelievable that the head of the gove ernment of one of the existing German states does not Want to conclude a peace treaty through negotiations with the Soviet Union and the three Western Powers - the leading participants in the anti-Hitler coalition and with the participation of the two sovereign German states which have emerged on the territory of Germany,
- Chancellor Adenauer, like his NATo partners wap. parently striving for some other peace treaty which would actually abolish the German Democratic Republio But no sober-minded person can expect this to be accepted What grounds are there for raising the question of abolish ing the German Democratic Republic - the first workers and peasants state in the history of Germany? For that matter, the Germans in the German Democratic Repubit could suggest the abolition of the Federal Republic of Ger nany and reunify the country on the basis of the socialist rinciples on which the German Democratic Repubic is ased But it is obvious that neither of these two ap roaches to the question is realistic

Thene ony practical possibility of solving the German question once and for all is through a peaceful settlement With Germany In concluding a peace treaty with Gelrmany the existence of the two German states must undoubtedly be taken into consideration and they must invited to take partin the negotiations of the four Great Powers This would be the most reasonabie solution to the problem and would be welle one ed by the people of all countries, whoyearn for the reláation of tetnsion añ for

Tu But if the Federal Chancellor insists on something else, it signifies that he is pursuing other aims but not those which guarantee peace. It means that he is pursuing andangerous"; positions of strength" polioy
He wishes to createanarmy and to amit with atomic weapons he wishes to pursue a policy of force Thusit follows thiat Chancellor Adenauer is pursuing a policy, which may lead to disaster, to the collapse of West Ger many, sincéunder present conditions, with he existence of modern weapons of mass destruction, War would be of a devastating nature. This is monstrous of course but it is a fact dnd we must not shut our eyes to it We would iike, to believe that the sound patriotic forces which exist int West Germany and are concerned for the destiny of their people will correctly understand this in goodtime and do everything in their power to prevent the unleash. ing "of a third world war.

Chief Corresponde ent of Sudde"étsche Zeituing Get,

Monday Part VII-One Vital Question: War or Reace:

## FP TIADELEH TA DIV IS ION

Philadelphia, Pa .
The Philadelphia Inquirer $\qquad$ EDITOR: WAITER H. ANNENBERG

The Evening Bulletin EDITOR: MELVILLE Fo FERGUSON

Philadelphia Daily News $\qquad$ EDITOR: J. RAY HUNT
DATE $\left.\frac{9 / 14 / 59}{\text { EDITION }} \begin{array}{l}\text { Late Star } \\ \text { PAGE } \\ \text { COLUMN } \quad 1 \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$

TITLE OF CASE SELECTED PORTIONS OF "KHRUSHCAEV'S BLUEPRINT FOR FUTURE," * FROM NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV'S BOOK; THOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM."

Tow Hep ing
DATED $\frac{9-}{\text { Philace }}$
FROM Philadelphia Cnquiver mark ob file and initial

# Future Conflict Can Bring About End of All Life' 

pat of selequer presents'today the seventh and last 5 fopl Future " from Nikta S. Khiushclevos first impot tant book, For Victor in Pedceful Competition witho Capitalism, as a public service becaúsé it believes allot Americans shoula. know how the leade of oftie USSN: thinks; what he believes and what Ins aims are pubbzty cationin our columns does not in any way constittuteda apptoval or confirmation of his views. Copgivgith 1959, The Philadelpha Inquirer ( A: Division of Th $4+3$ angle Pubtications, ric. and Nikita S Khrusheheve z Aplapthonized tepublications mist cariv a completed

## By NIKITA S, KHRUSHCHEV

 MHE most burnh ho ytatatestiontor all makind tod ay ts the question of peace or wap Wars between states have alyways caused maby casualties indod much destruction But a future wartur contrary to the will of the peoples, tit with leashed threatens to be the most destider tive of all wars-a nuclear wary Amant from drect destruetion the use of nutle weapons will contáminate the airby bad do active fall-out, and this can lead to the destruction of an life, specally in counh riess with densely'popelated, small terirorties: There, iteteraly eveerything can' be swe sit Hom the face of the Eaith:
## Seventh and Last Pait

Whtis precisely for this reason that in our day the firugle to preserve peace and preventa ney Wathas become not only the primary, vital coty camo of tho e who may be stibjected to attaek wh the mperialists, but also the immediate concent of the peoples of all countries riegardless of where the may live in Europe Asia, America or Aifrica; irrespective of theiz class po sition, ee liginus beliefs on the colour of their skin - it is int Bally the concenof everyone living on Earth $k$ 1ythe taskis to prevent a new war and to ensure peace thirotighout the world But this needs more than sust ap peeiss môre than the cle eirie alone Peace must be defénded Instubborn striggle against the forces that are trying to unileasha new war:
who jive without wars, without fear for the mortow Without sla iavery and poverty, free from the exploitationof Sonine countries by others' free ffom social injustices, that is what the best minds of sinankind and the workilis pepple of the whole woild have dreamed of fort centurites. But only today can these noble dreamis bee onie clothed with reality, This has become possible as a resuitt of the stiengthened might of the Soviet Union aid the entite world socialist system that have inaugurated a tiew epoch in the history of miankind the epoch of realsocialisist freed dom and the triumph of reason:
Thoday the decisive requitement for mankindstad vance along the path of prosics is j peace, the jie prevention of those terrible disasters that a new war yould bring. Whio Communist Party and the Soviet Governinitityors Wrom there is nothing greater than the fulfillinent of the aspirations of the people have done and aredo dinge yerys thing necessary to prevent a new wain and to direct the
devevopment of internationalirelations: along the lines. of preserving stable beace They are doing everything possibibe to achieve peace and equitable relations arid riendship among all peoples in deeds and not in words 3 From. speech tat oz ine eting of the siectorss of


## Torise Above Ideological Differences

पThe Soviet union works untiring y for untiversal dis armamedt, for the unconditional bannint of niclea weapons, for an immediate discontinuation of atomiciand

Pydrogen bomb tests, or ending the cold war As part of tts peace policy, working for an international detente ard ni atmosphere of cobfidence; the Soviet Government has nh the last three yeats reduced the country's armed forces by 2;140;000 men,

You know thata fext days ago the first session of the Supreme Soviet of thie GSSR has decided uponi the unit Iateral discontinuation by the Soviet Union of tests of all types of atomic and hydrogen weaponis:

The Soviet Union has applied, and wil continue to apply every effort to achieve nutual understanding and triendy xelations with the peoples of all countries. We ac upon the assumption thation present circumstances all governments which appreciate their responsibility for yonid destinies, must Tise above ideblogical differences. In the past thee or for y eats we have adhieved somepositive results in hat respect:y

Regrettabld leading statesmen in anmber of West ern countries hape not as yet showhany desire to adopt the principles of coexistence nonaggression, tutual re: spect of territorial infegity and soyereignty noniniterference in domestic affair, and rejection of the poliey "from strength: whey take no heed of the people's hatred of cold war, of thein urge forpeace and action to risieye interiational texision.

The Soviet Union theatens no one It has alwaysop Mosed war as an instrimeit of international politics. It stands for settlin "w woridup unto minary olocs, st stands for settling international sisiues by negotiation: This is precisely whyt the Soviet Govemment has approached the goveriments of the Great Powers and the governments of most countries of the world, with the pro: posal of convening a suminit conference

From spect de the neeting m Buidapest in cele,
 tion on Apirit 3,1958
and rockets are powerless against this neither Atlantip nor Baghdad pacts candinder dissemination of the idea of scientific communism, because the logic of life is it culcating them in the minds and hearts of men;

When everyone sees that people in socialist countres live well enjoy equal rights have good housing-and we have now set ourselyes the task of solving the housing problem within the next $10-12$ years-that they are wen fed and have the shortest working day because they are the owners of theil plants and factories and no one exploitit them When people see that science develops faster and more successtuily in these comitries, that exeryone who wishes can obtain higherfeducation and finds application for his abilitiesin any sphere of mentat on physical labout that people enjoy every material beneftit when they see that as a result of the higher productivity of labour and the shorter yorking day man will have increasingly more free time to develophis talents and abilities arid to take up the arts according to his inclination then only an idiot pardon the word, will oppose thisk GHThs y the basis of qui confidence and convictiond the nevitâblét tiunph, of Commusm. A1 people wit ineyitably come to this, but to foat to say when, fis Ions path and one must not advance towards Communist butsowind death On the contiary, Commenism is the mos humane and the most phitanthropic ldeotogy, if the the umph of Com muism were to be gained by aggressive, wars and the extermination of people in that case I personally would oppose Commuthism,
When all the peoplest or nost of them, reach Com munism there will besome kind of distributionof labour and dutties among the peoples. This will not be com. petition but friendly cooperation and a sational dis tribution of forces, so as to produce, vith the minimum expenditure, more goods to satisfy the vital needs of society and nan, Thatis"our ideal and purpose Is wat between nations necessay to acheve this aima

## We Need No Arms Race

## Let People See andDecide

Yes, we are convinced thatourydeas wili tritimph But the victory of these ideas will not be won by yar but by a bigherstandardof living under socialism and a higher Ievel of culturie, science and arit, of everthing required for the life and notfor the death of man. Hydrogenobembs
 . The time is not far off when we shall overtake the most advanced capitalist countries and outstrip them in per capita output: Everything now points to this, and when it has been achieyed the indisputable superiority of the so: cialist system will be even more obvious to everyone.

Consequently, proceeding from the actural state of affairs and forecasts for the tuture the Soviet Union is not interested in the arms race and the continuation of the cold war policy We are for ending the cold wappolicy, for the establishment of the miost sincere and friendly relations, with all countries, for complefe disarmament ard the abolition of armed forces But this, apparently, is something our partners are not yet prepared to do

From intervteio given to A Micponala, foreign editor of The London:Times, on Jan: 31, 1958 .

The main thing to be borne n mind is the noble aims and principles of Commuism, Under capitalism man is a wolf to man. Every capitalist wants to snatch more for himself, caring nothing about the interests of other people or the interests of society, and he spies upon his neighbour in order to steal his secret and use tit for his owin ends. Such are the laws of capitalist competition

Nothing like this exists kinder socialisim Under so ciatism there are no oppressors or:oppessed all men and womenlive by their own labourfand atl have equal rights and duties to society, At the highest stage, under communism, the full satisfaction of maís needs will be en sured : And these are not dale words Under socialism mants a friend to mañ, regardless of the language he spgaks and the God to whom he prays Religion is matter for each person to decide for himself.

Socialism is the most just and noble social system under which the efforts of the whole of society are aimed at promoting the welfare of the people and the constant development of the economy science, culture and art, at ensuring that the people livelbetter and better, It is well worth working for these ofty aims, sparing neither effort nor knowledge, In the language of Westerngusinessmen, Gne can figuratively describe the firm of Communist con: rruction as sound and tipright:

Under socialism the products of labour are dislibuted in accordance with the quantity and quality of Work contributed by each member of sociéty, ie accord
ing to the principle From each according to his ability, to. each according to his work Under Communisin díl tribution will take place according to the principle: Froth each according to his ability to each according to hil needs.

In order to speed the advance of all the socialist countries to Communism, we must do everything possible for each socialist country to develop its economy and ins crease its labour productivity more rapidy Each ofiour countries muist render geniunely fraternal aid to the other socialist countries, By uniting our efforts, by promoting cooperationand collaboration, our cointries areachieving greater successes in economic development, At the same time each socialist country must-make the best possible use of its internal potentialities for developing its nationat economy

In the process of buitaing Communism all socialist countries will equalize their economies, eliminate differerices inleyelof development without taking the relatively. underdeveloped countries as their criterion This equaliza tion will not take place by lowering the level of the coun tries that are economically highy developed. By no means. The equalization should and will proceed through the more rapidadvance of the countries that are relatively less developed economically by bringing them up to the level of the most developed counties. Thus, alt the social ist countries will march it a common united front along the road of socialism, along the road of building commu. nist society.

From speectat a me ting hetdin Ealace of Cut. thic of the Bitterfield Electro-Chemicat Workis. during stay in German Democratic Republic of ther delegationsof the Cominurist paity of the Soviet Union to the FtréCon gress of the So cialist Unity"Paity of Getmanys July 9,1958

## We Resolutely Oppose the Cold War

Certain in the triumph of socialism, certain that the future belongs to it, we resolutely oppose the cold war. Socialism does not need atomic or hydrogen bombs to as sert itself, Like sound, seed thrown on good earth, socialism is yielding abundant fruit And this causes joy to mil lions of people all over the woild.

Allen Stuaryauary arrived in Washington, $D_{1}$ C at the age of 25 , to visit relatives and perhaps. get a year's experience as a reporter on the national scene before he returned to newspapering, in California:
That was 16 years ago:
Had he returned to California we would not have lad his novel," "Advise and Consent," 2 completely absorbing story of Washing ton politics and politic clans, their greatness as well as their greed to has given me at new knowledge and respect for our government.
It's'sDrury's first novel. It was a Book of the Month selectLion a Reader. Digest book condensation and will be dram atized and filmed in a deal re. ported as a $\$ 200,000$ down paymend against "a $\$ 450,000$ t gp (not counting the taxes) The play, to be produced by Bob Fryer and Lawrence: Carr, is now being dramatized by Lir Ing Mande for production next October Otto Preminger will film Mo Moves ardent always tender with a novel. the entire case Washington t press the entire Washington press cops to help them make it au:
the tic, said jury who stands six feet three and a quarter
inches, and has an affable, quiet directness.

- FOR THE PAST five years he was a member of the N- Y $_{\text {. }}$ Times' Washington staff, but resigned, and after January 1 , Will Work for the Reader's: ${ }^{2}$ gest in the capital Before then he will take a holiday in Flor: ida with his parents his sister and her husband, and their two
Wo you want to sec ny nephews? he ask eds and pulled their pictures out of fix wallet Two beautiful boys five and two Duty is a bachelor.
His father, now semiretired and the Southern represent. live for The Produce News; Was a member of the Fruit Ex . change in California He got his first taste for politics from his mother, Who was the State Leg isolative Representative for the PTA in Sacramento Appretil9 Born in Houston, Texas, but raised in portervilié Calif: from the age of six months Drury wrote short stories and poetry in high school and col leges, even fad a poem published in a regional quarterly.
But I never got anywhere, so fitcame a newspaperman,

Te said, though I now as mete ra write novels?
At Stanford he worked on the University daily, and broke his back in an auto accident. One vertebra is still where it shouldn't be
AFTER FOOR Years on a weekly and a daily he resigned to volunteer for the army, der spite his trek He was dis charged after 14 months, and went to Washington He worked for the U.P Pathfinder mage zine and the Washington "Star" Before the NY. 'Times.
And at one point tied to write for a string of papers on my own, he said, Mut that fizzled out.
In 1950 he wrote the first few chapters of "Advise and Con" sent; and like most newspaper men told himself try get around to to An he did was make occasional notes.
Seven years rater a friend Evelyn Metzger, scouting for Doubleday', the publishers read the chapters got Drury to the chief" editor, who asked for an outline, sand showed, a contract before him, He didnt sign, but went back to write the first section t When the editor read It he offered the contract again: And this time I signed Drury said, "I hail a deadline and had toifinish te re He Wrote r steadily tor months, every weekend;

The Washington Post and

> Times Herald

The Washington Daily News The Evening Star New York Herald Tribune New York Journal-American New York Mirror New York Dally News New York Post
The Ne ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ York Times The Worker The New Leader The Wall Street Journal Date

# Advise (lad Consent: Book By Allen STuart Drum) REG -19 62-46855-A 

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original \& copy 1-yellow file copy 1-Section tickler 1-A. M. Butler
1-G. W. Hall 1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

## "COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABCH UNIONS"

 By David J. SapossYou should discreetly obtain one copy of the book "Communism In American' Labor Unions," by David J. Saposs (McGraw-EIII; \$7. 50) and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.


NOTE ON YELLOW:
Efforts to obtain the book from local book dealers have been negative. SA G.W. Hall, Internal Security Section, requested the book in order that it can be reviewed by the Internal Security Section. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

EX. 124

[^42] AMB:aml
(7)


## The Red Menace in the Uniens.

## COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS, by David J. Saposs [McGraw-Hill, 270

 pages, \$7.50]."At present, Communists are embarking on another program of trade union penetration."
The warning of David J. Saposs, a lecturer and professor in the field of labor relations, comes at a time when government agencies and Congressional committees have vainly been trying to alert the public to the menace the left wing unionists have started in an all-out organizational and representational campaign.

Saposs says the inertia to the danger of the Communists displayed by leaders as well as union members indicates the need of shock treatment to induce action. Some years ago, he recalls, those who were alert to the infiltration of communism in vital labor organizations and who attempted to do something about the situation were criticized as labor baiters. The same situation exists today, and the author calls for an aroused public opinion to bring satisfactory results in combatting subversive elements that infiltrate and attach themselves to individual organizations and the labor movement.
He tells how the Communists are "planted" in labor organizations, mostly on the lower levels, and wortheir way up. He says these 蒖durdarals complete-

Reviewed by George Bliss
ly conceal their affiliation and sentiments.

## - ••

He warns of how the well educated and highly trained technicians conceal their identity by falsifying their place of birth, formal education, and references of previous employment.
"This tactic, used previously in the 'colonization' of followers in unions, vital industries, and various civil and political organizations, is now being expanded," he says.
"These concealed Communists studiously avoid participating in the consideration of broad social issues or in maintaining contact with overt communist activities and agencies. They concentrate on siding with dissident elements in the unions, instigating discontent, subtly planting and circulating rumors, and even resorting to other means of discrediting the current leadership. In this manner they hope to rise to leadership and power. Some of them have already achieved that aim."

$$
\cdots \quad .
$$

And the author points out that this is not a new method used by Communists but that their greatest success was achieved by operating under cover when the country was prosperous and the inhengavement was growing to un-
precedented proper tions. To contend that the decline of communism is attributable chiefly to an extraordinary prosperity is erroneous, he adds.
Saposs has presented a full revelation of the methods. used by the Communists, their methods of infiltrating and amassing power, their appeal to the rank and file, and their successes within the qo and AFL.


2 - Original \& copy
SAC, Indianapolis

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

September 9, 1959

AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA

## EDITED BY HAROLD H -FISHER

 BOOK REVIEWSYou should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

The book is to be published September 15, 1959, by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana; the price is to be $\$ 5.00$.


NOTE ON YELLOW:
Book ordered at request of Inspector W. C. Sullivan. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

[^43]

## Office Me

In connection with the inspection of the Records and Communications Division, it was recommended and approved that the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, create a central control and repository for book reviews, thus establishing a book review responsibility under the supervision of Inspector $W$. GXSullivan. The procedures to be followed are set forth in the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors. These procedures are focused upon (1) eliminating duplication in purchases and reviews and (2) establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for review.

It is anticipated that after a 6-month period Central Research can review its experience in this regard and recommend procedures for streamlining or otherwise improving the handling of this matter, including such questions as to the length of time the book review index cards should be retained.

## RECOMMENDATION:



It is recommended that the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors be approved so that this program may be placed is effect immediately.

Enclosure peal R0-59


1. Mr M A, Jones
2. Mr Malone

1 . Mr Bemean
1- smart totes
1.M

$$
740
$$

sAC, New York

## Director, FPI (62-48855)

## FOR VICTORT in PEACEPUL

 COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM By Finite S. Ehruebchev BOOK REVIEW
## 2-Orig \& copy September 16, <br> 1959

1-yellow copy 1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J.S. Johnson
1-B. M. Sutler

The Now York Times, Monday, September 14, 1958, carried the following information:
"E. P. Dutton \& Company amotrees the forthcoming publication of Nikita 8. Khrushehor's fir at major book For Victory in Peaceful Composition with Capitalism with a special Preface for the American edition by Premier Khrushchev. This 600 -page volume, translated into English under Premier Khrubheher's authorization and eupervietion, sets forth his blueprtat for the world's future--a plan of which no American can afford to remain ignorant." You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of the referenced book (English translation) Imanediately, when available, and forward it to the Bureau by routing alp, attention Central Research Section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:


The following local booksellers were checked to determine the availability of captioned book, but the book was not available: Kin's, Brentano's, and Victor Kamkin. The price is not known. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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Trotter W.C. Sullivan -Tell. Room 55 SEP 231959


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(7)


## Office Memorandum - united states government

date: September 15, 1959

FROM W. C. Sullivan $/$
subject:

## BOOK REVIEW: XDVISE AND CONSENT BY ALLEN PRURY (DOUBLEDAY \& COMPANY) CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book is a lengthy novel about Washington politics and is an obvious attempt to "cash in" on the recent publicity surrounding the Senate's rejection of Admiral Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. There are two passing references to the FBI, and a number of snide remarks about various Government agencies and people associated therewith. No characters are identifiable with actual persons--either living or dead--but a number of similarities have been noted. In 1953, author Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in connection with her 35th anniversary in the Bureau. Bureau files not derogatory.

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated September 11, 1959, in which reference was made to the fact that Central Research was preparing a review of above-captioned book.

Book-of-the-Month Club Selection
Advise and Consent, by Allen Drury (Doubleday \& Company), is a 616-page novel of Washington politics, taking place at some undefined period in the immediate future and involving the general question of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for August, 1959. The title is derived from Article II, Section 2, of the United States Constitution, which provides that the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, " shall nominate certain public offictals for Government positions.

JEM/RSG:bea
(8)

1 - Section tickler
1 - John E. McHale, Jr.
1-Russell S. Garner
1 - Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Brennan
1-Miss Butlep.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re :
Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday \& Company)

## Cabinet Appointee

The plot of the novel--which indicates that Drury is either an extremely fast or else an extremely lucky writer, since it capitalizes on the recent Senate rejection of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce-concerns an ailing President, near the end of his second and last term, who is intent on replacing his Secretary of State in order to facilitate negotiations with the Soviet Union. His choice as successor is Robert A. Leffingwell, who is a dedicated public servant, but who is a controversial liberal and, therefore, is unacceptable to the conservatives.

## Leading Figure Accused as Communist

At Senate hearings on his nomination, Leffingwell is charged by a former student of his at the University of Chicago of having been affiliated with a campus communist cell while teaching there years before. It is later brought out that Leffingwell lied to the Senate subcommittee in denying his former communist connections. The senator who heads the subcommittee is himself vulnerable, and he takes his own life when his political enemies revive a homosexual episode in his wartime past. In the end, Leffingwell's nomination is rejected by the Senate and the President dies suddenly.

## Characters Resemble Real People

The leading characters in the book are never clearly recognizable, although they do possess more than a few traits of well-known political figures of the recent past and present. The President, for example, bears considerable resemblance to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt; the Vice President is reminiscent of Harry S. Truman; Senator Orrin Knox is cast in the same mold as the late Robert A. Taft; and Senator Fred Van Ackerman has many likenesses to the late Joseph R. McCarthy.

Mercorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re:
Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday \& Company)

## References to the FBI

The FBI is mentioned only twice in passing. The first time is at a party given by a prominent Washington hostess where "the director of the FBI (not otherwise named or described) was chatting genially with the Secretary of Commerce and his wife." At the same party was "the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and two of the primmer male members of his far-flung crew of motley misfits." (p. 108)

The other reference to the FBI occurs when tourists are described as "viewing with suitable awe, " among the many popular sights in Washington, "the blood-stained relics of the FBI." (p. 277)

## Snide Remarks

The book contains a number of snide references to Government agencies and people associated therewith. He refers to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee as the "biggest fool in the Senate" (p. 82); the Vice President as "an awfully nice guy" who "certainly had not been equipped by temperament or nature for. . . the role he had to play" (p. 73); the Postmaster General as "a man whose qualifications for running the public mails were decided decisively in the last Presidential campaign when he contributed the surprising sum of $\$ 150,000$ to the President's cause" (p. 143); and the Senate chaplain as "one of those ministers who go around slapping God on the back. A small, bulgy man with bad breath. ... getting older and bulgier and more odorous and more obnoxious." (p. 72)

Background of Allen Drury
Allen Drury, the author, is about 40 years of age. He has been assigned to the Washington Bureau of The New York Times as United States Senate correspondent since 1954. A native of Texas, he was graduated from

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re:
Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday \& Company)

Stanford University. Since that time, he has been a journalist, primarily as a Washington correspondent for various publications, working first for the United Press, then for Pathfinder magazine, and later for The Evening Star of Washington, D. C. (100-400370-22, p. 4)

While on The Evening Star, Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in 1953 on the occasion of her 35th anniversary with the Bureau. (94-8-24-386)

In February, 1959, a Bureau representative was scheduled to appear on an interview program with Drury over Radio Station WRC in Washington, D. C. This appearance did not materialize because the Bureau representative was out of the city on the day of the scheduled program. (94-1-31274-32)

There is no derogatory information in the Bureau's files relative to Drury.

RECOMMENDATION:
For the information of the Director.
sic, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

INSIDE THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA By Giuseppe s Sofa BOOK REVIEW ITAlY

2-Orig \& copy 1-yellow copy 1-Section tickler 1-A. M. Butler 1-J. S. Johnson 1-B. M. Suttler Book

September 16, 1859

Publishers' Weakly for August 24, 1059, indicated wiarzani and kiunseli, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York, intended to publish captioned book on September 15, 1955, to coincide with the arrival of Nikita S. Khrushchev in the United States.

You should make discreet arrangement to immediately obtain one copy (English edition) of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The price of the book is $\$ 5.00$.

NOTE ON YELLOW:
The following local booksellers were contacted in an attempt to obtain the book: Kans's, Brentano's, and Kamkin's. The Bureau Library was also checked with negative results. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Boffo is foreign editor of L'Unita, Rome, Italy.

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## Director, Fir (62-46035) - 34

## A mSTOKY OF AMESTCAN LABOR

## BY jOSEPH G. RATBACK

DUR REVIEwS
You should dicreety obtalitype copy of the captioned book and ward it to the Burema by routing sip Inariced to the attimition of the trail Research Section. The book has just been polluted by The Miscunllan Many, 60 Fifth Avenue, Hew Torts 11, New Fork, and is priced at \$8.

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IE: Book being obtained at request of 7 AR. S. Garner for use in connection work assignments. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library

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# STEEL TRUCE FALLS, STYE FEARED SURE steel adamant on wages as negotiations resume STEEL STRIKE SET FOR TOMORROW steel strike begins, mills shut; lengthy walkout is predicted 

Whore did it start? How are today's crises rooted in yesterday's decisions?
A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR

by Joseph G. Rayback

- a two-century look at the triumphs and failures of American labor

A REL APPROACH
A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR examines labor as a fiber closely woven into the fabric of American life. You will see how labor affects and is affected by ECONOMICS, POLITICS, INDUSTRY, SOCIOLOGY.

Reading this book, you will be amazed at the sweeping changes that have taken place between
the COLONIAL PERIOD
when working men first rolled up their collective sleeves to bid for the dignity and economic well-being they considered rightfully theirs
and the PRESENT ERA
when labor unions exert an unprecedented influence on all aspects of American life.
Just published A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR has already caught the attention os the critics, who hail it as:
"a fascinating record"
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"The Hoffas and the Becks, the Reuthers and the Meany, are no phenomena of the present. They had their counterparts in the ola days: Bi ge Haywood and Eugene V. Debs, and Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis.
"Prof. Joseph Rayback has woven them into a fascinating record that recalls some old names, the Knights of Labor, the Molly Maguires, and the International Workers of the World, and discusses the modern AFL-Ci
-Chicago Sunday Tribune day labor is bounded by Dave Beck, Jimmy Hoffa and Johnny Dio....Mr. d' Rayback makes a commendable effort to integrate labor's story with the broad sweep of national economic, social and political developments.... a compact and comprehensive chronicle of where labor has been and where it is today....useful in a period when labor gives so many signs of neither understanding nor being understood." -A.H. Raskin, The N.Y. Times Book Review
"a very unusual history of labor relations"
"This is a very unusual history of labor relations. It does not automatically assume, as most such histories do, that all employers are devils and that all labor leaders are saints....the book will be wellcome by all interested in the very significant field of labor relations."
-Best Sellers
"Professor Rayback...never separates labor from the total skein of American life."
"...the layman who desires a compact, well-written history of American labor...will profit from reading this volume." --Saturday Review

BASED ON KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE, AND INTEREST---
Joseph G. Rayback is Head of the Department of History at Pennsylvania State University and Acting Head of the University's newly established Department of Labor Education. A teacher of college courses in the history of labor for more than ten years, Professor Rayback is also well-known as the author of numerous articles in various historical journals. Since 1947 he has been a member of Local 500 of the American Federation of Teachers and, for two years, was president of that union.

ADD TO YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF TODAY'S LABOR PROBLEMS--
Just fill in and mail the enclosed postpaid card and a copy of A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR will be forwarded to you immediately on TEN-DAY APPROVAL. If you don't agree that it will be an invaluable addition to your own library or that of a friend who shares your interest in the history and current status of American labor, return it within ten days and owe nothing. Otherwise we will bill you for $\$ 6.00$ plus a small delivery charge. SAVEenclose payment with your order and we pay the delivery charge.

subieat to change unithout notice.

Title of Book
THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM

Author
Judge Harold R. Medina

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

## ROUTING

## Domestic Intelligence Division

Central Research, Room 7627
Espionage, Room 2714
Internal Security, Room 1509 Liaison, Room 7641
Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
Subversive Control, Room 1250
Identification Division

- Section, Room $\qquad$
Training \& Inspection Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
Obtain book for review


Book review not required by this Section or Division

$\square$Administrative Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division R $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$

$\triangle$ Investigative Division ( $\frac{\text { Curl Righto }}{a t n / \text { he Sow aw }}$ Section, Room 5728 $\square$
Laboratory Division

$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$


ES Crime Records Division Crime Records Division
$\frac{\text { Lelravy lent }}{\text { attu/ Slater }}$ Section, Room 4246
 81959


Nature of Book: "A selection of fairly informal speeches made by Judge Medina. Well put together by C. Waller Barrett. They show Medina as a humanist and a 19 th century liber gl, a dedicated man, sincere in his desire for fair play for all reg ping in
To be published September 21, 1959.

DATE: September 29,


1959
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BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
PROM
W. C. Sullivan
subject: TH£ COMMUNIST CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN BUSINESS By Clarence Betrandall.
THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM
By Harold R Medina

The books The Communist Challenge to American Business $\frac{1 / \text { by }}{}$ by Clarence B. Randall (Little, Brown \& Company; \$3.50) and The Anatomy of Freedom ${ }^{2}$ by Harold R. Medina (Henry Holt and Company; \$3.50) are available as of today at the S. Kan Sons Company. The books are not available in the Bureau Library.

Book 1/ is being requested for Inspector W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section. Book $\underline{2}$ is being requested for SA B. M. Suttler, Library Unit, Crime Records Division. After the books have served their purpose, they will be placed in the Bureau Library.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of each book and forward them to the Central Research Section.

Boris reed ni ert 1015.157 .


2. That this memorandum be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, Room 5524, for handling.
(5)

1-A. M. Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - B. M. Sutler
1-A. M. Newman


- A. M. Newman



# Soviet Trade Challenge Cifed in New Book, 

By CHARLES IUCEY
Soripps-Howard staff Writer
NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S oft-repeated promise that communism will eclipse the American way makes timely an arresting new book on world economic affairs by Clarence B. Randall, foreign economic policy adviser to President Eisenhower. It is published today by Little, Brown and Co. in association with the Atlantic Monthly Press.
The Randall book is titled "The Communist Challenge to American Business." It centers on the vast new economic force the Soviet Union is bringing into play in its drive to expand and foster the communist system all over the globe.

Yet it is broader than this, too-it is a fresh and authoritative view of the new challenges facing the U. S. in all world trade by a man in exceptionally good position to know what he's talking about.

## HARVARD MAN

Clarence Randall is a Harvard Law School product who rose to become president of Inland Steel. Then; a decade ago, he began a series of major government assignments -perhaps most notably the chairmanship of the Randall Commission on foreign econmic policy. Since 1953 he has been "continuously immersed in the ever turbulent stream of discussion of our foreign trade."
"For those who will listen," writes Mr. Randall, "an alarm bell is ringing in the eastern world. It tells us to watch the Russians. It calls to arm those of us who believe in free enterprise, and stridently proclaims that a new industrial challenge has suddenly come from behind the Iron Curtain."

The danger of military war

damage of a different sort $\left.\right|_{\text {which it might cause." }}$

## DEDICATED

Russians work with religious zeal, he contends, not driven but dedicated. The Soviet production rate is formidable - "an American businessman would be mad indeed to delude. himself into believing that there is something his company can do which the Russians cannot duplicate if they wish."
In Russia, he reports, there is no featherbedding, no made work, no job not contributing directly to output. He commends Soviet research and says that at the industry and plant level more effort probably is devoted to this field than in the U.S. Thus, Soviet output is based solidly on continuous scientific inquiry.
The author has many positive suggestions as to how American businessmen, by themselves and working with the U. S. Government, can help meet this rising challenge. He stresses the imperative need of less insular thinking by business, for greater awareness of pres. sing problems that lie ahead.
to : Director, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $10 / 6 / 59$ (Attn: Central Research Sectevin)
from : SAC, Indianapolis (62-1294)
$\because, 1 \cdots O$
subject: AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA EDITED BY HAROLD H. FISHER BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 9/9/59.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of the above-captioned book which was published by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

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2 -Bureau (Encl. 1)
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## Office Memorandum •' united states government

Mr. A. H. Belmont
subject

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book more than just apology for 42 years of
BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era, By Giuseppe Boffa (Marzani \& Munsell, Inc. 100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York) CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER amorality which Soviet leaders have inflicted on world. | Is a well-timed communist attempt to devaluate Western world and elevate Soviet Union, its history, and leaders into world's Hall of Fame. Like the forest which was obscured by the trees, truth, in this book, is obscured by 226 pages of Soviet propaganda. Brought into being by communist publishers, book comprises allegedly "unbiased"

## $1 \mid$

 and "critical" views of indoctrinated communist, Giuseppe Boffa, on political, economic, and social evolutions in Soviet society as he witnessed them during 5 -year assignment as Moscow correspondent for Italian Communist Party newspaper, L'Unita. Particular emphasis placed on period following 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in January, 1956. Publisher is Marzani \& Munsell, Inc. Identical with Security Index subjects Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, both long active protagonists of communism in the United States. No mention whatsoever is made of FBI or law enforcement.
## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the information of the Director.

2. That this memorandum be referred to the Subversive Control


Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

The Text and The Purpose
The author, Giuseppe Boffa, who from 1953 to 1958 was Moscow correspondent for the Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita, relates his impressions of the Soviet Union during his 5 -year assignment. "I needed to know," he states, "how the USSR had become a world power, how it had won the war, what was the secret of its transformation, whence came its moral and political force." His reporting is alleged to comprise the true picture, devoid of hatred and misunderstandings.

According to Boffa, Soviets are not "Martians" but real, genuine human beings who were motivated by the very highest ideals to bring into being a better way of life for all mankind. Whereas some Soviet leaders and officials have caused "harsh sacrifices" for a few people, these acts are excused by the very part these men played in the "dramatic events" of history.

In the first chapter, Boffa creates an air of suspense, excitement, and adventure as he first hears the "voices" in Moscow and loses himself in the "fairy-tale atmosphere" of turreted walls, palaces, and imperial balls. Throughout the book, he leads the reader through the shocks and effects of the 20th Congress, back into the origins of Stalin's "cult of the individual, " lightly through World War II, and into the post-Stalin years. The greater part of the book deals with the achievements of Khrushchev and the Soviets since the death of Stalin. The author "exposes" their social betterment, their great strides in attaining the only true democracy, their position as leaders in science, their accomplishments in education and culture, and the all-around perfection which they have attained through the trials and tribulations on the road to communism.

Boffa categorizes the year 1954 as the year of the thaw; 1955, the year of decision; 1956, the year of passion; and, 1957, the year of reforms. The bloodthirsty activities of the Soviet Union which have stunned the world since the Bolshevik onslaught of 1917 are transformed into actions of "revolutionary value." It is obvious that the author has done all in his power to stir in his readers the approval and admiration which will force them to identify themselves with the "we" who "are today capable of continuing to transform the world, thanks to the successes of the USSR, thanks to the successes in a series of other countries, thanks to the struggles which we all wage in our own lands. We can, and we will, extend the civilization that was born in October, 1917."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re:
BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

## Better Than You

The I-can-do-anything-better-than-you attitude seems to be the impetus for all of the bustling and frantic Soviet activity toward industrial, agricultural and cultural superiority. Certainly it was evident to this Italian communist who threaded it through his eye-witness report. It is not fair, according to Boffa, to compare the Soviet Union and capitalist countries from the same standards. In a short span of 42 years the. Soviet Union has leapt and bounded to second place among world powers. It offers a better and more democratic way of life. It was the first champion of world peace and constantly strives to see the settlement of all quarrels between men. It is the heart of individualism because no where else can a man enter the world so safely, have his childhood so sheltered from "sacrifices," be so educated, live his life so free from the worries of unemployment and illness, and die so without fear. Today, they do not need what they do not have; tomorrow, they will have it.

## Go East, Young Man

Everything is greener on the other side of the iron curtain. Even the Five Year Plans outstrip the pioneers of America's Far West. "How much more exciting," Boffa exclaims, "were the adventures, how much greater the dedication and the courage of those engaged in that enormous pioneering effort, the Five Year Plans!" The Soviet Union is a country of pioneers; "it is not a literary conceit."

## Only Good Democracy Is a Red One

"The freeing of men from class exploitation, class injustice, class inferiority--is clearly superior to the so-called 'free world,' " says Boffa. Democracy in the capitalist United States is severely restricted, but Soviet society "bears a vigorous democratic imprint." There are few distinctions between one man and andher. There is a great simplicity in social relations and a strong disapproval of any small manifestation of the abuse of power. Soviet democracy is in a phase of expansion--an expansion further and further away from capitalistic democracy, and toward the "most authentic civilized democracy the world has ever seen--the absolute democracy of communism."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re:
BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Snow White and the Seven-Year Plan
According to Boffa, it is what has transpired under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev that has brought the Soviet Union to its pinnacle of transformation. It was Khrushchev who saw the errors which had influenced all of Soviet life. It was Khrushchev who set about to correct them. He dispensed with Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Zhukov, Kaganovich, Shepilov and others who rocked the Kremlin. He electrified Soviet industry, agriculture, science and education. He dared to denounce publicly the failings of the great Stalin--'the full courage of an action which wiped out an important patrimony that had been built up over the years." Like a sheepdog, he growled and snapped at the heels of the citizens of the Soviet Union spurring them on to greater and greater socialist achievements. At the 21st Congress, Khrushchev stood before the Russian people and outlined for them the great plans for the great advancement during the next seven great years. He promulgated 'ideas about the new equilibrium within the Soviet economy, about the extension of democracy and the lessening of the state, about the new transformations in the countryside, about the laws of the Socialist state, about international perspectives. " No one or thing can ever again stand in the way of communism, for didn't Khrushchev say. "there are not in the world today enough forces to restore capitalism in our country. The danger of a capitalist restoration is excluded; not only has socialism won, but it has won for all time."

## Unadulterated Soviet Propaganda

Inside the Khrushchev Era, from cover to cover, is sheer, unadulterated Soviet propaganda. It is filled with the usual brags and lies. Every opportunity is grasped to eulogize the Soviet Union and berate the nations of the West. The past, the present, and the future are maligned as only communist propagandists are capable of doing. By direct accusation and inference, the United States, categorized as "the eternal class enemy," and the other countries of the West are depicted as jealous, war-mongering nations whom the peace-loving Soviet Union must always fear and constantly appease. "Hardly emerged from the conflict, emaciated, lacking everything, literally drained of human blood and of economic wealth, the Soviets had to face a new and formidable threat--the atomic blackmail of the Americans." Continuing his "history," Boffa states that the "far-from-casual"

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era
coincidence of the aggression against Egypt and the anticommunist violence and vigor released in the West jolted the Soviet people out of their naive "trustfulness." "They seemed to have forgotten whom they were dealing with." But they learned not to "lower their guard."

The publication of this book was manipulated to coincide with Khrushchev's visit to the United States. At a time when Soviet leaders are slithering around other societies, and communist parrots are screeching about the dissolution of mistrust between East and West, a book such as this might find a larger and more receptive audience, and, at the same time, might root a few ideas in certain unplowed brains.

## The Author

Giuseppe sofa was born in
 he began a journalistic career on the Italian Communist Party's official newspaper, L'Unita. From 1949 to 1953, he was Paris correspondent for this publication. In 1953, confidential information was received from abroad to the effect that this individual
$\square$ In 1953, he became L'Unita's chief correspondent in Moscow.

> He is presently foreign editor of L'Unita.

## The Publisher



This book was published by Marzani \& Mussel, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York.

Marzani has been identified as Carl Aldo Marzani, a Security Index subject who was

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Munsell is identical with Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, a Security Index subject. He was a member of the Communist Party from the early 1930's until at least 1948 or 1949. During the late 1930 's and early 1940's he was treasurer of the Communist Party of Maryland. He has received vast inheritances from his grandfather and his mother and has been reported over the years as a substantial contributor to the Communist Party. He has participated in the affairs of numerous communist fronts and took refuge in the Fifth Amendment in testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in June, 1956. (61-10392-69)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN UNIONS"
the noncommunist affidavit provision of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, pointing to the difficulty caused by the present-tense wording of the noncommunist affidavits and mentions the conspiracy indictments at Cleveland and Denver involving the use of noncommunist affidavits. The author traces the policy of the $C P$ during the past few years that all labor unions should be a part of the main stream of American labor (the AFL-CIO) to the clause in the Communist Control Act of 1954, which provides that unions affiliated with a national labor body shall be presumed not to be communist infiltrated.

The book, which appears from the most recent events discussed to have been prepared in 1957 although it bears a copyright date of 1959, concludes by pointing out that the communists are again stressing that the labor movement is the vital channel through which to enlist mass followers, disseminate propaganda and promote their objectives; that the communists in labor will uitimately be forced to reveal themselves in order to champion communist and Soviet policy to the maximum; but that lest they do considerable harm in the interim, all concerned should remember "eternal vigilance is the price of iiberty."

The FBI is mentioned in only two places. On page 49 reference is made to a handwriting examination by the FBI Laboratory as part of the evidence at a congressional hearing. On page 265 a news article is quoted which refers to a refusal by the FBI and other Government agencies to make their files available to private groups.

The author, David Joseph Saposs, was born 2-22-86 in Kiev, Ukraine, and has a lengthy history of Government employment in the labor field, apparently retiring from the Department of Labor in 1954. Saposs was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942-1943, a European Recovery Program investigation in 1948 and a preliminary inquiry under Loyalty of Government Employees in 1948 (Bufiles 101-471, 124-1543 and 121-10759) based on reports that in his writings he had advocated a change in the Government of the United States and that he had associated with various allegedly "radical" organizations. One person interviewed reported that early in the 1930s Saposs had favorably compared communism with capitalism, and another reported that in 1935 Saposs had favored an alliance between socialists and communists to prevent war. All other persons interviewed indicated that Saposs was definitely opposed to communism and was a loyal American, although he was described by some as a socialist, liberal or "somewhat radical."

ACTION:
For information. The book has been returned to the Central Research Section and will be placed in the FBI library.


2-Original \& cop 1 -yellow file copy

October 19, 1989

SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855) 1-Section tickler 1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO 1-B. M. Suttler, 4246

BCOK REVIEWS
CENTEAL RESEARCH SECTION

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section:

1. Conviction, edited by Norman MacKenzie (Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y. ; October 7, 1959; \$4.00)
2. In the Namp of Conscience, by Nikolsi Khokhlov (David McKay Company, 110 W. 40 th Street, New York 18, N. Y.; October 26, 1959; \$4. 95)
3. The Jew and Communism, by Melech Epstein This book is available through Trade Union Sponsoring Committee, 22-24 West 38th Street, New York 18, N. Y. , for $\$ 6.50$.

## NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book \#1 is being requested for W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.

Book \#2 is being requested for SA W. A. Branigan, Espionage Section, for review.

Book \#3 is being requested for SA C. B. Peck , Central Research Section, in connection $E$ ith a work assignment.
EX-1] I work assignment.

REC- 94 Kan!'s, Brentano's, or Bureau Library. The three books will be placed in the Bureau Library.



STREAMLINING BOOK REVIEW CONTROL
On January 21, 1959, this function was implemented by a memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors. The procedure set forth was focused upon:

1. Eliminating duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and
2. Establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.

Since the inception and establishment, the book review control function has been closely followed and evaluated in terms of practical efficiency. Some of the main features of streamlining the functions of book review control have been:

1. Setting up a main file (62-46855) in which a copy of all book reviews
should be placed. Thus, book review material would be more readily available to those having an interest.


Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control
2. The use of a new form ( $5-103$ ) to simplify the routing of information regarding the desirability of purchasing for review books which may be of interest to various sections or divisions throughout the Bureau.
3. The development of close working cooperation of the Publications Desk, Central Research Section with the Administrative Division and the Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Research Section relative to the functions of purchasing and cataloging books desired for review.

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STREAMLINING

Our experience in recent months indicate that still additional streamlining of the book review control function can be accomplished. In connection with this streamlining, the following matters should be considered.

1. From the viewpoint of the Central Research Section the book review control function has not been costly as the functions have been absorbed by a clerical employee already engaged in handling security and intelligence publications matters.
2. Book review control was a big step in the right direction as it:
a. Eliminated duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and
b. Established a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.
3. There is a further streamlining step which could be taken at this time based upon our practical experience of the past few months. This streamlining could be effected by placing the book review control function in the Crime Research Section or perhaps, more specifically, its Bureau Library Unit. This is based on the following considerations:
a. Currently a minimum of three divisions are generally involved in the purchase of a book for review:
(1) Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Records Division, to avoid duplication of books in the Bureau Library;
(2) Administrative Division, to control funds a make a desired purchase; and
(3) Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for initiating and coordinating requests for book purchases as part of the book review control function.

The only division which could logically be deleted from this purchase-and-control transaction is the Domestic Intelligence Division. This could be accomplished by placing the book review control function in the Crime Records Division. Then, of course, Central Research Section or Domestic Intelligence Division would generally be involved only when the books related to their fields.
b. Crime Records Division, during the course of handling matters relating to books sent to the Director and related correspondence, gains a firsthand knowledge of books which may be of particular interest to the Director and to the Bureau. Thus, Crime Records Division is in a position to take immediate action relative to obtaining these books for review or reference without routing to the Central Research Section to perform a book review control function.
c. Miscellaneous books, as well as related literature and advertisements, coming to the Bureau would naturally gravitate to the Bureau Library. This helpful information usually is not available to the Central Research Section and its Book Review Control Desk until it is routed there by the Bureau Library. This imposes on the Bureau Library Unit additional routing responsibilities.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control
d. At the Bureau, books are considered for purchase:
(1) For "reference" - this involves the Bureau Library of the Crime Research Section; Administrative Division; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for reference.
(2) For "review" - this involves the Publications Desk, Central Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for review.
(3) For "reference and review" - this involves the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Central Research Section Book Review Control Desk; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining a book for these purposes. Currently the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, is primarily interested in "reference" and the Book Review Control Desk of the Central Research Section is primarily interested in "review." Often, books are useful for "reference" and "review." This whole function could be streamlined if "reference" and "review" were combined and handled in the same section. Routing could be minimized and coordination streamlined.
e. Books purchased with Bureau funds and having a reference value should be available to all Bureau officials and supervisors through the medium of cataloging in the Bureau Library. Thus, books purchased for review generally have a reference value to some supervisor or official at the Bureau. Books purchased for review are sent to the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, for cataloging. This function could be eliminated in many instances if the books for review and reference were obtained through the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section.

## RECOMMENDATION:

Our experience has shown that the book review control function has

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control
contributed to the efficiency and handling of book review matters. Central Research Section feels at this time that the book review control function could be further streamlined by relocating this function in the Crime Research Section. Therefore, it is recommended that the book review control function be relocated as described above.
$\mathrm{AEMB}_{3}$


Soviet meddling with our internal affairs continues with captioned article, appearing in Soviet "literary and socio-political magazine," which attempts to use two of the Director's speeches to prove the Marxian contention of 100 years ago that, under capitalism, "crime is growing even faster than the number of the population." The article claims that the Soviets have the answer to crime in the "humanist" approach of the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, and states that this approach has brought about a "great unrest" among the criminal element which has resulted in a large number of them wanting to start a "new working life."

The article contends, of course, that cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of people.

Bureau files indicate the author may be identical with an L. R. Sheinin who, in 1947, was the Chief of Inquiry for the Department of Prosecutor's |Office of the Soviet Union.

## RECOMMENDATION:



For the information of the Director.

1-Mr. Belmont
1 -Mr. DeLoach
l -Mr. Smith
l -Section tickler


REC. 3



Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont<br>Re: Article Entitled 'Man and Law' by L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian Magazine October, Issue for August, 1959.

## Attack on Director

The Director and law enforcement in the United States are attacked in captioned article. This magazine, described as a "literary and socio-political magazine, " is published in Russian by the Pravda Publishing House as an organ of the Writers' Union of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, USSR.

Snare Planned
This article attempts to place the Bureau on the horns of a dilemma by stating that while the Director is recognizing and making statements regarding the growth of crime in the United States, he is confirming the premises of Marx, published one century ago in the New York Herald Tribune. Marx allegedly wrote:
'Probably, there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth, but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which crime is growing even faster than the number of the population."

## Two Speeches Mentioned

The article refers specifically to observations made by the Director regarding the growing crime problem in connection with his speeches before the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at Charleston, West Virginia, and the American Legion at Atlantic City. Also, in connection with the crime problem in the United States, the Director is allegedly quoted by one "Don Eadon, " New York correspondent for the Daily Mail, an English newspaper, as saying that "Juvenile crime is the most important problem which confronts the American people." A check of Bureau files reveals that answers to questions re-

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian Magazine October, Issue for August, 1959.
|garding crime were given to Don Iddon, New York correspondent of the Daily Mail, on April 9, 1946. Our written reply to a question regarding juvenile delinquency read in part:
"Juvenile delinquency is a problem that is affecting many nations today.... The problem of juvenile delinquency is a local one which must be met at the source...." (94-8-1738-4)

## "Humanist" Solution

The article October claims that the Soviets have the answer to this problem which plagues not only the United States, but other "capitalist" countries as well. October states that a great unrest is spreading among Soviet criminals, many of whom are presently characterized by a sincere and ardent striving to break with the criminal past and to start a happy new working life. This "miracle" was engendered by the atmosphere created at the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This atmosphere apparently is related to the contention that in every man there is a better side which must be activated through the cultivation of "humanism," a boundless faith in man. This article does admit that there are hopeless, hardened and inveterate criminals. Of course, the cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people and some miscalculations in the struggle against these survivals.

## Rehabilitation Stressed

Recently adopted Soviet principles of criminal legislation, according to October, carry out the theme that punishment is not only retribution for the crime committed, but also has the purpose of correction and re-education of the convicted in the spirit of an honest attitude toward work. In this connection it is pointed out that the Soviet courts also have a function as propagandists and agitators. The strong implication is given that this could not be carried out in the United States because of incompetency and the "profit" motive.

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M/emorandure to Nir. A. H. Beltoont
Re: Article Eatitled "Nain and Law" jy
    L. Sieinin, Appearing in Russian
    Magazine October, Issue for August,
    1939
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Knrashenev Refated
The attack on the Director and the criticis: of our internal law enforcement affairs certainly expose oace agaia the perennial bit of propaganda about tiae Soviet Union not interfering in the affairs of other countries. Following the United States protest relative to the Seventh Congress of the Comraunist International, Alexander Troyanovsky, then Soviet Armbassador to the United States issued a press release on August 26, 1335, in which he protested that his governaent would not interfere in the internal affairs of the United States. Karushciev repeated this bit of fiction during his recent toar of the United States. (Foreign Relations of the United States, U.S. Governeent Printing Office, 1952; New Yori Herald Tribune, September 30, 1959)

## Soviet Official

Bureau files do not contain any information positively identifiable with the author although they do contain references to an L. R. Sheinin, who was Chief of the Inquest Division, Prosecating Magistracy, Advisor of Justice, 2nd Ranis, in 1945, and who was Chief of Inquiry for the Department of Prosecutor's Office of the Soviet Union in 1947. The files further reveal that one L. Sheinin wrote an article entitled "Civilized Savages" (referring to lynchings in the United States) in Literaturnaya Gazeta, No. 43, October 14, 1947. (100-352385-1377)

## SHMSETEON FROM RUEETA

## MA 日 AM M

Dy L. SHETMIN
An almost improbable and, moreover, most instructive event ocourred in June of this war in an American city of Charleston. The Dircotor of the American political police, the FBI, $M$ r. HOOVER, puhltely, openly and quite officially marked, without himself withing it, the centenary of an article by Hart, Ne Population, Crime and Pauperism," published as we how in the newspaper "The New York Daily Tribune" exactly one century ago, namely, in 1859.

Moreover, Mr. HOOVER, cited in his speech figures which fully confirmed the preside notated by $H A G X$ in this article.

HARX wrote in 1859:
Probably, there is something roster in the very heart of a social system which increased ste wealth, but, at the sane time does not reduce poverty and in whtoh crime is growing even faster than the number of the pontic. Ration."

HoOVER adapted in 1959:
"....Crime in the U.S.A. is growing at a horrifying poe and reached an unprecedentedly high itwal in 1958, showing a frightful increase in comparison with 1957.. is
"Figures for 1958," HoOVeR further stated, "are unfortunately exactly like that - shooing.... The total cost of crime to the entire country ta now reaching a figure of 22 billion a year, i. e., it represent h almost one-third of the total budget of the Federal Government for a year!..."

Thus the Director of the Fill oheraatertzed the state of orin in the O.S. ti. in 2950.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN: bjm October 2, 1959


But over a year ago, it pas liktetee he, speaking at a conuention of the American Legion in ithantio Oity, who esteblished the terrifying growth of orine in 1957. MOOFER admitted at that time that, in the last eleven years alone, the number of big crime $a$ omattied in the USS.A. inereased from 1,0es, 203 to $2,653,150$ and oontinues to grow from month to month.

Both in the spech delivered in 1958, and in the speeoh delivered the other day, hoobin noted the enormoue growth of crime among youth.
"The forcee of the world of ortme," satd Hoovia in $h$ is last speeoh, "tain ted ohe lives of thousands of young men and women. Juventle orime has never shown a oingle deorease in the last few yearet it hat been steadily growing.... We are dealing not with the chance violators but with aocomplished young ertminals...."

Thus Hoover involuntarily conftrmed the prophetio mords of MARX written by him one hundired years ago.

The fact that words of MARI are oonftrmed these days by Amertcan reality even in detalls, Is eeen also, apart from HOOV R's speeoh, from a book of an American journalist B. SIAE "A Lillion Jfenses" published in the U.D.A. in 1957. The author of this book asserts on the basis of officicl statistioal data that the growth of orime in the U.. . $A$. is four times that of the pooulation.

American crimin logists, sociologists and journalists possibly did not read, or pretend that they did not read MARI. At any rate, they do not like to rejer to him and, of oourse, are quite remote from an intention of admitting that whioh he uncierstood and foresaw eadctly a century ago.

Neverthelese, some of them have been ooming out in reoent yeare with a more "flexible" coneeption: Marxism, they asy, may till be useful for applioation in E'urope but it is absolutely inacoeptable for Ameriod....

HOOFER Itkemise did not refer to the article by MARX when apeaking in Gharleston, but whether he wanted it or not, by this spesoh of his he marhed a kundred year. annivermary of this artiole and very oomvitaingly and uividiy confirmed its basig prinelpal concluston, threatening the "Amertcan way of 1 ffa," whioh turns out to be, alas, apolicable to Amerioa as wall...."

For the acke of fairness, let us note that HOOVEW was not alone in getting into such a strange postston. On Tebruary 6 of last year, an English bourgeots newepaper "The Daily Mail" whioh could never be repracohed with propaganda of Marmian, published an artlele by tts New York correspondent DOU BADOW (phon.) devoted to the mores of the contemporary Amerioan youth. Here ts what this bourgeois journallat notes:
"This morning, eo owf other morning, New York tralk not about an American sotellite but about the orime among the acolesoente.
"The satellste was a one-day eensation. Terrorism by teen-agers and the growing wave of orime is a daily sensation. Police ars discmeelng at proent the question of launching patrol heltcopters over the Oentral Park whioh is sttuated right on the side of Fifth Apenue where I live in on apartment house. But not one of the people lifing in this big house and in a long row of small houses in the vioinity goes to the perk after whight. Thousande of New Yorkers avald going there oven in the broad daylight. Central Park grew to resemble the timgles. Poltament are riding in automobiles in pairs and they have machine guns in the back seats, as mell as revolvers....
"....The st tuation in sohoola ts cuen more terrible. At present, poltaemen are being plaeed th sohool corridors... ...Attendance of puhlle schools becam te dangerous for the girls that their parents kesp them at howe and boycott the schools. Many tecohers fear for thetr Ituele Last wosk, a school orincipal GEORGE COLDFARE himped aff the roof of his home to his death in a fit of despatr tndueed by the sohool crisis....
".... Psychiatriets say that ortme wave among youth and disorganixation in schools are emplained by the aisappearance of the folling of seourtty tn the oountry, whioh, in the turn, wa brought cbout by atomio and hydragen bombs and has swollen through the ignoranoe and hypoorisy of polttiotans.e.."

Thus mptet an English jowrnalist who litewtse does not otte MRI but also unvittingly oonfirme his worde.

In his long article SADO解 fur ther reports that "over 60 per cent of drug addicts in Ameriac are people under 80 years of age" and that MooVSR in hse talks with BADON told him: "Juvenile crime is the most inportant problem which confronts the Aiarican people."

We shall not dispute this statement but will only supplement it: Amerioan people are not the only ones confronted with the same problem these daye. In a number of other oapitalist countries erime among youth is growing. Thus, for axample, in west Germany an enomous growth of ortme is noted and many Fiest German newspapers and magaxines write with alarm about it.

Again, they too do not oite MARX, but, in their turn, they agree tith him in sptbe of themselves.

Thus, disoussing these subjects, a German magazine "Review" wrote that "the broad oiroles of the population are alarmed and are inquiring about conditions in aur economically flourishing country, " and this, as the nagaptne states further, "makes one think to what extent our asphalt culture is butit on the swomp,"

How triking is the resemblanoe of these foroed admissions with the prophetic formula to the effect that "there is something rotten in the very heart of a soctal system which incroases its wealth bat, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in whsch the orime is growing even faster than the number of the population."...

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Of course, a. 11 stated above does not at all nursue the natue atim of comparing orime in the capttalist countrites with the orime in our country for a hoppy conclusion: look, how bad things are with them and how comparatively good they are vith ug!....

Of ourae, from the point of visw, let us say, of the very same Hoover, our hooltgans and pickpochets appear in the morst oase as the taohievous but likeable ohildren from a model kindergartan. But for us the "Amerioan scope" ts cntirely unneessary in this field and toe justifiably regard the hooligans also ae real oriminale.

Recently, an taportant American litio offoici, who wa: in Moaco and utstted a norby correettonal-labor colong, was greatly surprised on finding there a eertain young man convicted for a druntret brawi involving the breaking of dishes at a restaurans.
"I beg you to explain to me, gentlemen," satd the Amerioan fudge, "why did you imprison this likeable gentleman, partioulerly, sinct, saoording to hin, he paid for the broken dishesp Neally, you and I have different tdeas about las...."

Ideas are indeed different and not in the field of law alone. If, for examite, the Chtef of Koacow Police appltes to the Momeve City Comscil with a request to prouide for him heliooptore for patrolling the Gentral fork of Culture and Reat or would send militia gare with machine guns tnto the otreets, sueh a "uelushle" idea would eause a great deal of emusement in meny poople, sxoept in its author....

On the other hand, Hotter would, naturally, be genutnely aurpriaed if anyone would advise nim to tronsfer a conelderable portion of the functions of Amerioan police to the publite, fithout cuan the rubber stione, let alone mach ine guns and revolverte. And se will platniy ay that it would not be diffioult te onderstand his aurprise, conetdering thit etec of Amemban reality**..

411 this ta true. There are not any and there cannot be any woh orimes and sueh oriminele in our country, as there are now in Ameriea. But th ta pointless to make comparisons of thit sort and esult because in loseove or any of our other oftiss there is wo need for poltoe helicopters, police machine gune, nor police poats in sohools....

No. we not have any drug addiote among school children and hardif ony in govirial; we have no houses of prostitution, gambitig dens, counterfeiters, or kidnappers, no gangster truete or specialiste in melting (aio) bank aafes. Te have me trade in narootios, no publishete of smut, no opitw dent, no professional pimpe, no circulation of millions of coples of notorious and soul-destroying "comlce," and only on the bests of Ainericen books, and very vaguely at that, can we inagite the racketecre who aoguired suoh a fontastio power in the largest oftles of Aneriva, so that entire banks and the most otbetemtial of bustnesa firma are obediently bowing down to thos toilgnediy paying them a fixed monthly tribute....

No, there ts not anything like that in our country; there cannot be and could not be anything like that, for the very stmple reason that it is preoluded by the very nature of our soctal oyetem, our cocial law and order, all the conditione of our life and cuttons, and, finclly by the very nature of our social and produetion relationships.

Conaequently, the absanoe of all these festering sores is $e$ nomal and notural, di reet and inotitable fruit, result, one of the many, of our new warla, our soolalist sootety; in short, of all that for what we have bean fighting for over forty yeare already and whet we have achieved in thia struggle.

Let this be a source of wonder for bourgeots oriminologists and sociologists, who mereover are afraid to interptet corrootly that which surpriace them. We realize their position and maderstanc that it to excesdingly amboard and equiveeal. As the caying goct, toe sympathize but oannot help.

As for ourselves, it would be more useful for us in every respeot to refleot why we till do have orime, why $w$ still do have relatively numeraut ambemelements, thefts, rowdyism; jes, numerous from our pelnt of view, although stritingly few from the Amerioan one.

Then, should we, the Soviet peoples approach this problem with the Amerioen yardetick, though in this oase it would flatter our egop

No, of ourse, not.
It nould be far more uesful thersfore to examsne every case of law violation, not only as a result of survivals of capitalism in the mince of the people, but likewtse as a bitter result of some nisaletalations in the struggle againet these survivale, or, to atate it more simply, in the aystem of upbringing and re-aduation in the fomily and sohool, a Young Comanist Lagaue organtzation, or in a particular ofty, pertioular distriet, pertioular collective ferm, or, finally in the orgeniantion of the syetem of the soctal strugole agcinst orime.

It was etrll V. I. WGHIH who pointed out that it was necessary to re-edueate "in a prelonged struggle, on the basis of diotatorshtp of the proletariety the pelletarians
themselves; who do not get ric of thetr of amall-bourgeots prejudices at once, through a nitacle, by order of the Holy Virgin, through injunetion of a slogan, resolution, or decree, but only in a long and diffiowlt masa strugle a, inst the mas smail-bourgeols influences." (V. I. LsNIN, Forke. Volume 31, page 94.)

Thus, it is worth while to speak once more about corbain aspects of this long, difficult mass struggle, und artue, if neoessary, because 3 is a vast and complicated matter and there is still agreat deal to be done in this field, we beliteve.
3.

First of all, it is necessary to repeat an 01d truism to the effect that the oroblem of gelme cannot be solved at all through gunishment alone, as some people still natuely lmagine.

Let us ofte HAEX again: ".... Hfatory and such a soience as atatisties, prove itith exhaustive olarity that from the times of GAIN no one hos ever suoceoded ot ther in tmproving or in frightening the world by punishment."

That is why, as MARX wrote in another case, "a wise legislator will prevent crime, so as not to be compelled to punish for it."

This, of course, does not mean at all that there should be no punithment following the orime. on the contrary, a ariminal should not have the silhatititinundation for honing that segtet plonacei by him util remain unsolued and therefore, undunirhes.

That is why UENIN stressed that the tmportant thing in the prevention of orine is not the fixing of severe punishment for it, but the faot that not 6 single oose of crime would go unsolved.

A devalopment of this idea is that in order that the court centenoe, e. e. punishment determined by the oourt, would have a preventive signifloanee, it is important that not only the convict himself, but his relatives, friends and neighbors, as well, know mhat he wat oonvsoted for; for in an oppostte casea quoting MARX again, if "the people see the punishment but do not see the crimes" they "osase to see the orime where there is puntshment."

How unfortanate it is that we sometines in the post forgot the profound signtficance of these worde and therefore gave inexouscbi littie publiotty to the activities of our court, truly the first pecole's court in the history of mankind!....

As a result, court reporting has almost disappeared from newspaper ages; visitin assizes of the courts in workers and collective farm clubs became an exceedingly rare event; court verdicts have been litile discussed at the workers' and employess' mevtin s; we have tnexcusably few books, novels, stortes, plays or filas about the people of the Sovtet curt, prosecution, or milttia; our radio and television bcshfully avoid these subjeots in thetr broadcasts.

Fincily, our lat propaganda whioh should become the foundation of the legal educction of the people, articularly youth, was completely incaequete. In the neanuhile, is it necessary to prove the usefulness of a persistent, intelligent, and notient populcriaetion of our crimincl, otuil, family and labor law?

A pouth araduating from a seoondary school and recelving matriculation certificate leaves tit with quite a broad field of hnowledge of the laws of nature, phystes and botany for examole, but ho knows nothing about the bosic laws adolted by society which he te ontering as a full-pledged citimen.

Finally, our literature and art - theater, cinema, radio or television - tell little about the role and aims of sootety th the struggle against ortme; about the fact that in conditions of our society the oriminal is always and inyoriably dooned, no matter how olever and adrott he may be; about the fact that every violation of the law inevitably oripples the life not only of the law-brwater htmself or of his viotims, but likewise the life of his family, grovely and sometimes irredarably.

Anch nost important of aflhe about the foot that grime has nouer uet brought hapoinegs to anuon anvehere. but instgad, alwous ravaged the soulh rulned the life and destroyed the reputation and future.

And yet, it is not only useful, but simply indspensable to talk and vertte about ali this, to inculaate,
to train in a man from childhood, from youths a respect for the law and fatth in $i t$, revulston against oriate and realization of its consequences for all of us together and everyone of us individually.

And te tt not olear that auch a legal tratining of the poople, and particularly you就, is a part of the enttre problem of commaniat edueation, the problam ahtoh the 31 st Party Congrass ut Defore the puthle as the chief, most deotstue and most tmoortant tash?

How diffloult it $1 s$ in the light of this task set forth by the Party, Headly and speetfioally, as never before, to understand that, for instanoe, in our great country, where thousands of nemspapers and magazines are published, tnoluding speoial nagaztnes and newspapers for butlders, polar explorere, chentats, doctors and teaohers, for the blind and deaf-mute, for fiahermen and hunters, for sportsmen and ohess-players, for estomobile drivere and tourists, and many, many otherty, there has not betn as yet a oourt or judialal nowspaper of a mass magezine, equally tnteresting to ohemists and butlders, sportsmen and doctors -in a word, interesting and useful absolutely to everyone:

And yet, we oannot loubt that as soon as subsoription to suoh a newspawer or a magafine would be announoed, tens of thousands of pople uould take place in line near subsarfotion centers, because there ts a legttimate interest among the sroadest strata of the population toward our laws, the mory of our courte. ond proscoutton and toward the problems of lam in the bewdest sense of this word.

That ta why it is a high time to oreate such a printed organ, particularly beousea, cs MARX wisely noted, for the one who ts gutded by lews the law becomes a second
noture.

Let us then meme our lans, our sootalitat law, a "second nature" of every Foviet man and thus bring oloser the time phon we wid have to aspend the saw effort for finding a thtef or a hooligan for purposes of demonstration which ar being mow expended, for inetanee, th medieal schools for a demonetration to etudents of a freith case of the syphilis!

And if these lines will cause a distrustful and derisive smile in some of cur skeptioal raderay let them reocll that not $s 0$ long ago there were peple who did not believe that in a fow vears, a fresh case of syphilis would be regarded as an almost museum rurity.

Hust we repect then miatakea of this sort of
Deoole

But while we succecied in the liguidation of stich an suil as syphilis, ane thile a sybhilitte is actually a rarity in our country, there are still enough moral "suphilitics" here anc the time hats come to deal seriously with this evil clso; an old saying that "syphilis is not a shane but a misfortune" should be ohanged wien appliesi to mural "syobilis": it is both a shame and a mtsfortune; a shame for the one afflicted ond a misfortume for those who surround hin.

The prover the illness, the harder it is to cure it. But, the longer the sickness has been neglected, the more cangerobs it is anci the mora neoestary it is to oure it. These 3 imule truths aoply not only to medicine, but also to such a secialised field as the struggle against orine.

In adaition to the "asthods of traatment" mentioned above and whioh basically belony to the fteld of prevention of the "diseasea," whtch zs, of course, Etremely important, it is neoessary seriously and broadly to apply one more ne thod, the method of "ralying on fatth."

Yes, it is necessary persistently, concrately, and actiently to cultivate the faith in the faet that tt is never too late in conditione of our socletye ven for the people who comnitted arine, while they are still betng able to breathe, see, und think, to return to an honest worting and happy life.

It is imposithle to overestimate in thita sense the profounc signtficance of the speteh of Comrade N. S. ATA SHCHIV at the Thirc Congreso of Irtters of the USSR.

It wil2 be written about this speen and its signtfioance as opregram for further development of our art and literature agein and again.

But right now we are speaking about that portion of the spesoh th which NTHMFA SARGSEVICH told obout his meeting and conversation with a habitual thief who appealed to hts in a letter.

The entire speeoh moved us, delegates to the Congress, by many things: by tte wonderful sincerity and frankness, by the respect for the uritere' work revealed and strossed in it, by understanding of the difficulty and responsibility of this work, by tw feeling of pride in the Soutet people and their woultrful aohtabements, by tte clear lock into the future, and by to gentle humor, as well as by many other things.

Aut the prinotpal element whioh permeated this spesch, from the beginntigg to the ond, was a boundless fatth in the people, in theirpotentialitites, in their talente and wiadom, in theirmerotem and readinese for the noble deeds; ues, a boundiesefaith in the people, in the man and in the human heart.

Essentianly, the epteode with a thief related th thts spech aleo was an expreallon of suoh fath in a man whioh indeed forms the foundition of true humanism.

The foree of humanisk is stranger than the force of the atom. This was onee ege in revealed at the Third
 when HIKITA SARGESTIOH saidi EIn order to put this man upon the right path, another approach te neceosary; it is negesasty to belfeve in man, in his best qualities. Can thia man be an aotive participant of the communist butldingp Yes, he can, comradesi" ©nd when he uttered these ramarkable werds in the huge ouditorium of the areat Kremlin Palage in whioh the congrees was held, woh a atorm of ovations broke outy the eyes of the people shone with such a sincere emetson and pride in our Partye ouoh an unfeigned onthustasm tool pessesation of everybody, that no one of those who were presunt in the auditorium in those moments would ever forget it te:

Yes, the poter of faith in the humen heart and tts potentlalities is truly astounding:

There 1 a no need to hide it, there are atill amidst us, including we eriters, people who still quite recently mad wry faees whenever a talk started about the re-education of orfatnals, and advancetict the same time a rather threadbare and profouncly petty-bowneeots "theals" to the effect that it is impossible to make a blaek deg white by washing him.....

Yet, the writers, the "engtnetere of the human soul," of all people, ohould know that in every man there lives, Itke a mord "mother," a bettite atde, although it is dormant and stifled at times, an abpeal to which almost invariably produees a gratifying result, and that one of the tashs of true 21 terature is a cultivetion of humanism, of the trust toward people and development in a man of belief in htmeelf.

Yes, belief in himself, ofthout whioh, as without the truet toward himeolf, (sic), the lifo of a man is empty, inferior and profoundly unhappy.

IIKOLAY SERGEETIGH deservedIy remenbered ith a good word A. S. MAXARENKO, tating that "he had shown the nobllity of man, the great power of faith theman. And all of us know we11, how this futh in man was repaid.hundredfold by thuse towers whom attention and trust were shown -to former murderers and orminals."

It goes whthout saying, of oourae, that relying on falth, does not at all presuppose some sort of allm forglvences or wholescla frust toward ortindele. for ther are, after all, hopeless, harcened and inueterate oriminals, who should not be trusted and in ohon the trust shown in them arouses only a cynieal desire to mieuse th. Attempts to trest suoh accompliohed sooundmils are natve and dangerous, and the surett thingetth regard to woh
 revolutionary furiet UROSOV: "Bens hita head under the iron yoke of the laz:"

Yes, from the point of uiew of intereats of society as a thole, the applteatton of auch measures with regard to suoh hardened oriminala is likewise an expression of humanism beoause these oriminals ar eapable of ruining the lives of many people, let alone the foet that they are capable sometimes simply to take away theae lives....

We are not specking of these sooundrels in connection with the reliance on truat. But then, they are in the minority. We are speaking about an overwhelming majority of oriminala, anong who a gract unnest is spreading these days and many of whom are at present oharactertzed by a asncere and ardentstriuing "to tie up," t. e., to break with the oriminal past and to start new working, happy life.

Suoh feelings ar reflected, for instanee, in letters recently published in MPRAVLA," and, of course, only an insianifioant portion of letters reoeived wat otbitshed.
of course, such a "morel turning potnt" ts one of the many resulte of the generel atmoophere, the atmosphere of the grecteat national owatustam whtoh took sosseacion of our entire country after the 20th Congress of the C. $P_{*}, S J_{,}$and gatned still greater etrongth and scope after the Elst Conoreses. The re-sstablishment of Lentniat standarde in all the spheres of our life, a dectsive strengthening of souglist legaltty, a sharp rise in the proppertity of the people, g gigantio reorganization in agriculture and industry, the grendeur of the Seven-Year plans whtoh tnspired the entire Soutet people, and, finally, the real, everydey, concern for ees, conerete and perfeotiy obvious to eusryont, whtch became the basio law of our life, all this oould not help bringing on the moral orists even in the people, who, at some the, made a urong step and ment along a criminal path.

The author of these limes devoted many years of his life to these problems, at first, as a orminologist and, later, as a writer. That is why he is familiar with this complex and pecullar world; that te why he meetues hundreds of letters, both from oriminals terving sentenoe and from oriminele who have elready sarvad tt or, who, due to fortunate oombination of atroumatanoes have not yet aerued it.....

It is imnossible to quote all these letters in a ncgazine arttele, ven in a long one, although they are of a considerable paychologions interest. They are written by the people of the most divenee ages and Dackgrounde, with a difforent number of conviotster and difforent articles on the basis of whioh they were convioted. They are written with different degrees of literaeys in different handiortitinge, in the most diverse stute - from a natve but sincere style to a quasi-refined "atyle" whioh certain worldiy-wise "ja11-birds" like to affect.

But there is one thing common to all these letters and it is a firm resolution - and in a overwhelaing majority of oases it was born through tarart's suffering -a to enc with the $f$ criminal past.

It is even difficult to tamine the enormous response aroused in this pecultarmilicu by the apeeoh of the First Searetary of the Centrat fommittea ot the Writers' Congress. Thit speech beoame a sulybot of the most exotbad and warm disousston, not only in Moscow and other large oittes, not only in prisone and correotional labor colonies, but even in comparatively mall towns, where correspondingly, gathered five-siz local "eacles" for oolleotive reading and diseuseion of the thinge whtw "HIKITA SEAGEIVICH satd about our kind." Quite moentil, in Ghistopol on the kanc, almost a hundrec kilometers from any railroad, the Major of Militia, Comrade ZAKFiVATOV, told us how several $100 a l$ ortminals of a "provinctal oaliber" (let us hope they won't be offenced), cathering espeaially for the mirpose, read this apeech alowd and fully approved $i t$.
"Here, NIKITA SEROBEVICH understands verything about us," they satd, "he hit the nail right on the head, no question about that! .... He understood us, but will our chiefs understand us?"

Uncer"our ohiefs" the Ohtatopol oriminals meant the local oity authorittes and, an matter of foot, the abovementioned Major ZAEFVATuF.

Let us say direotly, that this question, "fill our chisfs understand us?" is not a simple que日tton and it worrie not only the Chistopol oriminale. The foct of the matter is that there are still qutte many eases when a man, who eerved his sentence and ben returnedeth an exoellent
character report from the oolony where he served $i t$, mests with a number of difficulties in the way of obtaining erpioloment, regiatration, or a place to lite.

Thue, ottil in January, I reocived a letter from Leningrad, from Collade B., a lathe operator from a certain factory. At some time, he was convictad for a orime (a strect robbery), semed his sentence, then returned to Leningrad and obtatmed omployment aa a lathe operator at this factory, however, conoealing hls past. B. turned out to be an excellent lathe hand (T) learnedthit trade while serving his sentence); he became very will 1 bked in the shop, aequired neny friends and a good reputation.

And then, four and a half veara later, when $B$. himself genuinely torted to forget his past, tt oame to haunt himi his eonviction became known and wilitia oancelled his registration. The entite shop oame to his aid, but to no avall.
"I underatand and veven areatly eympathtwe with you," the chiff of pasaport smetron told htm polttely, "but I am powerless to help you: an instructione..."

The barty Committee, the director and the Pactory Gommittse of tht: large plant apocaled further, but "instruction" stood Itke a concrete block.

Then they appealed to the edftors of the "October," to me, inasmuoh as they knew $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{m}$ stortes and artioles devoted to this type of subjacta.

This ls, by the way, what as wrote in his long lotter. I am quoting a part of it verbatimp oorreoting only the errors in spelling, bherever poastble:
"...sso, LEV foMaNOPICH, you see for yourseif, they are driuing me to the pits and $I$ do not went to fall in it.... For during thede years, I have acquired a family; I am doing well in my work, $I$ am like other pople in overy respeot, only the reglstrattes ts gone.... The director htmself and the mety acoretary are entirely on my side, but they cannot do anything, beesume of the inatruetion. Of oourse, I rulned my 2ife myselfy but, ofter all, I have a.lready served meentence and afteruserde I worked honestly; there must be croson why the ontire faetery te pulling for me. I am enelosing on opinion....

And he really enclosed an "optnion." A good opinton. And it wat stgned by the direator of the factory, by the party Commttee seoretary, and by the ohatrman of the Fac tory Comintteo.

I had to appeal in the name of the editors of the "October" to the Chief of the Leningrad Militia, Comrade soLOVIEV, a percestibe mon with lerge expertence, who, by the way, has always blown interest in the problems of Teha ilitation. He responded imediately and reinstated the ragistration, waining the "inctructlon."

As B. and his fluends inote later, this caused great rejoicing at the factory, rajosting for the two: "for the one, who was registered, cind for the one who ordered the registration."

These were precisely the expressions in which 4 . informed me about it and a great meaning is contained in these words!

In otting this ememple, I do not want at all to say, that inatruotions are blame for overything; but there are oases when the moet proper thing to do is to violate the rule, even if tit it a proper rule on the whole. Wuoh are the dialecties of life.

It is good that Comrcen SOLOVYEV is not the only one who understande this, but minty other workers of the MVD organs do likewtse. Thus, in hosoow, for instance, the Chief of the Hoscow Criminal Investigation Department, Gomrade PARTEMTTEV, and the Chief of the Moecow OBKhSS (sic). Comrade GRISHIN find employment for the persons who come to them with confession of their gullt and carefully follow up thetr subsequent 11 fo.

Sympathy, uith which the personnel of a Leningrad factory treated $B_{\text {. }}$ to not a singuler aase and this is Intrwiee characteristio of our sooitty Uany, factortes and collegtive farms in the Utratne, Deloruseia, and other republics hove undertaken the peteonage of correctional Labor colonies, they arrange for thoge under the tr patronage oncerte, amateur porformanoes, lecturest they help to organize atudu, ete. Later, when particular prisoners finish their sentences, these enterprisen willingly aocept former prisoners as members of thetr personnel; the old workers help them to tmproue their qualifieations; footory committees take are of proulding for them plaoes to live, etc.

Recently, in an intureating article of Comrade MONAL.OV published in the "Literary Gazette," the uords of the secretary of the Party Committee of the Chelyabinsk Thbe-Rolling Mill, Comrade A. MAKAROV, were quoted. "The readucation of prisoners," said MAKAROF," ts our business too. The personnel of a plant patrontzea a correctional labor colony for louth, sends ther the best people from the plant to give various tyra of helos begtnaing with the organization of produetion and melng with the carrying out of politioal-educational bork. F. I. GRECHKIN, fero of the Socialist Labor, and E. T. TARASOV, a penstoner, an old worker and Party menber stnow 191\%, addressed the convicts. The best eleotrionl welder, POPOV, riveter LOSMMANOW, and many other workers from the Hont taught prisoners the advaneed methods of work. IIt the aid of the patrons from the plant, guer 800 ponvicts veoame elcotrioal welders, lathe operators, pollshers, etc."

Refleot over these smple mords, and you will see behind them the truly statesmanilme end truly Soutet approach of the men of Chelyabinak to thtibtg and oogples problem.

It is neosssary to wrtte more and of toner about suoh foots; the experienoe of the men of ohelyabinok (and not in Chslyabinak alone people, are engaged in this sort of thing) should be extendet to very oity.

But there still onjpf opposite cases: a man who served his sentence and acqutted a certain trade is sent to an enterprise, and there the ohief of personnel, hardly glancing at the charocter report from the plaoe of imprisonment, immediately beging to mumble:
"Ahem.... Of course, this is very ntoe.... And the character report, ahem....not bad.....But, zou know, hers..... res.... In short, we have no vacanctes....

As a matter of faot, there is a "vacanoy"; but in this case, a humane attitude, a huan heart and the soviet approach are lacking!

Escentially, such ohtefs of personnel departments need re-education themselves.

It seeme to us, that now the Party, Young Communist League, and labor unton organs shewld take oare of finding

Jobs, Wrth for the former prisoners and for persons who voluntarily appear with the statement that they have renounoed their oriminal aciuities and intend to start a new life; and that in this big and tmportant business, a sustem ts needed, flrmly anci clearly established officially on a netionwide scale, whiol nould be equally compusory for evermone.

Firat of all, there stpuld be organized, on social principles, the Al1-Union Comptite for Aid to Former Convicts, in finding employment and return to honest life, with a broad participation of the bublic, with organization of loocl branohes of thit Comitttee and onlistment in the work of voluntary active memberanis out of a number of penstoners, old Party nenhers, Foung Comuntst leagus and labor inion worbere, writers, jurbsta and techers, and court, prosecutton, and militia workere.

In the alredy-mentioned Chistopol, for example, an old oommuntst, a participant of the storning of the Finter Paldee, Comrade SERCEY Wealot, who has long been on penston, assumed a personal gutciance of two youths who lost their way. He worked with then patiently and persistently and now he received an aserd by order of the Ninister of the Interncl Affairs of the Tater AsBn for snatching the children from the oriminal world."

But even in a small Cisistopol, NazaRov is not alone. In the same place, on old oommunist VASILY popKov (By the way, he was one of the creators of the Chistopo? holsheuik organizotion) likelice guides teen-agers involved in oriminal aotivittes; a tecoher-pensioner KNYLUV is engaged in the same worit ine active worbers in the Children's lloom of Chistopel Itilitia number le people.

And in Mescow, hundreds of people are engaged in this noble work voluntarily and without remuneration.

There are many such faots and we may have no doubt that after the oreation of the proposed comititee it will not have to worry about active membere.

We will say more, many former convicts will join this active mambership and thay, paradostoal as it may 9 eem at first glanoe, will be very useful. qute recently I reoelved a letter in the current mati from a big-time robber, who was convioted last time for 25 yeare. He has been convicted more than onee in the past. His name is Kh.

This man is fairly well educated and not devoid of a literary abulity. ie enclosed his photograph with the letter, woparently as a sign of a speoial favor to the addressce. (iy the way, the custam of stnding photographo, in many cases with insortptions, is umry popular among the oriminal world, where thts is ragerded as an expression of symoathy or a sign of the movty fifined "societyic politeness. $I$ take this opportuntty to thaint him and my other correspondents for this attention.)

The letter from Kh. begins as follows:
"Dear LisV RUSiANOVIChé.
"It will soon be segen years sinee I have been in priaon. I was convicter theticlea 16 and 593 of the Criminal Code of the ESEFS for 25 yeare ITL (Correottonal Uabor Camp).
"Here fy spifitwal rabsth took place. Feeling muself a new man, I cannot help being partially grateful to my fate for this shaking-upr ay princinal gain consists of the fact that I degan oleariy to dtetinguish the borderline between right and wrong, learned oompaesion and began to feel moved to tears by performanoe of a good deed. In this sense, the colony became for me truly a correctional one."

Ah. tells further about how he tworking in the colony and engages in educational bork in his free time. He writes a columa of a lumorous verae under the title "A Conficiential Ford from a Niquintmyed $\operatorname{siouR}$, a Former Thief," in a newspaper with a yerge olroulation published in this correotional institutten. ihe column is a big success among recders. i ain quoting a few extracts:
"Hear ye, thilevea, big and small. Infant thievee and experianced ones, The trus word of Squint-cyed sGOR, A former thief.
"Only once life is given to a man, And you cannot return the years that are gone, Give up your thieuing fraterntty And come out uoon on honest road.
"Disoard the germent of childish romanticish And try alwoys o remembert
The right to lo iness in the soviet world Belenga only to the worining people!"

In his letter. Kin. does not dinn thet he was justly convicted and he is not asking (me) for dnythtng, soept one thing: to become aoguaintha with his literary works. lie also writes: "I mamorking on a dietionary of orimincl slang. The dicttonary has umppeotetyy turned out to be of such stae that tt could well be taken for an academic supolement to VALI! (Translatap'g Hote: meaning. DAL's Nictionary of the Russian languagem

This is a letter from o big-time ariminal, convioted for bandtry. But we need not doubt that this man is perfectily sincere in writing that he is on the right road to rehabilltation.

Among oriminale the re efe often onoeuntered oapable people, tith alemt minde ind goed inelinations. Every one of thon arpluad at the Itfe of orfme in his own way and every one has his own life story. Many wers ruined by vodka, whioh, of courees, ts the mother of orime, as the lack of mill power is often ite sister.

Teare of mar and oeempetion, aooemponied in a number of oases by neglect of children and absence of a nomal Soulet way of life in a number of oountry's regions oocupied by the Hitlerites, of oourse played their part, tou.

Now, when etriking natiomal upaurge has atarted, the axtetenoe of whioh is not conttsted evem dy our cnemies, we have, as never before, condittons for a sharp reduetion of orime.

An taoracingly araad partictipation by public in the atruggle agatnet orime is elie charaotertetto of reasnt years. jaople's brigadee for the preservation of publio order have orlginated quite recently, but already the result of their aotivities te olearly setn. In many oities, hooligantom ta being oherply reduced; the upabers of brigades excellently cope with the tan atefore thom and they will continue to inprove in this.

However, it would be mateous to suppoes, that Dy organtining these origades our society may constder thet cuerything neceseary has been done. No, this task must be solved consistently, broadiy, and by diverse methods.

A respeet for late and human peraonality should play here a tremendous role. The Soviet led ts the first law in history of mankind which te plaoed the the servioe of man, whioh guarde hie rights, tis dignt\$y, hia freedom, and hie ldees. This law was crected by the people themselves, in the name of the people.

World's greatest writera treated In their works the ternal and tragio oonfliot between man and the law, justioe and absenee of rights, ferce and helplessness. TOLSTOF and HUGO, ZOLA and BALZAC, DIGEEWS end GORAT, SUKHOVO-KOBTLIE and CHEKFOV, DOSTOEVSEY and MHATOLE TRAMCE, and many, many other writere turned to thit oubject more than onoe in pain and angery aposing hypeerley and falsences, venality and oruelty of bourgeote "justioe" and bourgeois "lame."

CHERHOF, $3 n$ his story "In the Court," patnted a vivid ploture of a psarist court:
"Murky windowe and wa11s, the votoe of a meretary, the pose of the proseoutor - all this was permeated with bureaucratic indifferenoe and emanated cold, ss though the murderer soas a part of office equipment or was being judged not by the living people but by some inutetble machine, turned on by Lerd knows whom."

A oontemporary amerioan writer, IRA WOLFBRT (phon.). in his novel, "Tekker's (phon.) Gang," the oharaoterizes the moral makemp of an Amerioan judge:
"The judge mentally melohed all 'pros' and 'cons.' For the judge, lite any othermortal, has to take part in the bus iness game counting on profit."

This eharacterization to euon more broadly confirmed Dy another oontemporary Amstioan writar, witMAM, who writes about D. S. judges, that there la "among them a etpiting, almost unbslievable, number of inoompetent people, loafors, politioal mediocrittes, orooks and blockheade."

Before the soutet oourt are set forth, first of all, the ecueational teshs. 4 detere on courte - a deoree by which the entire syete of ruapiet "justioe" wa liquidated, rang out in the very firet daye of Ootober (RevoIution).
"Let them shout, " stated V. Is LisuIN at the 3rd All-Ruestan Congress of the Soutets, "that we, in reforming the old ceurt, summartly pulled it down. By thit we cleared the way for the real peoplits oourt...." (V. I. LEHIN, Horks, Yolume 26, page 421.)

Comparetively recently, the second eseston of the Supreme Soutet of the OSSR adopt the "Prinetples of Criminal Legtalation," where it ta writtent "Puntshment is not only the retributtion for the artme committed, but tt also has the purpose of oorreetion and re-eduoation of the convioted in the aptrit of an hemest attituce toward work."

Such ts the sotrit, the text, and the meaning of our law!

It is tmportant thet this be equally understood by those who judge and those who are being judged. It is important that the law be applied th full conformity with the opirit and meaning. It is important that the law uritten in the name of man should be hnown by svery man and that it becomes for him his own moral, imatuble law.
"I vouch," atd at age time M. I. KALIMIN, "that if the judge is able to cxamtae and deolde coeed well, he can alwaye oount on an audienot, his chamber will alway be filled with listeners. 4 judge is a ready-made agitator and propagandist. le is apropagandist of our laws, a fighter for the fulfilluent of lewe."

Yes, the oourt ohould be propagandtat and educator, but not the court elone. Pentictpation of our sooiety in the propaganda of the Soviet justice, Soviet lawe, and in the law oducation of the poople is an lmpertant and neesseary roork.

But our ootety should met only prepagandize our lawa, but 0180 should help sometitea our judiotal and militia organs in the re-edueation of law utolatore. It is necessary bolder and broader to praotioe the referrel of comparatively
unimportant offonsea to the ezamination by the public. This, first of all. will reduce a number of oritinal onvictions, whioh will only tmprove the preventive algnifioanoe of convietsen and strengthen it, and, second, it will have a great educational meaning.

Prom this point of utew, cases are inexausable when the courts having the guarantet of the entire oollective for a defendant and an apolieation to entrute to the collective his re-education, refusee such an appliaation on pursly formal grounde, as it happened, for example, in one of the people's courte of Leningred. The "Komsomol Praude" justifiably attacked such an orroneous deoiston of the court.

Let us nete, by the way, that reldance upon trust presupposes, firet of all, the truet tomard a colleotive, and not only toward the deoole who eommitted a orime.

Thera ere oases known, when a young fellow, tried for hooltganism prefers to be convicted by the people's oourt rather than having his case reforred for ewamination by the publio, mottuating thts by the faot that tt is "far more diagraceful."

We have to constiler in this that the examinction of suol oases in a public procedure has a broad sducational signifficance, and not only for the offender alone.

Proeceutors and judgse, we think, hould have the right to dectde imdependently the problem of raferring such cases to the public and comrade' courts and for examination at the workers' and Young Commintst League mestings.

When militia organs transferrad a part of their funetions to the people's brigades for preservation of oublio order, thts alone produced esgnifioant result. We may not doubt that the referral by the courts of a number of cases to public organizations likevise will fully justify itself.

In a report of the Central Committee of the C. P., SV, to the 20th Congress of the Porty, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV noted that in our country "the are also cnoountered poople maliotoutiy violating the mules of toolalist communty. It is timposiste to top such ugly ocourreness without particination by the masee themselves, through aimintatratiow measures alone. Here, a large role belongs to the pubitc."

The latest omininal trial law Negulates also the role of the publite in the oourt ttself, not to mention public participation outaide the oourt in the struggie against crime. The introduction of the institute of public prosecutors and puhlic defencers is an exallent form of partioipation by the public in the discharat of justioe.

PUSKKIN yet reflectete great deal on the problems of justice and personaltty. He demanded the law to be a frutit of maty re thinking of a legislator and not of his dersonal tastes or moode. In pioturing to himaelf an ideal of suoh a soolety "where penerful lave are combined with saored liberty, " PUSHKIN sptly of the neocsetty for a careful planntng and humaneness of lates. Thue, in analyaing the lawe of PETER (the Graat), PUSHKIM wrote: THe differsnce between the political tnetitutions of PRTER the Great and his temporary deorees is astonishing. The former are fruits of a vast intellects fllled with ged will and misdom. The latter are often oruel, copriotess, and seam to be written with $\quad a$ mhtp."

Despieing the oontemporary Taartst court, PUSIIKIN wrote the moving and prephetso wards about the court, such as tt thould be. voNTiRTM Aremed about the sumality of laws for ever ybody: "俊3 ruthetr firm ohfeld is extended over everybodye where their sword held in the trusted hands of oittzens slidos over equal heade ietthout disorinination and strikes the orte from above by a just blow, and where, DSHKIN wrote, kesping in mind the tndependence of the judges: "Their hand ts not to wo bought etther by the autd avarioe nor by fear."

Unfortunately, our writers and poeta seldom turn to these subjects. In our drama literature the genre of court drama ta almost undmome although in the twenties, for example, the plays, "与owfle," of B4 koxanoy and, "Artiole 1l4," of L. NIKULY, had a very sucosesful run in the theaters.
L. N. TOCSTOY, on the boets of an actual oourt oass, told to him by the Cha immen of the Moooow Ciroutt Court, DAVYDCV, wrote hts immortal ploty, "The living Corpee," and, in another ocse, LEV NIKOLAEVICH, embodied a aubject also of an actual court case told to hia by $A_{0}$. F. K.NI, in the brilltant novel, "The Resurreetion."


Our writers seliom turn to court matertals. Yet, the role of literature in the strugale against orime in our conditions may be very signifioant.

I will perimit myself to efte a frowh examplo. in July 1, the newopeper "Literatury and Life" publithed an artiele by the kremining Jidge of the WVD LAVROV, "The Diffioulties of the Genre," thehich he, among other things, relatess "Quite recentiy, a hardened itinomant thief oame to we, confesaing his guilt. Kis moral criste began when he found a sulil worn-out volume in one of the stolen suitcoses. It was the 'Notet of an Eramining Judge' by Lu SHETNIN. " I adint, that after mailag this articie, I thought thet th this oase eum the victim mould agree that thts theft accomplished a geod deed.

I was not surprised by thts facts it ts not unique -- and I oite tt not $I$ the sake of boosting. But I belleve myeelf obliged to ctte this case as another proof of the faot that writere have no right to shun these subjeots, not to mention that a sole such foot of man'a rebirth, as a result of the book he read, is a source of supreme and incomparable foy for the writer! ....

I smeerely totah thet many of my oompantons- the arms would experienoe this $\% y$, find lat this be understood not only by the priters, but also by our stage directors, our aetors and worters of our radio and televieton.

I alwaya belteved, athli belteve, and will continue to belteve to my last breath that rellanoe on trust is the mighty me thod of the struggle winst orime and re-eduoation of oriminals. Therefore, $I$ am not afraid to repsat:

It ts neceseary to trust people.
It is necesaary to believe in people.
It ts meossaary to cultsuate in the peopls the belisf in themeelves and respect for the laws of their great Motherland.

## ．Office Memorandum • united states government

то ：A．H．Belmont $a /{ }^{\text {and }}$
from ：F．J．Baumgardner
subject：
4／TORCH OF LIBERTY＂ 1BY LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

DATE：October 28， 1959
 ＂Donald P．Hurlburt，Box 884，Gorham，New Hampshire＂recommended captioned book be secured and reviewed．＂Torch of Liberty，＂published by Dwight－King Publishers，Inc．，set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born（ACPFB）；which organization has been designated by the Attorney General．（AG）pursuant to Executive Order 10450；was written by Smith，a New Haven Security Index subject； covers the period 1933－58；and is basically a history of the ACPFB． Smith，who is a national officer of the ACPFB，used organizational ffiles for her background data．Main purpose of book is to extol the ACPFB and attack the U．S．Government and the Justice Department． Smith＇s book traces the ACPFB from 1933 to the present，discussing ＂oppressive＂legislation and action against foreign born；ACPFB＇s efforts to．assist all foreign born，including communists，during post World War II period；decries Government action in citing ACPFB as＂subversive＂；denounces Internal Security Act of 1950 （ISA－1950）； and．comments on recent favorable decisions for ACPFB cases．

While the book particularly attacks Immigration and Naturalization Service（INS），the Bureau is mentioned on the followin家 pages：Page 78 alleges＂．．．an Agent of the FBI．．．＂aided INS in ques点 tioning some 200 aliens picked up in 1941；page 193 discusses 1941. deportation hearings against Harry Bridges and the use of one unidentified witness who apparently recanted data＂．．．the FBI claimed品 he had told them．．．＂；page 194 described the＂cooperation＂by the FHP and INS as set forth in the dissent opinion of the U．S．Circuit Court whych upheld in 1944 the AG＇s order to deport Bridges；page alleges，with regard to the enforcement of the ISA－1950，that FBI personnel supplemented INS personnel in patrolling office buildings and posting guards（Bufiles are negative）；page 258 quoted a Senate bill which called for a＂central index of all non－citizens＂which would be available to the FBI；page 268 quoted part of the．Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 instructing INS to maintain＂continuous liaison＂with the FBI for exchange of information；page 277．alleges

## Finnleoure

1 －100－388761（Sm1th）
1 －100－7046（ACPFB）
1 －Mr．Belmont
1 －Mr．DeLoach
1－Mr．W．C．Sullivan



20 NOV 31959

Memorandum to Mr . Belmont

## RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

that despite a mounting popular "offensive" against the ISA-1950, the FBI continued interrogating citiźens at home and at work; pages 311 and 357 observe that while "public criticism (of the FBI) was rare," industrialist Cyrus Eaton did denounce the Bureau in 1958; page $358^{\circ}$ alleges the FBI engages in "reckless activity" when it invades residences, uses the phone as an Instrument of terror and advises employers to fire certain undesirables (nothing specific concerning dates, locations, et cetera, mentioned); page 364 alleges witnesses used by Justice Department were FBI "spies, an obvious reference to the use of former confidential informants; page 399 discusses the arrest of Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, by FBI Agents in 1942 (Bufiles confirm Nowak's arrest after indictment. by a Federal Grand Jury for obtaining U. S. citizenship illegally); and page 414 quotes Robert Spivak, "New York Post" reporter, that the Director enjoys greater prestige than the head of INS.

ACPFB is under active investigation by ten field offices with its principal activities centered in the New York, Chicago and Los Angeles areas. Subversive Activities Control Board hearing officer in September, 1957, recommended the full Board issue an order determining the $A C P F B$ to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such; however, the final order has not been handed down as yet.

Smith resides in Hartford, Connecticut; a retired professor emeritus of Wellesley College; is a "joiner" of numerous communist front organizations in every field of communist endeavor; and is ever available for speechmaking and fund raising for such communist fronts. Her book is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB and ignores completely the organization's communist nature and communist history. It is the type of a biased thing we can expect from such an individual as Smith. Detailed review of book set forth.

ACTION:
None. For your information.


Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

## DETAIIS:

Memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach, 9-25-59, captioned "Donald P. Hurlburt, Box 884, Gorham, New Hampshire," (attached) discloses Hurlburt, by letter to the Director 9-15-59, made references to the book the "Torch of Liberty" and points out that several derogatory references to the FBI are set forth therein. Mr. Hurlburt's letter was acknowledged 9-25-59 and it was further recommended that this book be secured and reviewed.

## Background:

The "Torch of Liberty" is 448 pages in length; is published by Dwight-King Publishers, Incorporated, New York City, which is a publishing firm set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB); and was written by Loulse Pettibone Smith, a New Haven Security Index. subject (Bufile 100-388761). It is concerned with a history of the problems faced by Americans of foreign extraction and foreign birth during the years 1933-58. The book highlights the fact that intolerance of foreign born in the United States is not a recent development but has been present in varying degrees since the founding of the United States. The 1933-58 period, however, according to Smith, included the most concerted efforts at "repression" and it is the measures taken against this "repression" by the ACPFB that Smith traces in her book. This organization, designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, was organized in 1933 to defend the rights of all foreign-born Americans in legal battles with the Government concerning deportation, et cetera. The files of the ACPFB were utilized by Smith, who is an Honorary National Co-Chairman; therefore, the book is, in a sense, a factual record of events based upon ACPFB files.

From a review of the book, it appears the main purpose for which it was prepared was to extol the work of the ACPFB and to attack the U. S. Government and the Justice Department, particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding action taken against the foreign born by enactment and enforcement of Federal legislation. In connection with the attacks upon INS, the FBI is drawn into the book by inference through attempts to show the Bureau assisted INS in the enforcement of certain legislation which affected the foreign born.

## Contents:

The book itself starts off with a discussion of background data concerning immigrants, minority groups and other foreign-born groups which aided immeasurably the early development of this country.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

It goes on to discuss at considerable length the various pieces of legislation which the book describes as "oppressive" action taken against foreign born such as the Immigration Law of . 1903 and the Laws of 1917 and 1921. The book continues its attack on the Government by alleging that punitive measures during the years 1920-40 were directed against foreign born under the guise of ridding the country of unwanted "foreigig"agitators, anarchists and other "undesirables." Smith alleges the Government oftentimes "lost" applications for citizenship; refused citizenship to individuals on relief; caused such individuals with the loss of income; and other "repressive" measures. She claims that certain foreign-born individuals were victimized by the Government solely because of their activities in certain unions or in pressure groups demanding that the Government aid mass unemployed. Smith alleges the INS, which during the 1930s was a part of the Department of Labor, continued to use banishment from the country as a penalty for "unpopular" activity.

Smith, later in her book, traces the formation and development of the ACPFB and its injection in 1933, of its influence into cases involving Governmental efforts to deport individuals under the then existing laws. Smith admits the ACPFB, in its efforts to assist all, would not hesitate to undertake action on behalf of admitted communists and those who openly supported the Russian way of life. Before World War II, the organization assisted many so-called "anti-Nazis" who entered the country illegally and could be deported.

Smith gives special attention to those individuals who fought Franco in Spain, such as members of the International Brigade, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and similar organizations. Money, legal aid and medical assistance were given these "anti-Fascists" by the ACPFB.

LatervSmith points out the ACPFB protested as strongly as did the Communist Party (CP) the passage of the Smith Act of 1940. Throughout the entire book, Smith echoes her organization's sentiments over the "injustices" directed against the minorities and foreign born by the Smith Act. As a side note, it is interesting to note the only other organization which consistently denounced the Smith Act from its inception to the present has been the CP.

Upon the advent of World War II, Smith observes the ACPFB aided in the uniting of all "anti-Fascist" elements in the United States and epradsed the efforts of the foreign born in producing the war materials necessary to defeat the Axis. However, as Smith observes later, the ACPFB recognized in 1944-45 certain forerunners of the "cold war" which was to erupt between the United States and Soviet Russia. Smith claimed the ACPFB recognized certain difficulties and stepped up its activities in response to the increased needs of certain foreign born for protection of their rights. When peace came in 1945, Smith highlights the efforts of the ACPFB to successfully thwart the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"
Government's efforts to deport some 16,000 individuals whose deportation had not been carried out because of the inability to deport these people to certain areas of Europe during the war. Smith's organization made every effort to assist those of the American population who were being subjected to the "hysteria of the cold war" which Smith describes as the unnecessary fear of Soviet Russia. She observed that under the guise of fear of the Soviets, the Government increased its activity against the foreign born and particularly against the noncitizen. This mounting tension resulted in increased attacks on the ACPFB, according to Smith, because of what Smith describes as the continuing workfor justice and protection.

Concerning the Government's activity against foreign born, Smith observes that former United States Attorney General Tom Clark may well stand as the symbol of repression for all times. She accuses clark of reactionary, antidemocratic acts of terror and using procedures which jeopardized the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms for all Americans.

In the atmosphere of the cold war, Smith denounces the Justice Department's campaign against those who had records of "radicalism" and she alleges that all the Government was doing was suppressing the Bill of Rights. She is particularly sensitive, from the tone of her book, over the Government's action in citing the ACPFB as "subversive." It is apparent from Smith's book that she tries to highlight the respectability of this organization by pointing up the "unsolicited" support of the organtzation and its programs from well-known and influential Americans.

As her book progresses, Smith describes in great length the internal terror which resulted from passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950. She denounces the legislation itself; the creation of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB); use of informants or other "faceless" witnesses; arrests of aliens under this law; and other provisions of the Act. The ACPFB sounded a call to battle against the Internal Security Act of 1950 in December, 1950 ; protest committees were set up; citizens called upon the Attorney General and INS; and pressure was brogight to bear against Congress by certain trade unions. It is readily apparent from the tone of Smith's book that the Government had at long last hit a sensitive nerve in the ACPFB's "hide."

Smith discusses later what the ACPFB considered a three pronged attack against the organization. This attack consisted of the following: The SACB proceedings which resulted in the SACB hearing officer recommending that the full Board issue an order determining the ACPFB to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such (the final order has not been handed down as yet); the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in 1957; and the official

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"
action of New York State in 1957 legally restraining the ACPFB from any activity in that state. Smith admitted these actions hindered the $A C P F B$, but it is apparent from her later comments that the organization was so well organized and financed that its programs continued virtually without interruption.

Smith later cites in her book several cases involving favorable decisions for the ACPFB causes and highlights particularly public reaction to the William Heikkila case. Heikkila, in April, 1958, was deported by INS to Finland on very short. notice; however, due to a storm of protest he was forthwith returned to the U. S. Smith condemns INS for its "Gestapo-like" tactics in this and other matters. Looking at the activities of the ACPFB, Smith indicates she believes better times for the organization are ahead. In her concluding remarks in this book, Smith echoes the communist line for the repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the Walter-Mc Carran Immigration Law; elimination of certain "injustices" directed against the foreign born; and increased restrictions in the present authority of the Justice Department and INS.

## Mention of FBI

A review of this book indicates the primary target for the author's attacks was INS. However, the Bureau is mentioned on several occasions as follows:

Page 78 discusses the arrest of some 200 alien seamen in 1941, some of whom were picked up on warrants and others collected wholesale from places of employment, taverns, et cetera. Concerning the latter group, Smith alleges "these were lined up for questioning by an immigration official, a policeman and an Agent of the FBI." The instances referred to by Smith are generally nonspecific and, therefore, the veracity of her allegation cannot be proved or disproved.

Page 193 discusses the March, 1941, deportation hearings against west coast labor leader, Harry Bridges. Smith states the presiding inspector, in accepting the testimony of two unidentified individuals, one of whom denied the data "the FBI claimed he had told them" found Bridges deportable.

Page 194 quoted in part the dissent opinion of Judge Healy when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District upheld on 6-26-44 the Attorney General's order to deport Bridges. Healy stated "The Service (INS) has enlisted the powerful cooperation of the Federal. Bureau of Investigation (against Bridges)."

On page 256 Smith observes that shortly after the Internal Security Act of 1950 went into effect, INS on 10-22-50 began a series of arrests in New York, Los Angeles and other large centers. During the subsequent period, Smith implies the FBI supplemented INS personneliand

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"
"patrolled office buildings, posted guards before apartment houses..." Smith concluded such "cloak-and-dagger activity" was designed to impress the American people with the alertness of the Immigration Service and the"prowess of the FBI...." Bufiles are negative concerning any indication Bureau personnel carried out such alleged functions.

Page 258, quoting from the ACPFB's publication, "The Lamp," listed certain provisions of a Senate bill prepared by the then Senator Mc Carran relating to the immigration questiong which did not become law. Item seven recommended "establishment of a 'central index' of all non-citizens, to include all relevant information and to be available to the FBI and the CIA."

Page 268 contained a discussion of certain provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952, better known as the WalterMc Carran Act. Smith reports that among these provisions is one that the Commissioner, INS, shall maintain "direct and continuous liaison" with the FBI and CIA for a mutual exchange of information.

Page 277 makes mention of the mounting "offensive" against the Internal Security Act of 1950 by the ACPFB and similar organizations. The book alleges that notwithstanding the progress being made concerning this "offensive" the FBI and INS continued "questioning citizens in their.homes and at places of employment."

On pages 311 and 357 Smith reports that reaction against "oppression" is possible even though at times in the United States what she calls reaction is ineffective. She states that "the investigative methods of the FBI Agents had brought trouble and panic and economic disaster to many homes, but public criticism was rare." However, one source of criticism of the FBI did come forth in 1958 when Cleveland industrialist, Cyrus Eaton, denounced the Bureau over television for "such 'police state' hounding and snooping."

Page 358 bears the implication that the FBI, through its activities in sending investigators into homes and neighborhoods, in using the telephone as an instrument of terror, in advising employers to fire certain individuals but not mention the FBI is indeed a "reckless activity." There is nothing in Smith's book as to a specific reference concerning dates, locations, et cetera, relating to this alleged activity of the Bureau.

Page 364, in denouncing the proceedings concerning the ACPFB before the SACB in 1955, alleges that witnesses used by the Justice.. Department were "spies" employed by the FBI. This is an obvious reference to the use by the Government in this regard of several former confidential informants of the FBI.

Memorandum tosMr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"
Page 399 charges that FBI Agents arrested former Congressman Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, on l2-11-42. Bufiles concerning Nowak ( $39-832-45$ ) indicate he was arrested by Bureau Agents on 12-11-42 after his indictment by a Federal Grand Jury charging him with obtaining his U. S. citizenship illegally. The indictment was subsequently dismissed on 2-8-43 upon the Department's recommendation.

Page 414 quotes an article by Robert Spivak, a reporter for the "New York Post," to the effect that admittedly General Swing of INS does not enjoy the prestige on Capitol Hill as does the Director.

Observations:
There is no question that the "Torch of Liberty" is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB. As could be expected, this book ignores completely the organization's history which indicates its controli and adherence to the policies of the Communist Party. The ACPFB is one of the few strong communist fronts remaining today and it has always received due recognition from individual communists and the communist press. As the book rambles on, it is apparent that its author is interested only in showing what a noble organization the ACPFB allegedly is. It can be expected to continue to assist communists who are subjects of deportation orders or denaturalization action by the Government. It is unfortunate that many naive people who will not take the time to get the true facts concerning the ACPFB will read Smith's book and, being impressed with its pleas for the foreign born, will fail to realize that the ACPFB is in reality an outlet for Communist Party propaganda and activities.

## Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

FROM
W. C. Sullivan
subject :
THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION
OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938-1948:
THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE
By Josef Korbel

DATE: October 16, 1959

BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855:
The captioned book is available at Brentano's, 1322 F Street, N. W., for $\$ 5.00$. The book is not available in Kann's or the Bureau Library.

Captioned book is requested for use as reference material, and after the boo has served its purpose, it will be placed in the Bureau Library. REcOMMENDATIONS:
10.1 1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Central Research Section.
2. That this memorandum be forwarded te SA.A.M. Newman, Room 5524, for handling.

1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Newman, Room 5524
1-A.M. Butler
1-B. M. Suttler, Room 4246



THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE by Josef Korbel
The story of the Communists' 10 -year infiltration of Czechoslovatw. written by the former head of Jan Masaryk's Cabiner in the Czectiosiovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Professor Korbel's study . . . has a special relevance for all those who are interested in understanding the Communist ability to harness political, military, economic, and prychological pressures."-PHILIP E. MOSELY $\$ 5.00$

FROM : Joe
SAC, MEMPHIS (105-121)
subject:
CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a recent publication, "The South Strikes Back"' by HODDING CARER III, which is descriptive of the organization of, and the part played by, the Citizens Council of Mississippi in tie racial struggle in Mississippi.

This is being furnished for inclusion in tie Library for reference purposes.

CARTER is the son of HODDING CARTER, Editor and Publisher of the Greenville, Mississippi, "Delta Deocrat-Times", ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ and works on the paper.

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## Office Memorandum - united states government

DATE: $10 / 30 / 59$

FROM : W. B. Welt
$\omega^{\prime \prime}$ subject:


Captioned matter is a chronological history of the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in July, 1954, in Mississippi following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influencial resistance movement in the South. The book relies heavily for its factual data on the publications of the council itself and routine news coverage of its activities. Author claims that although council is dedicated to maintenance of segregation and preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure against Negroes to achieve its goals. In citing various examples of this pressure, author mentions FBI in two instances: He cites one civil rights case in which FBI Laboratory rendered assistance to local authorities--nothing derogatory. He quotes criticism of Negro doctor in Mississippi who claimed FBI conducted superficial investigations and was apathetic in its investigation of misetreatment to Negroes. Same allegations previously made by this doctor which were completely checked out and found to be untruthful and unfounded. When interviewed by Bureau Agents, July, 1957, this individual unable to furnish specific criticism against FBI. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with author but indicate we have had limited but friendly relations with his father, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of "Delta Democrat-Times," Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper which has publ hed/Seyeral highlyfayorab
 In each instance we directed letters of appreciation to him. Carter indicated recently to Memphis Office iv
1 - Crime Records Division EX. 10 NOV 41959
1 - Domestic Intelligence Division(Central Research Section)


#### Abstract

he would visit Washington, D. C., about 10/13,14/59. He expressed desire to tour Bureau and meet the Director. These arrangements were completed; however, Carter canceled plans indefinitely in view of serious ailment of his wife.


## The Book and Its Author

In his 213-page book, "The South Strikes Back," the author, Hodding Carter, III, has chronicled the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in Indianola, Mississippi, in July, 1954, following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influential resistance movement in the South. The book essentially strives for an objective historical account of the rise : of the council but relies heavily on the publications of the council itself, routine news coverage of its activities and editorials and articles appearing in the "Delta DemocratTimes," a Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper noted for : its controversial views on racial matters, which is published by the author's father, Hodding Carter. The author infers that the phenomenal rise $:$ of the council is due to the various announcements and court activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which has been pressuring for immediate integration. Secondly the council's organizational structure itself has enhanced its position; that is, its state and local leadership is drawn primarily from the ranks of the white comminities business, political and social leadership. Because of their guidance, no radical or violent elements have entered into the organization. Constant reiteration of "respectibility" and "nonviolence" has been its main appeal to the middle and upper class white population. The author points out that although the council is dedicated to the maintenance of segregation and the preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure to achieve its goals. He predicted that as strong as the council has grown (approximately 300,000 members at this time), it will utimately be destroyed. He states it is essentially a negative movement, founded on the defense of the status quo and dedicated to the repression of a minority which history has shown becomes an impossibility.

References to the FBI
The FBI is mentioned by Carter in the following instances while citing examples of economic pressure exerted by the council against Negro desegregationists:

Memorandum to Mr . Rosen

Reverend George W. Lee, a Negro in Belzoni, Mississippi, who had led a Negro voting registration drive was shot to death while driving a car on 5/8/55. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by causes unknown. Local police authorities claimed that Lee was shot by another Negro in dispute over a woman. The NAACP blamed the council for his death. Lead particles in the victims mouth, the author states, were first described by authorities as teeth filings, but the FBI identified them as bullet particles. No one was ever brought to trial on this case (pages 115-116).

A full investigation was conducted by the Bureau of this incident at the request of the Department on basis of allegations that Lee had been shot because he refused to remove his name from a voting register. The Attorney General on $3 / 13 / 56$ issued a press release that investigation did not substantiate this allegation, that there was no Federal violation involved, that a summary of the investigation was furnished to local authorities. During this investigation, fragments of metal removed from the victim were sent to the FBI laboratory, examination of which determined them to be similar to number three buckshot (44-8949).

Dr. Clinton C. Battle, a Negro doctor in Indianola, Mississippi, reportedly left Mississippi in June, 1957, because of reprisals by the council. Battle claimed he went to the FBI with one particular allegation of voting irregularity, "but they sent a man who was born and raised in Mississippi to investigate. He told me I should tell the sheriff. These FBI men aren't going to make charges against their friends and neighbors. When I: saw that the Federal Government wasn't going to do anything about the violation of my civil rights, I decided I may as well move out of the state."

Dr. Battle's critical remarks appeared in the 7/22/57 edition of the 'Delta Democrat-Times' and again in January, 1958, in a St. Joseph, Missouri, newspaper. In addition to the above, Battle charged that FBI Agents in Mississippi had made superficial investigations; that Agents, because of being southern-reared, would not report the true facts; and he found FBI Agents to be halfhearted and apathetic in their investigation of violations against Negroes.

There is no truth in the statements by Battle. We thoroughly checked them out and found the allegations to

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
be unfounded. Battle when interviewed by Bureau Agents, $7 / 25 / 57$, was unable to furnish details and stated he had no specific criticism against the FBI. The Bureau's jurisdiction and its impartiality in investigation was brought to his attention. It is noted that Battle is generally regarded as a radical and a "publicity hound" by members of his own race.

Background of Hodding Carter, III
Bureau files fail to indicate any pertinent information identifiable with the author, Hodding Carter, III. Our files do indicate limited cordial relations with Carter's father, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the 'Delta Democrat-Times," a Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper. Carter, a widely-known author and lecturer, has written several editorials and articles praising the Director and the work of the FBI. Letters of appreciation were sent to him in each instance. Carter and his paper have been outspoken on racial matters, although advocating a moderate view and supporting the upholding of law and order at all times. He is not a strong segregationist and has consistently opposed the White Citizens Councils. We conducted a loyalty investigation of Carter in 1954 and no substantial derogatory information was developed other than to indicate he had sponsored an organization in 1950 which succeeded an organization cited as a communist front. He was a victim in an extortion investigation in April, 1955, following the receipt of a threatening letter after writing an article criticizing the council. No prosecution resulted from this case. Memphis by letter $10 / 2 / 59$ stated Carter expected to be in Washington, D. C., on $10 / 13,14 / 59$ and expressed a desire to tour the Bureau and meet the Director. Arrangements for this were completed; however, Carter advised he had to postpone his trip indefinitely due to serious illness of his wife. (94-8-1764)

## RECOMMENDATION:



Briefly, referenced memorandum points out: 1. During the inspection of the Records and Communications Division in December, 1958, the Inspectors analyzed the book review control program and set up this program in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section. 2. During the past six months, the Inspectors' analysis has been substantiated by the successful operation of the book control program in the Central Research Section inasmuch as it has eliminated duplication, has assured a central repository and has been very economical. Then, Central Research Section recommends that the book control program revert back to the position it was in before the inspection recommended program which has been successful, and that the book review control be relocated in the Crime Research Section.

It is to be observed that the present system, based on analysis by the Inspectors, is efficient, economical, and workable. The Central Research Section is equipped in manpower and designed in function for this very assignment in connection with book control. In order to reassign the book control program to the Crime Research Section it would necessarily require additional personnel. It is felt that the Memorandum to all Bureau Officials and Supervisors dated January 21, 1959, coordinating book reviews on the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section has solved a problem of duplication, additional costs, and time spent on this matter.

## RECOMMENDATION:



That the book control program be maintained in its present successful operation in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section.

1 -Mr. Belmont
1 - Training and Inspection Division


RMS: : ${ }^{\text {d }}$
(5)


In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.


January 21, 1959

WASHINGTON 25. D. $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{0}}$

MEMORANDUM TO ALL BUREAU OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS
(A) BOOK REVIEW CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK - CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION -- The Publications Desk, Central Research Section, has been designated to establish a central control and repository for book reviews. All information regarding books being published, books received at the Bureau, books to be purchased, and all book reviews believed desirable should be brought to the attention of the Publications Desk immediately to avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration and handing of current and future book reviews. In addition, publications-trade and public-press items will be followed by the Publications Desk to provide the Bureau with a more complete knowledge of books being published and those which should be considered for review.

A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by the Publications Desk. The card maintained on each book will include the author; title; identity of the official, section, and division recommending purchase and review, as well as the section and division which has the book review assignment; and whether the review has been completed. Once a review has been assigned to a particular section, it is the responsibility of that section to insure prompt handing of the matter. A tickler of all book-review matters should be designated for the Publications Desk to assist in properly maintaining this index.

The various officials, sections, and divisions throughout the Bureau are encouraged to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally have an interest to the Bureau, but.particularly, they, are encouraged to recommend reviews of books which are related to their various fields of responsibility. It should be understood that these instructions do not preclude voluntary reviews of books. However, the Publications Desk should be advised prior to any purchase and review to avoid duplication and to insure proper clearance of purchase with the Administrative Division. In any event, the information necessary for the book-review index card should be promptly submitted to the Publications Desk.

Very truly yours,
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Office Menvorundum - unites Division, regarding book review control matters so that the enclosed material regarding book reviews should be included in the Supervisors' Manual. Basically, the instructions in the enclosure are not new. However, responsibilities of the various divisions in relation to books for review are more specifically spelled out.

RECOMMENDATION:
That the enclosure be approved for inclusion in the Supervisors'
Manual.


1 -Mr. Belmont
1 - Training and Inspection Division
1 - Administrative Division
1 - Mr. Sutler
1 - Book Review Policy Folder
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Supervisors' Manual


2-Original \& one
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Training \& Inspection Div
October 27, 1959
1 - Administrative Div
1-Mr. Suttler
1-Book Review Pollay Folder
1 - Seetion tickler

The following information should be loaluited in the Supervisors' inanual as Section 43. In order to do thly, th will be necessary for Cection 42, captioned "Liaison Laintained by Legal Attaches," to we redesignated Section 41 and Beption 43, captioned "Domestic Intelligence Civision Supervision," to be redestgnated section 42.
4. Look seview Controil
(i) The Puolications Desk, Central Rosemreh geotion, Lomestic Intelligence Division, has cethbliehod a cential control and repository for boot reriews at the eat of sovermaent. In general, the Publications Desis will evaluate requests regarding beolea to be purchased and reviewed, will take steps to insure the purchase of desired Looks, and will recormend bocts to be reviewed, as well as the division or section remponmble for conductiug the review.
(a) The various officials, divisions, and sections throughout the seat of Government are to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally be af interest to the Dureau, but particulariy, they are primarily responsible for identifying and considering for review or actually reviewing books which are related in whole or in part to the fields of their responsibilities. Looks are but another source of public information and an indicator of developmente to be exploited by each division at the geat of Government. The cleris handling the Publications Desi, -Cemtrat- Ftememeh-section, will render assistance to each division uy coordinating and bringing to

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McGuire
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W.C. Sullivan -

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Gandy its attention information regarding books published which may

## Proposed Inclusion in Supervisors' Manual

be of interest and may be considered for review. Form 5-103 will be used by the Publications Desk, Contrat fesearch Seetion, to streamline the routing of this information and to ootain information regarding the desirability of purchasing books for review.
(3) In order to maintain the effectiveness of the Publications Desk, all information coming to the attention of each official, division, or section regarding books being published, books received at the cureau, books to be purchased, and book reviews deemed desirable should be brought to the attention of this desic immediately. This action will avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration of purchases and reviews. A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by this desik.
(4) These instructions should not be construed as precluding any official, division, or section from purchasing, recommending for review, or voluntarily reviewing a book within the framework of the Bureau's interests, as long as the Publications Desk, Centrat sesearcn cection, is kept advised and a copy of each completed review is placed in Bureau tile 62-46855. sooks purchased for review should be cleared through the Administrative Division, the sureau Library, and the Publications Desi, Central Research Section. If the Publications Desk handles the purchase, it will also handle the clearing with the Administrative Division and the Sureau Library. In connection with the reviews conducted, it will be the responsibility of the Section Chief or other official assigning the review to determine whether the review should be prepared by Special Agent or trained research analyst personnel.

November 3, 1959

Title of Book $\qquad$

Author
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

## ROUTe <br> DJ Domestic Intelligence Division

$\square$ Central Research, Room 7627
对 Espionage, Boom 2714
$\square$ Internal Security, Room 1509 Liaison, Room 7641

$\square$Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250
Identification Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$

Obtain book for review


Book review not required by this Section or Division

$\square$ Training \& Inspection Division
Section, Room $\qquad$


Administrative Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ $6:-46-47$ NOT RECORDED Files \& Communications Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$ Investigative Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$
$\square$ Laboratory Division
Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Crime Records Division
Section, Room $\qquad$
Nature of Book: See attached nowsclipping.


62 Nov 171959


By OLAND D. RUSSELL scripps-Howard staff Writer

ON Aug. 20 next, the mardarer of Leon Trotsky will be set free in Mexico City after completing a 20 year sentence for his famous killing with a short-handled ice ax.

He is the most composed, dedicated and perfectly adjousted assassin in all history, who for 20 years has never admitted his real identitty. To do so would reveal that he is a Stalinist agent, schooled from early youth for the bloody riddance of Stalin's greatest enemy Trotsky.

But the life of Ramon Mercader becomes an open book with the publication of Isaac Don Levine's "The Mind of an Assassin" (FarTar, Straus and Cudahy. $\$ 4.50$ ). Mr. Levine, biograsher of both Lenin and Stalin, is one of the world's leading authorities on the barker machinations of the Soviet Union.

## TWO VISITS

In preparing this book, Mr. Levine has twice visited Mexico City and saw the assassin in prison, the last time as recently as only a few months ago. More lmportantly, he has had access to the amazing psychological study of Mercader by two expert criminologists. This record alone is 1359 pages long, forming more than half of the entire court record of the case.

Mr. Levine concludes that Mercader. now 45, is a pissionary of the Stalinist-type communist faith, and is beyong redemption. He typiflies the modern political assassin who is to be found in the special character of the cult in which he has enlisted for life. His code of conduct dictates that "morality is a bourgeois heritage, humanity an abstract entity and murder a mere mechanical exercise."

## CRIME ANALYSIS

Thus, says Mr. Levine, he turns out to be the prototype of the coming race as seen from Moscow in which man and machine alike will he harnessed twins. "BeHeath the mask of the prosfIner in Mexico lurks the Gremlin's happy robot of the future," is Mr. Levine's frightening summation.

CARMICHAEL


Despite the complexity of the roster of characters in this book, it is documented crime analysis of the highest. order. Mr. Levine is a pleasantly smooth writer who has organized his matrial well and produced a top-grade thriller based on fact.

What will happen to Mrcoder when he is set free? The prospects are many, but two are likely: Either he may be done in by a Trotsky avenger, or, escaping that fate, he will be smug. glad out in glory by commonist agents and go to his adopted fatherland, Russia. There he will be greeted as proper recipient of the Or: der of the Hero of the Sovet Union-and wear a medal such as adorned Nivita Khryahatey on his visit to AmeritaNCLOSURE

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Times Herald
The Washington Dally News The Evening Star $\qquad$ New York Herald Tribune $\qquad$ New York Journal-American $\qquad$
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post $\qquad$
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

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1 - Deloanh

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A. B. Belmont
* S. Donahoe
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"CAsTMO. CURA ND NUETCEs"

TAY TLENWA
"Castro, Cuba and Jubtioe," publiohned by Doubloday and Company, Nac., Now Fork Ctty, wee berttom by Ray Srcman, a "Chicago uw Thes" reperter toho has slatmed the book la baced on firathert information obtainad by hili while ne wate with daftro in cuba ant from percenml meeserds and mpeire af revolutionary leadere. The beon, which te mithly faperable to Castro, givee an aocownt of the developmale of cuetro's revoiutionary movementis, the diftiowitles axpertenced sy the rovement, and the ultimate meveene of the movement with the flight ou atiata on Janwary $1,1951$. Castro, the hero and prinotyal chanseter in the atory, is glorijiex at every opportundty and io deacribed as a messiat who plans to fneredwoe a new soctal and econosic cyaten to buba and bring clemente tho oppose him to justice. The boot also gives an cocount of general conditione in cuba prior to and during the Gaetro movement. The batista admintetration is reported to be a regtue of complote corruption. Those associated ulth detiata, inaluding tine armed forces, are, for the met part, deaertbed as murderert, torturere, rapiats, and the like. The thited tatea representatives are critielsad for association utith matista. The author in 1950 ure the subject of an fuperanacion act case artsing out of hie posing as office nanager of the anate Crime Commiasion and obtalning a copy of the tranactript of a confidential nearing: An indiotment returnad agalnet Aronnan was eventwally diamiseed on a Coverment motion.

## Mdel Gaptro

Cantro is described in glowing terme throughout the book. Te is referred to as the awahbuckiting leader, the nyetical mesatah, the 24-hour-a-day zealot, and the mon wino preached thet 11 fe wace tero without a'moerciey. It $t s$ resealed that at birth caetro weighod over ten pourde


## Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belnont

Res CASTKO, CUSA AND JUSTTCE
REVTEW OF BOGX WEITETN BY
RAY BRENWAN

Later in life at the age of 27, it is polnted out that Castro is a man of wealth who has a beautiful wife and boloved son, but who puts his comforts astae in order to ameme the lift of a revolutionary, He is also described as a lawyer mise poesesses a compelling personality and a gift of ouerpouering oratorye Physically he is described as a powerful mare wt th wide showlders, a elim uaist, and who, aecerding to his followers, could owtinoot, outfight, outrim, outswim, outride, and outtalk any man in cube.

## Plone of Fidel Cantre

Montion is made in soveral indiances on the book of castro"s plan for eocial and politioal reform ineluding a revolutienary agrarian raform program. It is rovealed thet Castro and his follovers advocated suoh a program during thetr daye at the Universtty of Bavana, In this ragard, Castro claimed that those who worived the land had a basic right to oven the land. He cleo olatmed thet the land ohould not be the property of individual forftgmers or eerporations. ? $74 t h$ regerd to executions, it is revealed that castro warmed theas who opposed hims, incluiling monbers of the Chban amod foreet, that thoue guilty of crimes uould be puntshed. Oestre clatmed that tif he dis sote alloip the trials and exceutions to continue after hit rive to power, the Cuban people wowld have mon wild with revenge and would have suheoted the leland to a blood bath.

## Charges of Orwalty Aretnet the Eatiote Reater

Many ohargee of murder, torture, rape, and orwity are loveled at mambers of the bstiata adminitstrition ineluiting the armed foroes. In almeet cevery chapter there it at forth alleged aots of muraier; terture, and rape. one oomplete olypter is completely devoted to the tertures reperted ly experienced by Vastro fellewers.

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Crittaim ie Leveled at Arthur Gardner and Narl Ex. I. Snith, former linited states Ambasaedors to Culd, for being frequent guests of Butista at ceentali perties and receptions and for mot being asare of and reperting the true conditions in cuba. It ie elaimed that during four and one-milf years of tarrertimin in Cuba, that U. So war plante, bombe. gune, and ammuition toere furnimhel to Botista's unconetitutional. illegal dietatorehtp. It wes rapertad that Dotiata recefved these instruments of warfare in the nowe of memtepherio defonce."

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Nr. Donaher to wr. Sklmont
Ne, CA.*NRO, CUNA AW JTSTTCK
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## Mantion or mat

In referring to itayed suntmmeria farts on page 9.1, it ia stated: "she ontpped nimbly frow omet another of hely doron housca and apartmonte in diami, but the FRI was lower fur thintint. The FigI was interested in her because she entered the $V_{0} S_{0}$ without proper papers."
 papere, the author wa waloubtediy referiting to faot that the wee being oought by the FWD. The burealy however. hat fart under tnuedtigation as she had besn lientified as a leader in tha July $x 6$ Mement (Castro" movement) in thit country, thie invegtipation was olowal when it was deternined riart returned to Cusa after castro eseumed power.

On page 142 there te following statement: "3peret shtpentente of arme wor being contieoates with annoying regulerity in Florida. J. S. Customa people and the FHT iacre too wow informad."

Comment: None.
On page 143. in reforring te the Cuban Embaeey, meshingtom, D. Co the follouing tis btatye: "A Betiste anuy swryount in the Bubainy made
 from the Datiote Gowerningt. slopen of the ooded fromation preavably recehel Amerioan Custeme and the Piri."

Comment: None.
Fage 166 eontaina tmormation gonocrnter han Caetinctra who
 trouble. It wat reported that Constineire wen arreated by FBI agente on ohargee of elolating the D. S. Neutrallty det.

Conmant: The author in thit acae to whimudedily raforring to Cuetons as thet agenoy hat juriadtotion in the amugyiting of arme and ammenttion. The shireau conivoted no investigation conoeminy Castineira's activitus in this regand.

In referring te Prank Forints the follming statement ie reoorded on page 209: "The Mgr wa inveetlgating him and he didn't want to ge to Jail."

Mr. Denmate to Mr. Acimenat

 TAP MRENAM

Comments Mrank Firint, who to ateo known ae Pront Anthony Sturgis, is the subjact of a procent Eagistrution Aot inveatigetion. Fe lia a fornar member of the raly 26 mpevnent whe hae dafected from the movamont and Is now assootated with the group hood od by Padro Iuts Dtas Lant.

Aage 89 etated: "Ange 1 would tntercept the raptivetutity
 be moved befor PSI agmese could setretthe contruband."

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## shcomarimastons

Nerat. Dor information.

At 11:45 pom., 11-9-59, Mr. Alfredidudley, 905 Kent Road, Gand Apartment 2, Richmond, Virginia, telephone ELgin 5-6858, employed as a schoolteacher with the Henricho County school system, Virginia, called the Bureau and spoke to the writer. He advised that he is a veteran and recently: came into the possession of a copy of the above-captioned book, He advised that it is published by thofrreedom Press located at 520 Fifth Avenue, New York City, copyright 1958.

He stated that the true name of the author of the book is not given and that the name Victor Jakeriox is a pseudonym resorted to by the true author and that the pseudonym was taken from a code name utilized during the war, believed in the Guadalcanal Campaign which means enemy sighted and I am attacking. Allegedly the true author was a former colonel in the Marines who was familiar with the activities in the Pentagon and through his normal duties came upon subversion. He tried to report this information to his supervisors but was blocked. Later he withdrew into private life and decided to write about the Pentagon life. Dudley advised that the book is fiction and that certain incidents described therein, he (Dudley) has deduced that they refer to the Harry Dexter White case, Alger Hiss case, and the suicide of James Forrestal.

Dudley further stated that he had heard a rumor to the effect that the Freedom Press publishing house in New York City had been burned and that, in addition, two local bookstores in the Richmond area had been visited by an unknown individual who purchased all of the remaining books under the above-captioned title which they had in stock. Dudley stated that he wanted to bring the above book to the attention of the FBI simply out of civic duty and, although rumors were distasteful to him, nevertheless he thought that some parties were attempting to get the book out of circulation. He related that he called the Richmond Office of the FBI and reported the same information that he was relating to the writer. He stated that he would in all probability confirm this conversation by letter. He seemed to be quite concerned with insuring that this information was brought to the attention of the Director.

Dudley appeared to be rational in his conversation and he was thanked for his interest in the matter.
$\qquad$
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F. L. Edwards - Mr. Belmont
"THE PENTAGON CASE"
MISGELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
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Referral/Consult
ADDENDUM: 11-10-59 (W. M. Mooney)
Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with Alfred Dudley,
contents of the book have been previously reviewed by the Bureau. No further action deemed necessary other than to make this call a matter of record.

RECOMMENDATION:
File.

WMM: td D

## standard mom mo. 4

from : W. C. Sullivan


Tolson Belmont Detwory McGuire Bohr Parsons Posen Tom Trotter W.C. Sullivan Tell. Room Holloman Handy

Khrushchev book to be published by E. P. Button \& Company in Spring of 1960. This 600 -page volume translated into English under Premier Khrushchev's authorization sets forth his blueprint for the world's future. In order to get a preview of this book, issues of The Philadelphia Inquirer which carried selected portions of this book were obtained. These articles indicate it to be excerpts from speeches, interviews, and published correspondence of Khrushchev setting forth his position on various aspects of Soviet foreign policy. This book undoubtedly will make an excellent reference work as a comprehensive and authoritative collection of Khrushchev's statements. Upon publication, a copy will be obtained. (62-46855-31)

## Soviet Foreign Policy

A review of the articles in The Philadelphia Inquirer by Central Research Section reflects the following basic points of Soviet foreign policy:

1. The Soviet Union wants increased East-West trade between the "socialist and the capitalist countries."
2. The best way to settle the cold war is through negotiations, preferably "through a summit conference."
3. The Soviet Union is irreconcilably opposed to capitalistic colonialism. However, the Soviet Union "has helped and will continue to help underdeveloped countries disinterestedly, by lending direct assistance."

 $\operatorname{mac} 2_{6}$

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM
BY: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
4. The Soviet Union professes to desire complete disarmament-'to the complete banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons. . . to a complete withdrawal of troops and the closing-down of foreign bases on the territories of other states." Until this takes place, however, Khrushchev says "we shall keep prepared for war."
5. There exist two separate states in Germany today, the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist Federal Republic of Germany. The reunification of Germany would best be solved by creating a confederation of these two states. "in order to pursue a common policy on a definite range of external and internal questions." A peace treaty could then be concluded both with the organs of the confederation and with the governments of the states within that confederation.

## Peaceful Coexistence Central Principle

All of Khrushchev's statements are entwined about the central principle of peaceful coexistence. He defines this principle by saying "when we speak of peaceful co-existence we have in mind co-existence between the socialist and capitalist countries".which, "in settling outstanding issues between them, should renounce the use of force in any form, including military force." At the same time, he expresses his belief in the "unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism, "and his conviction "in the inevitable triumph of Communism." It is only necessary to glance at Lenin's so-called "principles" of peaceful coexistence to see just how "peacefully" communism would evolve. In 1920, Lenin declared:
"As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace: in the end, one or the other will triumph--a funeral dirge will be sung either over the Soviet Republic or over world capitalism."
(V. I. Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. VIII, p. 297)

RECOMMENDATION:
For the information of the Director.


Title of Book HRACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW"
Author
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

## ROUTING

Domestic Intelligence Division
Central Research, Room 7627
Espionage, Room 2714
Internal Security, Room 1509
Liaison, Room 7641Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
Subversive Control, Room 1250
Identification Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$

$\square$ Training \& Inspection Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Book review not required by this Section or Division


Administrative Division
$\square$
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division
$\square$ Laboratory Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ Crime Records Division Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$ Nature of Bogky
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Belmont $\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
McGuire $\qquad$
Mohr $\qquad$
Parsons $\qquad$
Rosen $\qquad$
Tam $\qquad$
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W.C. Sullivan $\qquad$ Tell. Room $\qquad$ Holloman $\qquad$
Gand $\qquad$

## What are the laws governing civil rights? <br> Race Relations and American Law

## by Jack Greenberg

Deranging and encyclopedic, this is the only up.toW date treatise on the law of race relations in the United States. Mr. Greenberg writes for citizens, as well as public officials of every rank, who need to know, what that law is, what it is likely to be in the future, and how it operates in order to solve one of the major dilemmas on the American scene. He describes doctrines that affect education, employment, public accommodations, the armed forces, and many other areas in which the social implicaions of law are felt An important, highly informative book.

At your bookstore
COLUMBIA University Press
publishers of the colvabia encuge penis


The Washington Post and $\qquad$
Times Herald
The Washington Dally News $\qquad$
The Evening Star $\qquad$
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post $\qquad$
The New York Times p.e25

The Worker $\qquad$
The New Leader $\qquad$
The Wall Street Journal $\qquad$
Date $\frac{10 / 30 / 59}{1}$

## ENCLOSURE



SAC, New York
2-Origin al \& copy
1-yellow file copy 1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
Director, FBI (62-46855) 1-C. L. McGowan
1-B. M. Sutler
1-J.S. Johnson, 331, OPO

RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW
By Jack Greenberg

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section. The book has been published by Columbia University es, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York, for $\$ 10$.


NOTE ON YELLOW:
SA C.L. McGowan, Division VI, wishes to obtain book for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review. The book was not available at S. Man \& Sons, or Brentano's.

EX 109
REC. 9

AMB:aml
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W.C. Sullivan -

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Title of Book $\qquad$
"THE SECRET WORLD"

Author
Peter Derrabin and Frank Gibney
Author
Book Reviews (62.46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


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DA Espionage, Room 2714
Internal Security, Room 1509 Liaison, Room 7641 Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.

$\square$Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527 Subversive Control, Room 1250
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Administrative Division
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$\square$ Crime Records Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Book review not required by this Section or Division

November 3, 1959
$\geqslant$
Title of Book
Author $\qquad$ Ceneralissimo Chiang Kai-shek

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
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Book review not

## ROUTING

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## Crime Records Division

Section, Room $\qquad$


26 NOV 161358


## GEORGE TODT'S OPINION

Notes From New Chinatown
"It can be said that the greatest threat posed by international Communism lies in Asia, and this threat stems mainly from the Chinese Communists."
--CHIANG KAI-SHEK. Soviet Russia in China.

An outstanding social event I attended recently was the Chinese Consul General's reception in New Chinatown on Oct. 10, which was the equivalent for the Nationalist Chinese of our Independence Day, or Fourth of July. They really did it up right, too.

I have a most pronounced admiration for citizens of Chinese and Japanese descent in our nation today -- and for a practical reason. Actually, these folks have the lowest crime rate of any ethnic group in the United States. So low, in fact, that it almost seems unbelievable. But my authority for that pronouncement derives from the Uniform Crime Reports issued by J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation, no less.

In glancing over the UCR a couple of years ago, I noticed that, out of approximately two-and-a-half million arrests for some 25 varieties of crime, only a mere 350 of these were Chinese and an even smaller number were Japanese. In a half dozen or more categories of crime, the orientals completely blanked out -- and they were the only ones to do so. Hats off to them for their exemplary showing here.

In another day, hate mongers used to depict the oriental as a cunning and sinister personage whose presence in a dark alley was something to be avoided at all costs. Actually, it may be just the other way around judging from the arithmetic contained in the FBI's Crime Reports. Something to think about?

Both Consul General and Mrs. Mong-ping Lee are, as might be expected, persons of great charm, culture and intelligence. She is a lady of obvious refinement, beauty and taste. He is youthful in appearance, strong, and with an effervescent sense of humor and joy of living. Altogether, a winsome and delightful couple.

I have known the Lees for several years and one of the first things * which happened after we met was that the Consul presented me with one of the finest, most authoritative books on the worldwide criminal communist conspiracy that I have ever read. It is called "Soviet Russia in China" (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York City, $\$ 5.00$ ) and was written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The book was published in 1957, just two years ago.

In this summing up at 70 by the Nationalist Chinese leader, we come upon what may indeedke the most monumental work of our time concerning Red methods of conquest and subjugation of the enslaved peoples they have managed to overrun by all their devious methods.

Frankly, this book ought to be read by every intelligent American -especially since the recent visit to our shores of the wily Russian Premier, Nikita S. Khrushchev. There are some interesting parallels, incidentally. And to be forewarned is often to be forearmed.

After leaving the Lee's delightful reception and later attending the banquet of the 28 Chinese Benevolent Associations at Allan Lum's New Grand East Cafe with a pal of mine from the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, the venerable and beloved Joe Riley, I went home to my library to take another look at 'Soviet Russia In China."

As I opened the book, my eyes fell on a significant passage in Chapter III of Part III, under the heading of "Peaceful Coexistence." Here is what the eminent authority on Communist strategy writes:
"Let us study Khrushchev's final concept of 'peaceful coexistence' with the free world in the light of the Russian Communists' military thinking and of our experience. His concept is that Soviet Russia should continue to strengthen her peace offensive and neutralism tactics against the free world and, at the same time, spread the 'anti-war movement' -- while positive preparations are being made behind the Iron Curtain for an all-out war.
"This is the combined use of peace tactics and the preparation for war. In other words, he wants to destroy the world-wide anti-Communist front with his peace offensive before launching military surprise attacks against the capitalist countries in a decisive battle.
"In this way he hopes to realize his final concept of developing Communism into a global system and subjecting the world to Russian Communist domination."

This book and former FBI agent Cleon Skousen's "The Naked Communist"

* comprise the two finest works in the entire anti-Communist lexicon for my money. Both have been reported on previously in this space.

If you haven't read them, and wish to obtain an authoritative insight into the treacherous but effective methods of the Communists--why not treat yourself to some very fine reading soon?

As Goethe once said, "Wisdom is only found in truth."
Who quarrels with that statement?
Valley Times
North Hollywood, California
October 24, 1959

TRUE COPY
date: November 17, 1959


Captioned book was written by Max Ways, senior editor of Time magazine. According to Ways, the U. S. has no wideranging sense of purpose, no public philosophy connecting individual beliefs and political action. As a result, U. S. foreign policy is doomed to lose ground to the communists in the realms of politics, economics, and military affairs unless we can reconstruct a public philosophy. Ways offers the time-honored words: justice, morality, law, of which we are surely in need; however, what these represent in American life is rather vague. Ways holds that our leadership is relatively blameless; the fault lies with the American people. Politicians are not political enough, intellectuals not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real; moral judgments are in the realm of make-believe. Actually, says Ways, moral decisions are the only ones the public should make, Ironically, Ways shows, it is the Marxist menace that has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. This jackleg philosophy has a purpose, plan, and even sort of a public philosophy, using economics, law, and religion to give the people a stimulating consciousness of being needed. According to Ways, the idea of freedom, the idea of order, and the idea of God stand as the heritage America can give to a world in technological upheaval. We must recover the value of knowing "whole truths," and seek an end beyond survival. By concentrating on survival,

Memorandum to Mr . A. H. Belmont Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival My Max Ways (Harper \& Bros.)

Ways asserts, we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive. The majority of available information in Bureau files indicates that Max Ways was anti-communist and worked to oust communists from the American Newspaper Guild; some observers, however, feel he was "coddling" communists in his early years with the group. No mention made of the FBI.

For your information.


Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: $\quad$| Book Review: Beyond Survival |
| :--- |
| By Max Ways (Harper \& Bros.) |

## DETAILS:

Approach to the Problem
Ways' thesis is the relation of the American people to their government. Today, he states, the people's main public concern and the government's main sphere of activity is external affairs, meaning both defense and foreign policy. But how does popular concern affect government decisions? While vigor surges through our own society, through our allies, through our enemies, through the "uncommitted" nations, the policy of the United States is swirling into an eddy, a dead end. Crisis has become built in.

Ways contends that while communism is only one aspect of the general peril, communist aggression, though not lessening, no longer stimulates our thinking. Every citizen feels free and easy in expressing his opinion about specifics of what the government does or proposes to do, but becomes timid about discussing the ends and the fundamental beliefs that condition political action. This reticence shuts off the public from that part of political life with which it is most capable of dealing, the moral part. The signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" to their new nation. They saw a national purpose beyond survival ('lives'), beyond mere national interest ("fortunes"), to an assumption by the nation and its citizens of moral restraint and responsibility under an immutable higher law ("sacred honor"). The task of the American people, Ways asserts, is to examine and restore the proper connection between morality and politics, to form a public philosophy, a funnel of coherent thought connecting individual beliefs with political action.

## The World Situation

If communism disappeared tomorrow, the world situation would still be one of great disorder, Ways writes. The cause, more basic than communism, is the disruption of world order through the explosive effects of technology. In
this disruption by technology, societies unable to deal with the fragmented chaos of disorder, turn toward communism, which appears to be a self-confident system with a plausible promise of coherence.

Ways says that the objective position of the United States today is one of growing danger in the midst of (and partly because of) success. To better our position, we will have to use power toward the end of furthering institutions of order and freedom in the world and we cannot carry a message that we have forgotten.

## The Quest for Purpose

If the central American proposition of strong but limited government is to be communicated to the world in the form of American action, then we are looking for a purpose more usable than "peace," "national interest," or "survival." As to "survival," Ways says the irony of survival can be expressed this way: men, being mortal, aren't going to survive anyhow; what might survive are values and principles; by concentrating on survival we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive; the absence from policy-making of the values and principles weakens our practical action, thereby probably reducing our life expectancy. We have a treasure house of experience, but this experience will not be available for political action, Ways contends, unless our society can still deal vigorously with politics at the level of the Declaration of Independence.

The Structure of Decision
Ways says that we have paid and are paying a high price of practical danger because of the damage to our structure of decision. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real, while abstract ideas involving moral judgments are not fit subjects for debate. Force, instead of being the servant of truth, becomes the arbiter between truths. The public, lacking confidence in the ability to harmonize truths, tends to rely upon power, although it rightly distrusts power. A partial paralysis occurs in the public's function of dealing with problems, such as foreign policy, which contains large elements of ethics and large elements of physical science.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival By Max Ways (Harper \& Bros.)

Ways claims that the politics of this fluctuating world must bear a relation, often hard to discern, to the purest and most universal truths the human mind is able to grasp. God has to be taken seriously.

## The Mirror of Marxism

Ironically, it is Ways.' belief that the Marxist menace has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. Marxism has become a jackleg philosophy, a para-philosophy, something that serves in place of philosophy. Marxism, says Ways, is the only modern philosophy that breaks through the modern barrier against philosophy. The inhuman Marxist philosophy may be giving the people an assuaging and stimulating consciousness of being needed,

## Prospects for Reconstruction

Ways claims that politicians are not political enough, intellectuals are not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. Ways points out that the materials available to the public for the reconstruction of a public philosophy include:

1. Such elements of the pre-modern public philosophy as may be still alive in the common sense.
2. The great American political abstractions.
3. The actual policies we have been pursuing.
4. The struggles in other countries to combat the blight of positivism by other than Marxist means.
5. The general lessons that might be learned from our internal political problems.
6. The reservoir of religious thought concerning the inner man.

The use of these, according to Ways, would effect a world policy turned upon ideas of objective morality and the international application of justice.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont Re:

Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper \& Bros.)

Referral/Consult
The Author
Book jacket indicates that Max Ways was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1905 and attended Loyola College in that city. From 1926 to 1929, he was a reporter for the Baltimore Sun; from 1940 to 1941, he was a rewrite man and editorial writer for the Philadelphia Record; during World War II, he served as head of the Enemy Branch, Foreign Economic Administration; after the war, he joined Time magazine.

Bureau files indicate that from 1936 to 1941 Ways was a member of the American Newspaper Guild, Philadelphia chapter. The majority of available information in the files indicates that Ways was anti-communist and worked to oust communists from the American Newspaper Guild. Some observers, however, feel he was "coddling" communists in his early years with the group.

An article in the Washington Post, June 19, 1940, states that "a rebel group" of Philadelphians in the American Newspaper Guild, led by Max Ways, was superficially against communism, but "did not object to the pursuit of the Communist Party line." The next month, July 10, 1940, there appeared in the Daily Worker an article which was highly critical of Max Ways and a group of opposition leaders in the American Newspaper Guild for making charges of "Red" domination and inefficiency against leaders of the Guild. The Guild Reporter, official publication of the Guild, issue of February 15, 1941, reports a dispute which allegedly occurred as a result of Ways having named certain writers on the Philadelphia Inquirer as being communists and stating it was the Guild's duty to fight communists in each unit. (61-7554-A; 61-7559-9060X; 100-350945-2)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper \& Bros.)

Walter Lister, managing editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, advised in 1954 that Ways had been accused of "coddling communists, " but had become anti-communist and worked to get communists out of the Guild. (140-4759-8)

Ways, interviewed by Bureau agents in 1954 concerning another matter, stated that, largely because of his efforts, the Communist Party was never able to control the Philadelphia chapter of the American Newspaper Guild.

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W. C. Sullivan
sumpar: TTE BOVIET RECRET POLICE EY WIMON WOLAN AND ROBLRT M. gLUTBER, FRHDERICX A. PRARGER COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, 195'7 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

| Offce |  |
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| T0 | Mr. |
| rom : W. C. Sullivan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| sumpers: | TIE SOVIET RECRET POLICE |
|  | BY LIMON WOCMN AND EOGLIRT M. |
|  | ELUAER, FRHDERICK A. PRAEGER |
|  | COMPANY, NEW YORX CITY, 1957 |
|  | CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER |

SYNOPSIB:
The above-captioned book has been reviewed by the Central Research Section in accordance with a recommendation of Mr. DeLoach that an analysis of the book be made to determine whether its contents might lend themselves to a comparison article contrastiag the Soviet secret police with the FBI.

The book was edited by one former prisoner of the Soviet secret police and contains articles by two others. Six of the nine articles which comprise the book have been written by a man believed to be a former officer of the NKVD.

The articles in the book summarise the history of the secret police from its origin as the Cheka (Extraordimary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) to the present-daly KGB (Committee of State security). Wy the Devicta todny to supplement their intellisuace oparations. Inne are: (1) pestwar treaties with Festern allies; (2) soivure of tate secrets from German archives; (3) large grougs of ratugeen fileaud oprumunt comainadion, thereby presunting a cever for borlet intrilitymee agmati; (4) lack of travel rumerictions in the free nationay ( (i) lendimey of Western liwe; and (i) Wentern freedom of apeech.


## Particularly noteworthy in the book are the six current aids used

Momorwaidum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

## Re: The Soviet secret Police

Efirmon Woilin and Robert M. Slusaer, Frederick A. Praeger Company, New York City, 1957

While the book represents a worthwhile documentary on the Soviet secret police, it is not believed advisable to use the contents as the basis for a contrasting comparison with the FBI for two reasons. In the first place, the widely divergent responsibilities of the Soviet secret police and the FBI do not lend themselves to comparison because of the all-erioracing functions of the former as contrasted to the very limited jurisdiction of the Bureau. Even more important, a comparison of the Bureau with the police-state agency of a totalitarian regime --no matter how favorably contrasting-might still leave many readers with a distorted and fallacious mental association linking the FBI with a secret-police agency.

RECOMMENDATION:
For the information of the Director and Mr. Tolson.






## DETAIM:

Reforemee in made to the enclosed momorandam of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolecn, dated Octeber 30, 1959, concerniay the boek The sorlit Eecrat
 gtudy be made of thate boak with the view in mind of contracting the activition of the Soviet secret police with those of the FBI.

## Divergent Responadillities

The above book, which was published in 1957 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, has been carefully reviewed and analyzed by the Central Reaearch Section. It is not believed advisable--or even possible-to make the comparison suggested above by Mr. DeLoach in view of the widely divergent reaponstbilitiea of the two organizations. Because of the all-encompassing nature of the Soviet secret police, as set forth in the book, if that organization were to be compared to its counterparts in the United States, it would have to be contrasted with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Sarvice, the FBI, the Border Patrol, the Bureau of Prisons, the National Guard, the Atomic Energy Commission, the War Production Board, the Bureau of Public Roads, the National Archives, the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, and all the municipal police and fire departments throughout the country. Moreover, there is a danger in contrasting the Bureau with the police state of any totalitarian country--no matter how favorably--in that it may lead some people to continue to associate the two, even though subconsciously, thereafter. (pp. 15, 25, 107, 109, 114, 115, $119,131,133,135,138,145,150$ )

## Prisoners Recall Experiences

Essentially, the book is a compilation of short articles (ranging from 15 to 55 pages) on the various aspects of the Soviet secret police as seen through |the eyes of a number of persons formerly associded with it. At least two of thece

 caltsore is gimen Woith, whe claina to have heen a priscuar of the soviot secrat police aff and en from 1801 to 1027, when he left for Gormany. In 1051, Wolin was the alifeet of a frecial hauiry-fitate Dopartmeat (Voice of America) invectigation, chritas the copurse of which no information of a derogatory mature was meevared. Dureau files also contain no information of a derogatory nature identifiable with the cther editor, Robert M. Slusser. (123-8162)

NKVD Officer
Of the nine articles comprising the book--not including a 28 -page introductory summary written by Wolin and Slusser--six were written by Vyacheslav Pavlovich Artemiev. The book does not identify Artemiev further, but Bureau files indicate that an individual with a similar name was a lieutenant colonel in the Red Army untll his capture by the Germans in 1943, and from 1934 to 1941 had been an officer of the NKVD. In 1954, Artemiev was scheduled to take a teaching post at the Army Language School in Monterey, California. (100-357681-240-168)

Power Spreads
As evidenced by its title, the book is a history and an analysis of the functions of the Soviet secret police from its inception under the name of Chela, down through its various aliases of GPU, OGPU, GUGB of the NEVD, NKGB, MGB, and finally the MVD and KGB as exist today. As early as September, 1918, the Cheka (or Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) declared itself to be autonomous and from there its scope of power began to spread. In 1922, its title was changed from Cheka to the State Political Administration (GPU) "oople's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NXVD), and it was given almont un.... d powers of arrest. In 1934, the NKVD swallowed up the remnants of the GPU and its successor, the OGPU, and expanded its controls even further to include the militia, prison camps, and local fire protection. At the time of the printing of the book in 1957, Soviet police powers were split between the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Committee of State Security (KGB). (pp. 3-31)


## Balanoe of Authority

Accarding to one of the chapters in the book, Soviet bureancracy is divided into the Party apparatus (numbertice approximately 1,000,000 people) and the police apparatus (aumbering 'probably under a million'"). Delicately adjuntad, they eerve to keep the whole soviet system in balance. Bail is unheard of th the Soviet Union, and the use of defense counsel in political cases is "unthinbable." Soviet secret police are trained to regard every "free" citizen as an unexposed enemy and a political prisoner, once convicted, ceases to be regarded as a human being, but becomes "human material" which, along with timber, cement, and steel, is to be used in the building of a bigger and better socialism. (pp. 97, 101)

No Innocent Plea
An interesting point brought forth in the book is the fact that theoretically the secret police has no right to either place under surveillance or arrest members of the Communist Party. In actual practice, however, the Party members decline to admit, even to themselves, that they are being followed, and a Party member is inevitably dropped from the rolls before being apprehended. Still another interesting point is that defense attorneys hesitate to enter a plea of innocent for that is evidence of attempting to discredit the secret police. Instead, they merely attempt to enter what they consider to be mitigating circumstances. The task of the secret police is seen as not only punishing the guilty but also so terrorizing the rest of the populace as to prevent "crimes" of a similar nature in the future. (pp. 125, 126, 183, 184)

Cites Intelligence Aids
In the concuding chapter of the book, Artemiev lists the following aids io Soviet intelligence today: (1) postwar treaties of collaboration between the

Momorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: $\quad$ The Soviet secret Police By simon wolln and lobert M. Slumer, Frederick A. Praeger Company, New York City, 1957

Soviet Uaion and its World War II alliea; (2) aeizure of state secrets from the German archives by Soviet occupation forces; (3) mobs of refugees fleeing the Iron Curtain countries, which enable eapionage agents to mingle freely with thom as they enter Western Europe; (4) almoat complete absence of travel reatrictions in the free nations; (5) leniency of Western laws; and (6) Western freedom of speech. (pp. 339-342)

## Office Metres widum • UNITED situ GOVERNMENT

DATE: $11 / 5 / 59$
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E. S. Dis *
suspect:
REVIEW OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AND THE CROSSEXAMINATION OF FINGER-FRINT EXPERTS" BY M. K. META
 olson
Belmont
ReLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Posen
Tom
Trotter
W.C. Sullive -
Tole. Rome Holloman Gand

Mehta, a resident of Delhi, India, describes himself
the title page as an examiner of questioned documents. His particular interest in thumbprints is due to their use on civil documents in India, where, he states in his Introduction, "the majority of the people are illiterate, which necessitates that they should append their thumb impressions in token of their signatures."

The author has a sound basic idea of the method used in establishing fingerprint identifications, but it is evident that his knowledge of fingerprints does not go $f$ ar beyond thin, a knowledge based on reading and superficial practice. This leads him to an unlimited tolerance for some rather low numbers of ridge characteristics, which might be valid in establishing identifications. For example, he writes, "Some of the experts of our Fingerprint Bureau are satisfied with six identical points. In the case of blurred impressions, the view of some of the Indian experts is that if there are three identical points in a very small area of the impression and the identical points occur close to om e another, it can be surmised that the impressions are of ane and see person." This "surmisal" basis is the end of fingerpeint tification, but seems to be useful to an examiner of civil inter in whose work, incidentally, life and liberty are not at stakes. Three similar characteristics by themselves will establish mat w and six points certainly are open to criticism as an adequately safe standard. Mehta (to his credit), however, is loath to accept one point of similarity as basis for an identification (page 90).

On page 24 he states, "The author is of the view that in a court of Law, it is advisable to locate at least twelve idemtical points in the case of clear impressions and five or six lat teal points in the case of blurred impressions." This is a feal y toemaisal statement and at the first reading it appeared that me


Memerandu to MR. TROTTER
Re: NHITH OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION OF THEM IMPRESS IONS AND THE CROSSEXAMINATION OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS" BY M. K. MEHTA
and more points in poor print. A little reflection, though, leads to the conclusion that he means exactly what he says, since a blurred print will normally possess relatively fewer discernible ridge characteristics.

His examples of cross-examation are fairly typical with the repeated references to pattern types and definitions, cores, deltas, "authorities," and technical trivia, much of which is irrelevant, but which to a layman is ostensibly fraught with learning.

This book might have local forensic value in India, but it has no technical value, insofar as fingerprints and the expert fingerprint witness are concerned. A novice may gain a few erroneous impressions from it concerning points of identity and patterns. It needs a good proofreading to correct numerous typographical and spelling errors.

ACTION:
l. For record purposes.
2. The Document Section of the Laboratory might be interested in perusing Chapter 6 , which concerns some aspects of document examinations.

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This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


Domestic Intelligence Division
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Subversive Control, Room 1250
Identification Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division


Training \& Inspection Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$


## Administrative Division

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Files \& Communications Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room
Investigative Division

Section, Room
Laboratory Division
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Crime Records Division
Section, Room


25 NOV 231369


Nature of Book: "The complete factual account of the Communist attempt to exterminate a courageous people. Documented proof of what happens when the Communists 'liberate' a country."
(National Review, November 21, 1959, p. 493.)

2 - Original \& copy
1 - yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO
MAN OF THE WORLD
By Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuairtel dated 11-23-59, above caption, Disregard request in reairtel; book obtained locally.

NOTE:
See memo W. C. Sullivan to J. P. Mohr dated 11-27-59, above caption.


Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
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## 20: AC, Mow York

## 


Confined bock to be publican 11-30-59 by Crown Publishing Comangis St) Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, for \$5.00.

Ten mend secretly obtain one copy of captioned book immediately



NOTE:


In the 11-18-59 issue of Vagabonding with Vanderbilt, captioned book is mentioned as editor's autobiography The Director noted "We should procure a copy of his new book \& review it. H. "
-me
Neither Man's nor Brentano's had a copy of the book available.


Title of Book

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
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for review required by this Section or Division
Domestic Intelligence Division

$\square$ Identification Division
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NOT RECORDED
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$\square$


## Crime Records Division

 Section, Room $\quad \square$Nature of Book: Soc entered expiring.


Title of Book "THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD"

## Author

Haakon Chevalier

Book Reviews (62.46855)
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$\square$ Identification Division
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$\square$ Laboratory Division $\square$ ——_ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$Crime Records Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$



The review of Basic Electricity, Volume 6, shows that it, also, will be valuable as reference and study material for field radio technicians and sound-trained Agents. This book is available at a publisher's price of $\$ 2.90$ and it is believed that the Bureau will receive full value from the addition of one of these books to each field office library, to the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia, and to the Bureau library.


RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau library for information.
2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station, emedewher Senego Radio Station one book each, Basic Electronics, Volume 6, and obtain and furnish
 cost - 59 books pat $\$ 2.90$ each: $\$ 171$. Enclosure

# BASIC ELECTRONICS, VOLUME 6 

by Van Valkenburg, Nooger and Neville, Inc. published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., \$2. 90 reviewed by SA George W. Finger, Jr.

This volume of BASIC ELECTRONICS is an extension of the technical electronics study material of the previous five volumes of this series. The original five-volume series, entitled BASIC ELECTRONICS, and a similar series, entitled BASIC ELECTRICITY, were prepared as courses of study for students in U. S. Navy specialty schools. They included graphic illustrations along with a "building block" approach to demonstrate and develop the fundamental principles of the theory and operation of electrical and electronic equipment. According to the publisher, these courses of study were found so practical and efficient that it was felt that their release to the general public would be of benefit to the nation and they were made available to the general public about three years ago.

Volume 6, BASIC ELECTRONICS, presents a study course on Transistors and Frequency Modulation. It also presents study material through the "building block" method, beginning with a discussion of solid state electronics and continuing through studies of semiconductor diodes, transistor operation, transistor circuits and transistorized receivers. The Frequency Modulation (FM) study begins with a discussion of the fundamentals of FM and includes FM transmitters and FM receivers, with particular attention to theories and circuits peculiar to FM. As in previous volumes the study material is clarified and emphasized by use of cartoon-type illustrations and, while necessarily limited to fundamental concepts, is clearly and concisely presented.

This volume is a valuable extension to the previous five volumes and its study should prove beneficial to anyone who has completed the study of BASIC ELECTRONICS and is interested in a short study or review course in the fundamentals of transistor and FM theory.


Mr. A. II. Belmont



December 3, 1959

GLODG: JOHN DASCH, ET AL. SABOTAG:
shorsic:
Dasch, in "Xight Siles Against America," reletes in three sections his experiences frombis youth ontil the present time. Section one tells of his life in U.S. from 1922 antil his return to Germany, which he claims was to sccure a better job; his alleged anti-Nazi sympathies while in Germany; his acceptance of the sabotage mission allegedly in order to return to the U.S.; his sabotage training
and the trip to the $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{S} . ;$, and his contacts with the RBI. section two covers the trial of the eight saboteurs involved in this case. Section three discusses his period in prison; his repatriation to oermany and his subsequent diffictities there; and the efforts made by Dasch and his Wife to clear him and effect his return to the U.S.

Dasch alleges unfair treatment by the FBI, his principal allegetions being that he was promised a parden after six manths and this promise was not fulfilled; that Mr. foover persomally told him not to worry; that his part ia the defeat of the subotage ission was not properly portrayed at the trisl of the saboteurs and that he has not been afforded proper treatment and recogmition simce. Facts are that before his trial basch was told he conld have all of his activities pointed oat at the trial and take his chances on the results or he could plead gailty and be sentenced and the FpI would recomend him for a pardon in about six months. Dasch after originolly agrecing to plead guilty, changed his mind and refused to cooperate. Information ${ }^{-}$ regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with the FBI was brought out at trial. Contacts with Director alleged by Desch did mot occur. laformation regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with FBI available to public since 1945 when attorney Gencral released sumary of the transcript of the trial and the conglete transcript was available for press review.
"Eight Spies Against America" was published by Robert M. HeBride Company, New Yoft City and released for sele 11-23-59, Copy enclosed. Files show that in 1939, TBI protested to pobert M. McBride and Company re use of pictures from FBI Lan Burorcempt Bulletin and reproduction of FBI insignia in a book published ty that company. Former confidential informent reported in 1938 that although one Robert 解故ide hod mothing to do with commuists, some comanists obtained money by writing articles for Mcßride's magazine "Travel." In 1944, Robert M. Mebride peblishers repurtedly interested in publishing selection of Stalin's spesct
Unclosure

Memorandur for Mr，Belmont
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It is recommonded that＂Eligt Spies Against America＂ be placed in the FBI Library for reforence purposes，but that a notation be placed in it by the Libriry that it should not be considered factual．

Memorandun for Mr. Belmont Re: George John Dasch, Et al.

Bufiles indicate that in memormanu dated 6-25-42 former SA Duane L. Traynor reported that in discussion with Dasch on that date in the presence of SAs N.D. Wills and F. G. Johnstone he told Dasch "that the worst he could expect would be that he would be sentenced as were the others, and that the best would be that after we had been successful in looking at all the ramifications of this case, he would be released and placed in touch with people who deal with propaganda in order that he might work out his own destiny. I informed him that of course we were desirous of treating him fairly and squarely. but I did not want him to feel that we had made him any promises.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et Al.

In a memorandum dated 6-27-42, former ASAC T. J. Donegan reported that in the presence of SAs Traynor, Wills and Johnstone on that date, he told Dasch "that there are two courses of procedure open as far as is concerned (1) that he be treated differently at this time and we call to the attention of the Attorney General and the United States Attorney who will handle the matter the part he played in the case so that he could be given approprinte consideration; and (2) that he go aloag with the others, go imbo court and plead guilty and be sentenced to prison, and after a pertod of time in prison the Director would recommend to the Attorney General that he be given consideration for a Presidental pardon based upon the fact that he came directly to us and told us the whole story a short while after he arrived in the United States."

On 7-11-42 SA Wills testified before the Military Commission as follows:
"Question: (Colonel Ristine) Mr. Wills, were you present on Saturday, June 27, 1942, in the evening, with Mr. Donegan, Mr. Johastone, and Mr. Traynor, and Mr. Dasch, when a proposal was made that he should plead guilty?
"Answer: (Agent Wills) I was.
"Question: (Ristine) And was it stated as a part of that proposal that after a plea of guilty, he should be sentenced and that during the trial, he should not divulge anything with respect to the agreement that was made, and that after the case had died down and for about, say three to six months, the FBI would get a Presidentio 1 Pardon for him?
"Answer: (Wills) That in substance is true."
"(uestion: (Attorney General) And did you, so far as you know yourself, when you were present, make him any promise of any kind?
"Answer: (Wills) No sir.
"Question: (Attorney General) With respect to what was to be done with him?
"Answer: (wills) No sir.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, et Al.
"Question: (Attorney General) Who indicated to him that he might wish to plead guilty?
"Answer: (Wills) Mr. Donegan.
"Question: (Attomey General) Mr. Donegan?
"Answer: (Wills) He talked to the defendant.
"Question: (Attorney General) And what did he say to him with reference to if he would plea what would happen, what was told him exactly?
"Answer: (Wills) as I recall the substance, he was told that if he appeared in Federal Court and entered his plea of guilty and be sentenced along with the other defendants, that after a period of about six months, efforts would be made to get a Presidential Warrant, or that he would get a Presidential Warrant -- a Presidential Pardon."
"Question: (Attorney General) Just what did you sty to him that you would do if he did certain thingsp did you promise him anything?
"Answer: (Wills) I promised him nothing.
"Question: (Atiorney deneral) Did anybody promise him anything?
"Answer: (Wills) Yes sir. Mr. Donegan, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 27, told defendant Dasch that he would be indicted und appear before a Pederal Court, that at that time he should enter his plea of guility, or if he entered his plea of guilty and he was sentenced to prison along with the others, that through the F.B.I. a Presidential Pardon would be obtained for him."

On 7-20-42 SA Traynor tentified before the Military Commission as follows:
" 0 Mr. Traynor, when the proposal was made to Mr. Dasch that a plea be entered, coupled with the probable duration of his incarceration of six months, undoubtedly the F. B. I. did not consider that he was guilty with the se other people, did it?
"A We knew very definitely he was guilty with the other people-- that there was violation of the law-because he had

Memorandum for Mr. Be Imont
Re: George John Dasch, Et Al.
participeted therein.
"Q Do you mean to tell this Comission that in the estimation of the F. B. I., six months' incarceration was a suitable punishment for a man who was guilty-- equally guilty-with these other defendants?
"A There was nothing ever said that he would be incarcerated for only six months.
"0 Do you mean by that that there was nothing said by you?
"A I know of nothing atd by anybody that he would be incarcerated for only six months.
"Q You have not been present in the courtroom while the testimony was given, I take it?
"A No, sir."

Masnorundum for Mr. Belisont
ne: OXORGS JOHA CASCH, EY AL.

## DExATB:

 one of the aight subtects in thas asae, and published by Robert H*
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## PUETISHER

"Litertary Mardet Placo" for $1959-1960$ Lists the offiecrs
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On $9-30-36$, formar conflenental Intoxmant $\square$ actidad that while on Hobort trosxite had nothing to co With commaists, they have uned mazine pudilohed Ey hin, "Fravel," to let worthy oomredon who are uritors plak up some aui ok monsy by placine motieles in thit mageino. (61-7566-110g)

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 urittof by famer Shtom Tract and Leon Turrou. (62-29324)
 1942 listed one Robart $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{s}}$. Nobride as among thousends of dietinguizhee Amorlonne" who hat protestec arrosta in joklahom for oximinal syndicalian. (61-10123-297)

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Memoxandum for Me. Belment RE: GEOREX JOLI NASCH, 5 AL.

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 71-1660. He was Indl ofed 1 , thet offente $9-6-45$ but the
 inforvation regarding the othor otifinen was loostod in Bureau 122es.

On 5-25-59, Conrtentine Saxedin, eattor, Robert M. MeBride Cquppiry, veroto ter information on the Detioh case in view of the contompintred pebliantion of book on the onse. His request was refued Sy Bulet $6-4-59$. Seredin wes not identifiable in Butiles. (71-1660-218)

## Coverxts maox

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 by the Fisy, and the aredit given the Jit tor gugoesaful2y failing the abotage ampdition. It then nitu if the Thi apseryed this oredit, we Dathen one of the great hween of Verlit Nat II or a ocmard who leaked the ceayege to attompt his miterion, and hat the FABI done justise to Dateh.

## Steton 2 - The Landans




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 did not oomplete the prooens of boomstas at. s. aitisen in 1939
 mothar to obtain better epplesment. It olatus that the fint regime imptrated mim altheugh he worked for the oormin gevervment



Mamarandur For Mr. Relmont


In prove to metrim to America and that he intonded from the start to oause the riseion to falk. He olaive thit upen mrsivine in How Yoris ha we in no hurry to report to Wankington boonus ho had the wiation somplataly undar oontrol and folt that he should tive the other san, inoludint the group landing in Florica, a chance to zive chatsolvas up.

Paceb $71-72$.
Jach statos that while proparing for the sabotage miagion. apparantiy 点n the Spint of 1942. whe Oarmana let hix
 cetection to the pat.

## Gomant:

case in winh ths anvets warg wete in Jume, 294. On pege 40

 statament

## Page 111:

 washingtion with him when he cars to Wamingtom to report the anbatare miseion to the Government to insure that tha Govarmant fid not use hix and then rrop him te be thought it would bo oasy for the Fex to chook on him and find that he wat not a hazi.

## Companta

Frien to the tim Dmeoh tirst conteated the ret, our filng ontained allegatione receited in March, 194, thet basoh hat loft tho U. 8 . for Eusila to stury ecumantin or for fopionas training. Daesed on sauch - allagetions, an inveatiagtion hat bonn mede by the New Fork Police hopartrant at our request and no additionn partinant information daveloped. (99-102e8d-461)

## Mororandum for Mr. Belmont



In aonnection with cheaking on hasoh after bo was in ouatocy. one indiviounal in Sen Franolico did tate that ramen had apokon of ilitlar as blesing. (50-10288-314) In a lettor to hie w1 is, 7-15-45. Demeh etated thet he returned to oermany in 1941 bocases the trip atrorded him an opportuatty to eee kuata and he wan willing to zo back to Garway not to mime this chance, although roturning to Gerrowy wat inviting autate for a stan of his politicel sonviations, piylosophy of Mife and sense of right and wrone. ( $90-10288-3,364$ ) Shent Petor Burger, the other eurvivite: sabotaur, reeohod the point in 1943 where ho


Facat 214 - 11 s
Fasch atata that wustr subgentad he make his Intontions


青his was the nate ot sabotage misaton, tons men of which had
 and that ho woule nppoex at the washington office or the EHI in a fow bays to ive a till topors. rhe Agent rade no moport to Wagninetar:

Gomanat:


 aco une was leaving toe tagnengton on Thureday or Priday and would
 to make reogzt of the ract that he had dalled and to notity fakialngton that he was oorains. SA Fowhortor wroto a reworanoum Lor the illo. (90-10208-27. 2139)

E6292 117 - 112 :
Dasch statas ho we rollowiny sebold' axame in going to the Fri but that before he let fow Xork. Eurger gugestec that promps thoy shoule report to the military authorttiea and that


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## Comentiti





 the tratascript of the trial. (90-10230-1773)

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 from ittor in the hope that it would be wed bowned his ofroat. caore John razah."

## Compant:














##  <br> 

for thair paypose, but te be ueed to ilst thaly wasis" algned
 (98-10288-2139, 2032) Erteh turned thin mower over to the FPBI on $6-25-42$ twe the sotrat mpount of mones in at posisosion winderentmed to be (t2,550. $(98-10268-2239)$

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 the austody of the Wer in wathingturtat Iow yaxk and the trial and convietion of the olght sabetomil.

Plet 127-131 and 133-134:
Dasch ataten that he mpent ofgt ong tatating a 265 page tetatoment in the presence of Mr. Inde max me. mrapor and that she Johnatone and Wille were enthited to gaved hin. Ho etarted with 1939 and grve a ocmpletw ohmonolegien review giving the facte at culokiy ae he could roeall then, apt oniy of the abotige anas but also of othor hasi plotit bat lifgh of Inan to
 the pagen of his statmont, he noted that seme of them ware not olaar but the Agente braniod aide his commots.

## Cgrennt:

Desch started dictating his atatemont ot 254 bypom written pages on $t-19 m 42$ and aignad 10 th $6-25-42$. BA Traynor wan prosent during the ontire poriod and an Betur to Jomatone and Horval D. Willevere prosent during geme of his distation and won he road the shatoment, corrocted 2 t in hif om manduesting

 (dieteted $6-20-h 2)$, Dech tiked if he woeld bre the opperturity to racet Mr, Ladd and Mr. Beover. (98-10280-128 and 2139 and oepy of etctument)

Wemorandur for Mr. Belnont RE: GEOROX JOKW MSCR, ET AL.

Page 127:
Tasoh states that he brought the atory of the sevotage wianion to the PBI but Buxgar loanted the other aix aboteurs for the FEI, 5 iving thom the derestest of Heinek and tuirin and the hoite and plans of the others.

## Comanat:

Surger wain loonted in Hew Foric City through intormation from Dasoh and Richard Quirin and Helmet Harm Heinck wore loostec throwin aurvillane of Burger. somare fonn Karling was locatad throuth murveillance of oonthat nimed in feerot writing on handierohitit in the poesoamion of Dateh and Herner Thial wh located through a eurveillance of Karling. Hermann Heubauer was lontified by theoh and located fhrough urvillenvea In Chloago. Harbort Bappt we loantified through intormation frow rason and Korline and loanted by eurvoillancas in Chicago. (98-10286-2139)
 of tho book in that C ineh is not attompting to take the axedit In this inmtance. This may be tue to a dealre by ramoh to avolc rataliation againat him in Germany for the dathe of the efx executec saboteure.

Page 129
Dasoh staten that the thin hancicerohier with bis contant on it in soeret ini an ons of tho ifret thinge sivan the PBI but he oould not reanll the fowmula iar developing it. Pinally the Laboratory oistoverect the solution which worked.

## Comment:

ramoh turnat ovar this banderchtef on $6-19-42$ but olainad to bo unable to reoall ths focmula necongary to bring out the aooret writing. He dalayse for about 40 hours in acviaine that amonia fumos wors to ba used. (98-10206-2139 ane 3370)

Momorencluz for Mr. Belmont
RE: CEORGE Jom MASCH

Pacos 212-13:
rash statos, in diacuacing his orizinal intorrogation by tho NBI, that the information he fusnithed regariang submarinos was of enormoun valua to the Yevy thmt Arwy and Mevy intollisonch wen thankec hin for tha information he gave them and that Wavy mae particularly bappy whon ho was aile to point out the type of cod saching used on the Garman suburine on which he ceme to tan U.S.

## Caxuent:

"asch was not interviowes by Arxy and hiavy reprosantatives durine his intarrogetion in washington. (Copp of atatement) on 11-19-i42, Iasch whe interviowed by Burenu Agents and a roprosontatise of the Buroal of Frieons at tanbury, connectiout. He was ahown a ciphor sachins to geo if it ua similax to the one on the subzarins on whion he cems to the U.8. and gtated thet it was. This inforestion was iurnisheo the Mavy by bulet. ( $90-10280-2,20$ )

## P8ag 232:

Desoh atates that Traynor, Lede and he hac a number of oonvorsation which were not shace a part of the record on how to handle thinge so the Hesis die not learn of his role in the collapse of the mbotage misaion, that the trial of the other gabotours was discumed and that he was told there had been no decision on how hould fit in the pieture but that they at no thexs bugested he would be tried for a orime.

## Compont:

The IILe Indicates only two contacts by Tasch with Br. Lecid ane no alacuations auch as thoas alleged by Dameh. On $6-25-4,2$, be was taken to Mr. Ledd's offloo in orfor that be wight gee ir. Lacc before solng to fin Yoric City. tht that timo raseh asked Mr. Lade If bo had reat all of Iasch's "atatit and wat told ha had not. (98-10288-356) On 3-12-12, Mx. Lace and Mr. Mraynor interviewoc Fach at the "fatriot of Colmbia fail. Ho promiaen were mado to hite but it waie pointed out to him thet he ought to atesh hiverlic

Momarander for Mr. Belmont

to sarvink 30 yeaw and the anything bettef would own at arpriae and be sould foll betcor therefor. This was fer hit owviction. $(96-10260-144)$

On $6-2 y-12$. in the pretumpe of sinvilis and johnetone, SA Traynor anviese freb hbet the worst be ould expect would be that ha woule be santanoed at ware the other mabotoura and thet the beat woulo bo that after we hec been suoceatiul in loaking at all remification of the gase he would be released and placec in touch with parsons who deal with propaganda. Fraynor intomed
 but he dic not wht rasoh to feal thet ho had mede hira any promees. (93-10288-1361)

## Penge 132, and 135:

Tason tates that be wes assured by Ladd and Traynor thet hit nasa or pioture would not appear in the nowapapery but
 carrited a fuli-page picture of hif.

## Gomanat:

 rere gitan bix. Thore wore disoustions with Dasoh regeroing attompting to protect him and his folily ircom retaliation by the Germent by opvoxing up his part in the approhmanton of the other aboteure. (78-10298-128)

## Fan 122

Masoh states that he wa promised by Ladd and Traynor that they would ot he wit releated from internment in Bermuda as soon at posesting

## Comgent:

The I'le soas not indionte any anoh fouranees. On
 Johnatong and wilis in vow York the mastion of his wif who was

Memorendum for Mr. Bolzont RS: GSOROE JOLI NASCK, 2 AL.

Intarned in Baquade Donegan told hid thet mo thould not oonaiser
 uould onis aroue the mapicions of the drwand and thit appropxinto voatidertition could bo juten te thie uiter ho had
 had been wese to to mis futura acesvinke. (98-10283-1361)

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Fanch taten that he aread to go to New Xork frow Wachineton in oregr bhat soue of the othor mabotoura who were not biking woule zeallza all ware in ountody ond the miesion was
 anc waivar of a bearinge that thore wen no dooument ar publio
 In Hisw Yown.

## Comanat

The ille doa not incitante that Defola wis romoved to
 this btep was taken to protact hin by treeting him the ame as the other peisoners mat not dieclosing his contadte with the EMI. (90-10288-128) However, when tasch inter ghanget hia nind and did not pload guizty at the tial, thitaots regardis his oontacte With the JgI in Webington ank New Yozk were breught ont fully at bis trial (95-10268-1773)

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 of 解 Johntone, ABAC ponezan and powsibly 3A Wilia, told his thet in orefer to fool the mazis it would be geosasary for hik to to twiec with the other abobourw; that the \#azle muat not line out about the tipoote irom him anc timt he mut plend guility but within gix monthe after the triml be would reeelve fuil Prasidential pardon. Daech stato that he agrowa to pland guilty at this sine.



## Conrentis



 AIPTArentit at thit tine ane we ant to the attention of tha
 he aould be given appopriate copaldorationt or (2) that ive so into sowxt, plead guity tnd bo montoneod to prison and attar


 u1th tho uncoxttancing that effortif woale bo wade to obtaini.




Fgen 135:



 Donsgan tole min that he hen mething to do with it nac the sume want with the agresment he hat ratohed ulth memyom. Imech allagas
 Found hive thorn in mis sise later on ho ooxle blame the etayt of It in the wey Donegan hanclac ben fint rawning.

## Conment:





 part in the effair. rasch miced about laver anc wat tole that


Minorandum sor Mr, Bolment REI OROROE JONS DABES, 矿 AL.

On 7-1-42, Dech requottod to seo AsAC Domegan moghting his
 by formor Lediatant Dixeetere Comnolley and maile. Mr. Connelley told Danch that he wal boing held to appans betore a oeart or tribunal. Dewoh olaimed that ho had comalttet wis arime and Mr. Connelleg told him that ho waik guility of cmaing into the country with the mabotowre and boing in the ocmiter iliegaliy. Bameh meated that he would not teatify for tho Copeyment and wais arumbat beliigerent in his attituce. ( $90-10008-2362$ )

Yares 2 h 3 - 247 and 167
Dasch statell thet arter the sabotewes wore returned to Wahington, he wet with the then Attomey gemazal Franois C.
 Mr. Hoever, Major Genorel Myron C. Crmer, Diterter apmemi Albert L. Cox, and one other officar. Biddye colcod him to plead guilty although both Bldole and the platutery told him thay know he vall not guility. Daceh acked Hx. Dower it the agrommont with traynor milil ateed and mal told that it ofd although Mr. Hoovar dealined to specify whet the mgretmont maet. Daliah dealined to plead guilky and requested a lawyar. a day or two Litor, Mr. Hoover fialted him and told him not to wexxy and that he would set that a good lawyer wal appainted for him. Detioh ellegon that he next maw Mr. Hoover juit after the trial had ponoluced in the Dopartment of Justice buildinge Deadh allegoe that he anlled to the Director, "Mr. Hoover, eren't you really manamed of yoursolf9 An FBI Agent melkimg nearoy otruak him on the faco and knooked hire to the flocm.

 Dreoter ainvin ind former Impeatar ownow thet ho bad beon hore (Namington) over moth mitho Direetar hile not oven tpokon to him. (98-10288-2210) Thile talking to tit tumor on 10-29-42. Rateh itated that ho hid teen Wr. Hoover tulet and mat given to
 givon regarding the ene alleged meatinge. (98-10288-2134)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont RE: GSORGE JOR DMSOH, ET AL.

## Page 1513

Dash etatez that today, 15 years later, the record of the trial of the saboteurs rerains a closely guarded secret.

## Gomment:

On 11-8-45, the Attornoy General released to the prose a summary of the traneoript of the trial of the sabotourein including the fact that Dasoh contacted the FBI. This eurmary was aocompanied by a tatement whioh axplified information regarding Dasch's telophone aill to the New York Offiee and his oontact with the FBI in Washington. A note on the ammary of the transcript indicated thit the complete transoript was available in Room 5119 of the Department for review. (98-10288-3512 and 3529)

## Page 157.

Dasch states that the FBI Agent in Mew York who had taken the first oall from him testifiod that Dasob had made throats against the 8.8. and that the Agent had tossod his notes in the wastebasket.

## Comment:

The file does not ountain a tranacript of the testimony of gA Mowhortor. The information pocordec regarding this call doos not indicate throats by Dasch und does indicats that he wrote memorandum for the file. (98-10280-27 and 2139)

## Page 1572

Dasoh states that former Attorney General Biddle never mentioned the $\$ 80,000$ which Dasch turned over to the FBI in Washington.

## Corment:

Our ilis doos not contain a transoript of the trial but does indiceto that shs Wills and Traynor tostified regarding the $\$ 82,550$ turned over by Dasch the FBI. ( $96-10288-2080$ and 3512)

Memorendue for Nr. Belumt


Pate $257:$
 that they arweatec his in Few Yayi city ane that he hat made
 preatint when ho diotatoci his orlalnal report. Thoy die not


## Comennat


vath whe hatt sn pateative oustody in wamingtion
 whora he wat fhon hald in actul pirgionl trreatro tho pertinont




 portions of it. SAn Johnetons guc vills had been prepent when
 rond and approvac the antira etatemt. (98-10e38-2139) SA W111s


 not tostify at she tatal. (95-10288-1773)

Pan家 $259:$
 wan onv proeuced at the trinl at his insistonoa after the
 Bidele and bhat whils it was baine read over a period a* two sull bay the Attornay Gonoral anc Mr. Heover envad bhemblyea tha mbarrasumant of listening to it by lauving the roon.

## Cosgent

Oux file eqes not oentain cranseript oit the trit yor uny recare of thote in attencanco atah day. A tmumoript



the Atterner Ganemi had objeoted to the piatias of Dachis thatement in the reoord to on atterpt by the dotonte to got Inte the reante a colictarving taytmont to the dofonge mould net be oprpilice to pit the cootunt on the mtime. (98-102882002)

Tase 169
Danoh allegen that in Deecember, 1945, Forman Themax, whe had taken an intorett in the meth, wrote Ure, Dacoh that John Fiverty of the OIVII ISpariter Oni on had ditcomaed the onse with one of the ohiefs of thit FSI. Pincesty had boom tolic that Dasoh's argmente wore fully proconted to the ocrelicion. His conduot adifited two interypefintiena of pupehts aetivities, the one givon by pach and the other that ho mele a leit mimate ohange in plans tue to fonr and dentaeted the jel, whi oh was the intimepretetion aeoopted by the coumisalion.

## Sorment

 with the Bureau. In a 10tter to Th Sureau 4-12-46, Torman Thema. gtated that he undorutood that the tourt had hold that Daschis roluntary oonfoanion mat inapired by four buty fid not indi oate whore he heazobtained suah information. (98-10268-3573)

## 

In this wootton Dacoh dimoussot hit yerlod in primon, hie ropatriation to Germany in 1948, hie difitouitien in Germany wise that time and the offorts of Dach and hil wife to offeot hil return to the United states.

Page 176-177:
Dagoh allegen that mortiy after the trial PBI Agente Finited him and wanted him to tostify in triale of the perreae involved with the aboteura. He rofued asd without nif teatimony, the Goverrasent man unble to make troason ohargol etiak againet thene people.

Mumoranden $\mathbf{Z o p}$ Mr. Dolmpat net Osonex Jont Dator, Ex At.

## Gomaxt:

On 8-17-42, SAn C. F. Lanhan mat D. L. Traynor told Desob that we might wat him to teatify tit future trisis and he



 HI peacmmonded that he not be uned te witmens. (98-10298-2175, 2227)

## 1-98.177:

Easoh statec that he continuod te cive saformation
 Dut chat mpen the Fix kid dedided that ho end lurger hed boen gqueeted dry thoy were tranolerwed to hthantin.

## grement


 Weming ton mad Eendury, but aleo ater ho and Eupger hot been

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 tranfore wore at the theoretion of the Drectu of Prinome. although yo efd point out objeotiont to thair belng ocntinod in ilentmat. (98-10258-2223: 2240. 2497 and 2712)

Pate 182 - $185:$
raseh etratel that in Rovomber. 1945; the then attornog Gonmel Fom clark relemeted an mecount ol tre ense which inoluded an colanowladgent that Datoh mad voluntarily gone te the FhI and
 plature of that pregeture and that ho oould ant ingeine ony the

 frea the "fon Iowi Dally llewer of $11-9-45$ athetng that thore were
 x-garding the mitarisl te be relenced.



## Coment:

On 11-8-4 4 , the Departwant releanet to the pross a aumany ai tha trantoript of the trinl of the thboteuxt. This aumary incicated that the complato tomographic tranacipt of the the frial wan atrilable for rovion in koon 3119 of bhe

 carthim changes. By letter to the Attorney Generni 1L-7-4, wh pointad out that na hat been Intomed that ropremontativa of
 reviand and that it wan miontrmate that the witarial hed deen handiod in guch mamar by the Dopartiont. 呈t the tise the

 restruing Laconts telephone anil to tho Mon Kork oriloe and his oonten with tho FEI in Hasinington. $190-10266 \mathrm{~m}, 310,3512,3517$ and 3529)

Pead 122:
Tatoh states that while onanging erains in Chicago In 2940 at the tima he we boing sent Fram Letvonuorth to hew York
 plast.

## comenty

The file of this osse does not indionte that the FIT boverad Iwebiz travel through chionzo.

## Yace 2292

Tasob state that on $4-24-54$ tat wrote to dr. Roaver.


 latter.

Memorandum for Mr. Bainent


Comment:
Thif latter iron Desoh was not anavozed in Viow of his attitude and aetivities ainoe his return to Gemmeny. (98-102883763)

## Fage 233:

Dasch states thet his wife (apparentiy in 1955) wrote to a variety of Government offiaials in his bobalf but Mr. Hoover never anmwered her letter.

Comment:
By letter 7-7-55, Mra. Dasoh furnished the Bureau a oopy of a letter to the Frealdent ditad $7-7-55$. Her letter was not acknowledged in view of the clatis being made by her and Deach. (98-10288-3794)

## Page 235:

Dash ttates that on 5-10-56 Hoxman Thomaa wrote Mrs. Datah that he had seen apretty high wp FBI man" and had been told that some of the people, tet least in the FBI, were angry beoauso Desoh oriticized the U.S. in the communiat zone of Gemmany.

## Comment:

Morman Thoman oonforred with Mr. E. B. Wohols on 4-28-56 and mentioned his interest in the Dasoh oase. Mr. Hiohols told Thomas thet Dasoh had boen sentenoed to be exeouted, that the Director hed reocrmended lenkeney, that Daseh'm sentenoe had boen commuted when he was deported, end that Dach lamediately went to the Ruasian zone (at Gemmany). Ho maked thoman if thin wera the type of person that he was trying to get into the V.8, (90-10288-33) A drait of a review of The FBI Story by Eoman thomas, obtained by Mr. Michols about 1-24-57, indiastes that memas was told by the Dopartment of Jumtioe that it had deniad further consideration to Dasch bectuse he hed publicly complained about the U.S. In East Germany. (62-20767-35)


# Office Memomndum . unite sta covennuent 

TO
The Director
date November 27, 1959
from : A. Posen a
subject : ROGER TOUHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

## EYMORTIT

"The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan has been rupinval at the Bureau. It contains several references to the FBI, the most merchant of which contain allegations by Touchy that the FDI man responsible for Ms an mi trfuries incurred in 1933. The book is beinically an attempt to establish 3 as an manat bootlegger and a person victimized by a Chicago police cant in because of his activities in the bootlegging business. The charges Touhy mex male against the FBI prompted the Bureau to request Chicago Office to theroechily review all references to this matter. Chicago Office teletypes of 11-84 ami 23-50 indicate charges unfounded. Interrogation of Touhy by a doctor in 1834 reflected no charges or complaints by Touhy regarding his back. Touhy hae history of nervous condition and palsy. In civil suit against Director and ot here in 1952, Touhy charged a conspiracy to deprive him of constitutional rights, bat made mo mention of any physical abuses. Facts regarding physical condition al Touts set forth. Warden, Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, nlinois, has complete physical record of Touhy during his long confinement, including $\mathbf{Z}$-rays, which he will heap if Bureau so desires. Believed advisable to retain these records.

Only 10,000 copies of Touhy's book printed to be retailed at \$4. 50. nut believed bout will be reprinted. Any public statements refuting Touhy's chary weld only serve to inflame this matter. Request for retractions from phathar ex liam National Broadcasting Company (as result of film clip shown on pore tarpumy chow, 11-24-50, wherein Tony claimed that appal injury resulted Mri wing weal revive this matter. Radio report last night indicated


Imelemare Telex tope cut "I 27-59

NOT RECORDED 133 DEC 31959

Rouen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touchy

RECOMMENDATIONS:
(1) That no public statement be issued refuting Touhy's allegations for reasons indicated above.

(2) That the attached teletype be sent to the Chicago Office instructing that office to request the Warden of the Stateville Penitentiary to retain all medical records and X-rays of Touhy.


Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

## DETAILS

This memorandum is submitted in response to the Director s inquiries concerning allegations made by Touhy in his book, "The Stolen Years," as to mistreatment by FBI Agents.
"THE STOLEN YEARS" BY ROGER TOUHY:
The Bureau has obtained a copy of "The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan. This book contains several direct references to the FBI on pages 33, $40,46,47,113,118-122,124-125,128,193,226,254,261$, 264 and 266. The majority of the references to the FBI are general in nature; however, the mentions of the FBI on pages 118-122 and 228 are pertinent.

On pages 118-122, Touhy relates the series of events following the collision of his car with a telephone pole in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in the Summer of 1933, which culminated with the charges against him and his associates for the kdopaping of William Hamm, Jr., in Saint Paul, Minnesota. Touhy relates that after having been taken from Elkhorn to Chicago in connection with the investigation, he was returned to Elkhorn where warrants charging the kidnaping of Hamm were read, and that following this the Government took him and his associates in chains from Elkhorn to the county jail at Milwaukee. He makes general references to physical and mental abuse as well as a claim that he was not permitted to consult with an attorney. Srecthe, the following paragraphs are quoted:
ant inw the jail in excellent physical shape. When I came out, I was 25 pounds lighter, three vertebrae in my upper spine were fractured and weven of my teeth had been knocked out. Part of the FBPs rehabilitation-of prisomers system, I supposed. All of the men who gave me the treatment were strangers to me.
"They questioned me day and night, abused me, beat me up and demanded that I confeas the Hamm kidnaping. Never was I allowed to reat for mere than half an hour. If I was asleep when a team of interrogators arrived at ny call, they woald alug me around and bang me against the wall. I trained myself to alem. for 20 minuten, and be on my feet for the questioners."

## Rosen to Director Memorandum

Re: Roger Touhy
Touhy next refers to this alleged mistreatment on page 226 of his book in his narration of the difficulties of the time he apent in prison, claiming that his "souvenirs from the F. B. I. boys--spinal injuries--gave me hell. The prison doctors made $X$ rays and sent the plates to Chicago to be read by experte,"

Touhy's book in general appears to be an effort to free himself of the stigma of kidnaper. He engages in a recital of evtimis of his early life and how he was drawn into the bootlegging racket. He admits he was not a saint and nlaims that he never kidnaped, killed, robbed or stole and did not associate knowingly This where, although he accepted such people as unavoidable evils in connection with his union friends and their fight against the Capone mob. Touhy would have hip reader believe that he was an "honest" bootlegger who made a quality beer during prohibition days and endeavored to market his product in $2 s$ a legitimate manner as was possible under the prohibition laws. He relates various incidents whereby he incurred the enmity of Al Capone and members of his gang, which he would have the reader belleve eventually led to his being convicted of the kddnaping of John (Jake the Barber) Factor. It is also alleged that this was furthered because he incurred the enmity of former Chicago Police Captain Dan Gilbert when he embarrassed Gillbert during prohibition days.

Touhy presents in his book various arguments that the kidnaping of Factor was actually a hoax engineered by Factor in the futherance of his efforts to avoid extradition to England where he was wanted as a swindler, and that Touhy was brought into the case because of the enmity of Dan Gillbert. All of these arguments have been repeatedly aired by Touhy in his efforts to win release through court action during the past years and found by the courts to be without substantiation.

## TOUHY'S PHYBICAL CONDITION:

As indicated above, Touhy had made the allegation that his back was injured by FBI Agents when they had him in custody in 1933.

It will be recalled that a film clip of Touhy being interviewed on his release on parole from prison was shown on NBC's Dave Garroway "Today" ahew on the morning of November 24, 1959. In connection with his future plans, Teutry made reference to his "physical condition" and indicated the FBI was reaponable for his apinal indury. He sald he did not know who the Agent was who was remponafle and added, "They don't introduce themselven when they are alugedy yous"

## Roean to Director Memarandum

Re: Roger Touhy
HE FACTS:
In response to a Bureau request, the Chicago Office submitted a teletype on November 24 which indicated that a thorough review by the Chicago Office of the Hamm kidnaping case, the Factor kddnaping case, the Touhy escape file and other Touhy files to date has turned up only the following with reference to Touhy's physical condition.

A Chicago report dated 11-1-33 captioned 'William Sharkey, with aliases, et al; John Factor--Victim; Kidnaping" indicates Touhy admitted that he has the same nervous ailment which afflicted his brother Thomas (page 92 of Chicago report). In Chicago letter to Birmingham Office dated 12-2-33, it was stated that a doctor told a postal inspector that Thomas Touhy has palsy. In a memorandum dated 10-26-42, which apparently was a press release in connection with the escape of Roger Touhy, et al. from the Stateville Penitentiary on 10-9-42, described Touhy as having "tendency to jiggle his head nervously as he talke because of a one broken vertebrae." A memorandum in the Chicago tille of the Touhy case reflects an int erview of Touhy on 12-30-42 by Special Agents R.J. Driscoll and J. F. Hennessey, in which Touhy refused to answer questions because the FBI had mistreated him while in Federal custody in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Special Agent Driscoll, presently assigned to Chicago Office, advises that Touhy refused to enlarge this statement.

On October 24, 1952, Touhy filed a civil suit against the Director and others for $\$ 1,500,000$ in damages, charging a conspiracy to deprive him of certain constitutional rights. In his complaint, Touhy made no mention of any physical abuse.

By teletype dated November 25, 1959, the Chicago Office indicated a further search of the files of that office located a copy of a letter from Touhy to his wife, in which Touhy stated, "I am feeling all right and my nerves are settled." (19.53)

Chicago report dated 2-15-34 in the John Factor kdinaping case mentioned that Touhy was given a mental examination in Cook County. A copy of the report of this examination made on December 7, 1933 reflects the followist:
"To the question, 'You are feeling all right?', Touky replied, 'All right.' Asted 'No complaints at all,' he said, 'No.' When asked, 'No

## Rosen to Director Memorandum Re: Roger Touhy

operations or injuries,' Touhy answered, 'No. itt He stated he had no physical complaints, headaches or dissiness, but he is naturally nervous. The examiner, Br. Harry D. Hoffman, Director of Behavior Clinic of Criminal Court of Cook County, Dlinois, found no cranial nerve involvement, muscular power normal, and no signs of any abrasions or contusions. He noted that Touhy constantly gnawed his teeth and had marked tremor of facial muscles.

A review of Touhy's medical history at Stateville Penitentiary on November 25, 1050, disclesed that Touhy's first complaint of the spine was made on Miy 3, 1934, when an X-ray showed old chip fractures of the fifth and aixth cervieal vertchrae. On the same date, a notation was made that spasmodic contraction of facial and nevk muscles is due to old trauma or infary. In an interThew whth the prison psychiatrist on May 6,1945 , the medical histery report shows that Tonhy said that "he had fractured neck gince I been arrested, wix weeks tortare. There was fracture about one or one and one-half inches long. Where there is dampness in air, I can feel it. I had a head twitch five or six years ago but it has improved." The psychiatrist was impressed that Touhy was a clever initridual, though not too bright intellectually but with a native shrewdness used often to get an advantage. It is also indicated that although Touhy was inclined to exaggerate his symptoms, he had some basis for neck symptoms. X-rays showed he has osteo arthritis or cervical spine which undoubtedly produces pain in dampness.

On November 10,1953 , in an $X$-ray request, Touhy claimed his back was fractured in 1933. The X-ray finding was minimal osteo arthritic lipping of bodies of cervical vertebrae. Medical progress reports in 1957 and 1959 show no injuries.

Warden Ragen of Stateville Penitentiary has offered to have the prison physician submit a medical report on Touhy if the Bureau desires one and will retain the X-ray pictures if the Bureau needs them. Normally, the X-rays are deatroyed after a prisoner is discharged.

ORSTRVATIONS:
A check of the criminal record of Touky matutrised th the 3mathon-

 for penaesaion of a machdie gun. Aside from the arrest of Touhy and his gang

## Pomen to Director Memorandum Res Roger Touhy

for the Hamm and Factor kidnapings, there is little in Bureau files showing the early background of Touhy which could be used to show the public this individual's true character.

Since there is no basis in fact for Touhyes complaint about physical injury and since only 10,000 copies of this book have been printed to retail at $\$ 4.50$ and which will probably not be reprinted, it is belleved advisable to tate no direct action in publicly refuting Touhyts allegations. To do so would again atir up this controversy and provide fodder for the press. It is believed that any request for a retraction from the National Broadcasting Company or a retraction from the publisher of "The Stolen Years" would only serve to add to the public interest in this book.

It was noted on an NBC radio program last night which carried a report emanating from Chicago that Touhy is again responsible for "bootlegging." The commentator based this comment on the fact that John Factor has publicly announced he intends to sue the publisher of Touhy's book for the libelous and slanderous statements it contains. As a result, according to the commentator, the book dealers bave put the book under the counter and are now "bootlegging" it.

The ubservations and recommendations set forth in this memorandum are concurred in entirel: ov the Crime Records Division.

Director, FBI (62-33413)

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMUNBM
BY DAVLO A. SIANNON
SECURITY MATTER - C
ReBulet dated 8/11/59, above caption.
Disregard request in relet to obtain copy ef captioned book. Book obtained locally.

AMB: nji
(7)

NOTE: See memo Sullivan to Mohr dated 11/30/59 captioned "The Decline of American Communism" by David A. Shannơ; Book Reviews" AMB:amI. $5 \%$ 年采 1894
$\qquad$ M~... RDED 178 DEC 1959

Legal attache, London
January 18, 1960
1-yellow file copy
Director, FBI (62-46855)
2-Original \& copy
1-Section tickler
1-J.S. Johnson, 331, OPO
1-A. M. Butler

| THE STORY OF LS. RTRUSHCHOV'S VISIT TO TEL U. W, A., SEPTEMBER |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

CENTKAL RESEAKCH MATTEF
According to information carried in New Times, Vol. 1, (1-6-60) an English translation of captioned book will be available soon. Book is published by the State fublishers of Folitical Literature, Moscow, 1959.

You should be alert for Einglish translation of captioned book, and forward two copies of the translation to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, when available.



Origin
The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, to serve as a focal point of information concerning book reviews at the Seat of Government and to eliminate duplication in the purchases of books and the number of reviews being conducted.

Scope of Responsibility
The responsibilities of the newly established Desk cover: (1) recommendations concerning books to be ordered for review, (2) recommendations concerning the Division which should conduct the review, and (3) maintenance of records of book review assignments pending, completed reviews, and other information pertinent to each review.

## Adequacy of Instructions

On January 21, 1959, a memorandum was prepared for all Bureau officials and supervisors which set forth instructions concerning the handling of reviews and manner in which they were to be coordinated by the Book Review Control Desk. A follow-up memorandum was prepared for all Division heads on February 24, 1959, emphasizing the need for all supervisors to be alerted to and to familiarize themselves with the instructions. In November, 1959, the instructions were incorporated in the Supervisors' Manual. CDB:aml
(6)

1 - Section tickler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Miss Butler


1-C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Belmont

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

## Control

A main control file (62-46855) was established to maintain record of all book reviews. This is checked monthly to insure that all Bureau supervisors handling reviews are complying with existing instructions. A card index system is maintained concerning each review showing the title, author, official who ordered review, Section to which review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for a period of one year to resolve inquiries. Tickler copies of reviews conducted are maintained 60 days for reference purposes.

In regard to the purchase of books, the final decision, of course, rests with the Administrative Division which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

## Reviews Coordinated

During 1959, a total of 46 books was requested by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-three books were reviewed and three retained for reference. Another 29 books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, five of which were reviewed and 24 deemed only of value for retention as reference material. At the present time, eight book reviews are in the process of being done, and one book is on order for review. It is interesting to note that in 1959, the Domestic Intelligence Division did 29 book reviews, 21 of which were done by the Central Research Section.

Over-All Value
The operation of the Book Review Control Desk is of value in that it:

1. Permits immediate determination as to whether anyone at the Seat of Government has done or is in the process of doing a book review
2. Eliminates duplication of purchases of books for review as well as duplication of reviews
3. Enables Seat of Government personnel to quickly obtain copies of book reviews for reference

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

## Cost of Operation

The establishment of the Desk has not added any significant cost to the Bureau's operations. The work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Further Action
The Central Research Section will continue to closely evaluate the work of the Book Review Control Desk to be alert for further streamlining procedures in its operation. At present, no changes are deemed to be warranted. In six months, another status report will be submitted.

RECOMMENDATION:
For your information.


2-Original \& copy
1 -yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
Lirector, $\mathrm{EI}(62 \operatorname{set} 6) 1$-J.S. Johnson
1-D.J. Hanning
1-E. T. Turner

By Abuurakhiaan frenther
THE JUVLNLLE NNOTGSGENL SLCLTY
By Lr. Milton L. Everen
BCCKREDTL:

You shouldementely obtain the co:y of the boik
 of tower (1), publishedyomener 8,50, by rederick racgen,


You shou aigantmernetiy atter gt to obtin wo coyy

 qew ioris. The rice of thimbobegnt snown.
 by routing sliy marice fur therateston of the central nestarch section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:
Book No. \#1 is being othined for reference for SA E.T. Turner; book No. \#2 is beftw, whthed at the request of SA D. G. Hanning, Crime Record ${ }_{f}$ D

The above books are not a Whetein the Bureau Library nof were they available at S. Kánn Sont wothyany or Brentano's.

AMB:aml
(8)

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
McGuire $\qquad$
Mohr $\qquad$
Parsons $\qquad$
Rosen $\qquad$
Tamm $\qquad$
Trotter $\qquad$
W.C. Sullivan

Tele. Room $\qquad$
Holloman $\qquad$
Gandy

# Author Rates/Premier As Red 'Grave Digger' <br> <br> Star Staff Writer

 <br> <br> By EARL H. VOSS} <br> <br> By EARL H. VOSS
}

Soviet Premier Khrushchev will probably go down in history as the "gravedigger" of the Communist regime in Russia in the judgment of a former colleague now considered the outstanding Soviet emigre authority on Stalinism.
Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov who moved in the highest Bolshevik circles at the time Josef Stalin was grasping power in the Soviet Union, believes with Molotov and Kaganovich that Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign will lead to "suicide."
This is the most starting conclusion in Mr, Avtorkhanov's new book, "Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party, A Stuay in the Technology of Power," to be published tomorrow by Praeger for The Institute for the Study of the USSR

## New Material in Book

Governmental and private experts say it contains some of the most valuable material ever published on the Stalin period. The author presents inside detail and anecdotes never printed before on Stalin's grisly ascent to the Soviet dictatorship and on the various abortive attempts to topple him.
Mr. Avtorkhariov believes that when Mr. Khrushchev split wth Molotov, Kaganovich,
tactics in the post-stalin era, his foes were more correct than he. Mr. Avtorkanov predicts, in effect, the overthrow of the Red regime although he offers no suggestion about a replaceHere are excerpts from his conclusions:

"The Molotov group saw farther and deeper than Khrushchev into the consequences of Khrushchev's campaign against the Stalinist inherttance. They understood only regime likely grave-digger of th too well that the present regime in the USSR could con- perionrushchev's political ex tinue only as a Stalinist regime chapter suggests that this new or perish altogether. It could chapter may turn out to be the and must be corrected and of in the over-long history modernized, but its b and of the regime. So thought Molomethods could not be subjected also my view"." to revision . . . Any criticism of also my view." the Stalinist system and of The author presents new ticularly of the Stalinist meth-inist purges incredible Stalods would lead to suicide. In-inist purges and the factions short, men compelled by the time a for power at the very nature of the regime to lime. A sympathizer with rule as Stalin did could not, Bukharin's group, Mr. Avtorkthe Molotov group believed, opportunities back on a series of condemn Stalin's methods. $|$| other Bolshevik leaders to oust |
| :--- | :--- |

## Saw New Political Life

 'anti-party activities' on the attributable, Mr. Avtorkhanov part of Molotov's group seems Stalin's wife. They attended a to have been not a lust for theoretical school together power (they had enough pow- Khrushchev was invited into r), but a well-founded feaf Stalin's home through this acIn Khrushchev they saw the protege of Stalin.Khrushchev's swift rise was Sther Bolshevik leaders to oust Stalin

Washington Post and $\qquad$ Times Herald
e Washington Daily News
Evening Star
w York Herald Tribune
w York Journal-American ew York Mirror $\qquad$ ew York Daily News
New York Post $\qquad$
The New York Times
The Worker $\qquad$
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date
 Office Memứandum - united states government

то : Mr.A. H. Belmont

date: December 30, 1959

FROM<br>W. C. Sullivan $\|^{\text {e }}$

## subject: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC BOOK REVIEW: THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SCHOOLS BY ROBERT W HVERSEN CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one of series in project financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. Book's purpose is to snow the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since inception of Communist Party, USA, in 1919. Book is actually twofold in scope: first part deals with efforts of communt to use American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes; second ${ }^{\text {m }}$ gives detailed analysis of investigations by congressional committees into conmunist infiltration of American educational system. Author describes methods communists used to gain control of Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers in New York City and use of communist front organizations to attract teachers. Attraction of college youth to communism during 1930's due, according to author, to compound of the depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary communist line. Atnor says congressional investigators inquiring into communist infiltration of schools were aided by "professional or semi-professional-informa Author believes that publicity given by congressional committees to those teachers who had admitted Communist Party membership or had taken 5th Amendment forced school administrators to take action. The author also states this anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legiod and the rural-dominated state legislatures." Aythor claims "the

Enclosure
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1-Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Stanley
1-Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont<br>Re: $\quad$ The Fund for the Republic<br>Book Review: The Communists and the Schools By Robert W. Iversen

anmmunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." Iversen minimizes communist influence on schools and concludes that communists have contributed little or nothing to American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression on educational methods. By implication, book is critical of various aspects of the operation of loyalty-security programs as well as congressional and state investigating committees. Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. Allegation on page 287 that Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in field of Un-American Activities, not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin furnished only copies of Director's speeches and articles. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages 170, 241, 245, 271, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 343, and 346. FBI also mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been the subjects of Bureau investigations. No identifiable derogatory information in Bufiles regarding author Robert W. Iversen.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That this book be referred to the Internal Security, Subversive Control, Espionage, and Employees Security Sections in view of mention in the book of substantive cases pertaining to those sections.

Memorandum to Mr . H. Belmont

Re:
The Fund fo che Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools By Robert W. Iversen

## DETAILS:

Fund for the Republic Study
Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one in a series of studies being prepared under the general editorship of Clinton $L$. Rossiter by the Ford Fund for tine Republic on communist influence in American life. Its purpose is to show the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since the inception of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in 1919.

Actually, the book can be divided into two sections. The first deals with the efforts of the communists--both students and teaciners--to use the American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes. The second portion describes the numerous congressional investigations, in tine years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system.

## Early Communist Activity in Schools

According to the autior, the American educational system was not initially an object of communist attention. Other sectors of society were deemed more expeditious and useful targets--tae more obvious centers of economic and political power. Communist activity at first was belated and improvised, and a Party policy on penetration of the schools was developed afterwards.

The communists began by encouraging children to chalk Marxist slogans on the sidewalks, to tangle with the Boy Scouts, to rebel against the autocratic teacher. Soon, however, they did a complete reversal and asked the "exploited" teachers to rid themselves of capitalist ideology. Separate "workers" schools were created to train the revolutionary elite (Party members) to overthrow capitalist society. At the same time, the communists began a campaign to gain control of the Teachers Union in New York City--Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (American Federation of Labor). A long, factional battle between the liberals and the communists in the Teachers Union resulted in communist domination of Local 5 by 1935 and complete control by 1938.

## Communist 'Front" Exploitation of Teachers

With the advent of the great depression in the early 1930s and the adoption of the "united front" tactic by international communism in 1935, the

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: $\quad$ The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

CPUSA decided that the teachers must be aroused to class consciousness and must be organized. The communists' first task was to exploit the advantage of their newly won position in the New York Teachers Union for the purpose of gaining control of its parent group, the American Federation of Teachers.

Even more important, however, was the decision to create a host of communist front organizationsor "transmission belts" through which "innocents," including teachers, could become involved in varieties of mass action and in which they would experience Party guidance. Many already existing front groups were expanded and their names changed.

According to the author, the fronts particularly appealing to teachers are divided into five categories:

1. Organizations designed for those attracted to the intellectual system of Marxism-Leninism, such as, the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York.
2. The "friends" groups catering to those who were attracted to the "great experiment" in the Soviet Union, such as, the Friends of the Soviet Union.
3. Groups organized to fight against war and fascism.
4. Special-interest groups--organizations to promote the interests of the Negro, the foreign born, the sharecropper, and the scientists.
5. "Defense" organizations, ranging from the relatively stable International Labor Defense to all the little ad hoc groups that arose in the wake of each lynching, et cetera.

That this "united front" campaign had some success may be judged from the Party's statement that 440 teachers joined the Party in 1938. Bella V. Dodd, former Communist Party member and legislative representative of the Teachers Union in New York City, has estimated that about 1, 500 teachers were members of the Communist Party. Pointing out, however, that this figure

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: $\quad$ The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools By Robert W. Iversen
represents an infinitesimal proportion of the million and one-half teachers in the country, the author observes that 'they tended to be concentrated in a few areas, leaving the schools as a whole relatively unaffected; their participation tended to be confined to the thirties, and, above all, they varied widely in the degree of their commitment and involvement in the movement. In no sense were they equally members of the 'conspiracy.' " (p. 362)

Communist Infiltration of Colleges
According to Iversen, the primary factor in the politicalization of the American college campus was the coming of the depression. Prior to 1930, there had been a steady increase in college enrollment, but college education was always expensive and possible for most only with heavy parental subsidy. Following the crash, one of the most expendable luxuries was a college education and in the first three years of the depression, enrollments took a sharp dip.

The young man who really wanted an education, however, had alternatives. For New York City residents, the most notable of these were the free municipal colleges. But these had already begun to become crowded and the depression pressures forced even more rigorous scholastic selection. The result was that the city colleges became a concentration of very bright students, but, more than this, they reflected the cultural uniqueness of New York City and presented a collegiate atmosphere distinctly different from that of the old-line Ivy League schools.

Most of the city college students were sons of Jewish immigrants; many came from an anti-Czarist--but Russophile--family background. They were fighting for an education despite the demands of depression-stricken homes, only to find that the college degree was no guarantee of a place in a depressionstricken society. The futility confronting the depression graduate was not confined to New York City--it was only more concentrated there and it was there that organized student rebellion took its most spectacular course.

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools By Robert W. Iversen

The youth work of the Communist Party was entrusted to the Young Communist League (YCL). The growing discontent among college students provided the YCL with new opportunities, and broad front organizations appealing to students were opened, the most important of which was the American Student Union (ASU). The greatest communist strength among students was probably in 1939, when the ASU boasted 12, 000 paid-up members. These 12,000 represent the peak of communist influence among America's thirty million students.

According to the author, the major factor behind the attraction of these students to communism was the "milieu--compounded of Depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary Communist line. . . The radicalism and experimentalism that has always been associated with student life led many to taste communism--it was what 'everyone was doing.' "

Noting the transient nature of most students'commitments, Iversen says that "it comes as no surprise that the radical student peace-strikers of the thirties were in the front lines in World War II and returned to settle in suburbia. For the most part, American students, like their elders, rejected communism, and the Communists found themselves 'miserable merchants of unwanted ideas.' Of the few who were attracted, for the most it was a student flirtation. For the remainder, the Communist experience led either to continued service in the party or to a political education that culminated in some variety of the sophisticated anticommunism that characterizes so many former student radicals." (p. 361)

## Congressional Investigations of Communism in the Schools

The second portion of the book details the numerous investigations by congressional committees, in the years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system. This anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legion, and the rural-dominated state legislatures." According to the author, "the ammunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." ( $\rho$. 175)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re : The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

Iversen believes that the cold-war concern over communism in the schools was a reflection of the national frustration over the rise of communist power abroad. He maintains that the selection of the schools as a target was due, at least in part, to a widespread belief that a corps of communist teachers was engaged in instilling Soviet sympathy in the mass of American students while also indoctrinating an elite group to act as future Soviet agents. This alarming picture, he feels, was underscored when congressional investigators repeatedly stressed that Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were "products" of American schools. Iversen adds, however, that the fact was overlooked that former Senator Jenner and other investigators were also 'products" of American schools.

According to Iversen, "this conception reveals an abysmal ignorance of the educative process. Students are not 'products' of the schools, and 'indoctrinating' them with an alien set of values is next to impossible.... If Communists were 'produced, ' it was not by American teachers." (p. 360)

## Motivation Behind Some Communist Defectors

Some of the chapters deal with the motivation behind high-ranking members of the CPUSA who left the communist ranks and turned 'professional and semi-professional informers." Chapter 14, "The Congressional Confessional, " treats of those excommunists who were "redeemed" by testimony before the various congressional committees. According to Iversen, "full redemption" was finally attained by the witness when he consented to publicly identify his former associates in the communist movement.

Iversen describes in detail the history of Bella V. Dodd, former legislative representative of the communist-dominated Teachers Union in New York, whose disillusionment began with the ouster of Earl Browder in 1945. She was formally expelled from the Party in 1949 and subsequently testified on numerous occasions before congressional committees. Iversen claims that, at first, she was unable to state the exact Party line on education and the way it was transmitted to the teachers. Months later, however, "she had done her

Memorandum to Mr . A. H. Belmont
Re: $\quad$ The Fund for the Republic Book Review: The Communists and the Schools By Robert W. Iversen
homework, " and her testimony as to the Party line in education and its transmission to the teachers "was marked by assurance and total recall." Even later, "her testimony acquired a smooth flow in which questions of the committee and counsel simply came as annoying interruptions. Her confidence in the structure of her story and her command of detail left her free to add revealing ideological embroidery." Iversen concludes her story by saying that "Bella Dodd had fulfilled all the requirements of the congressional confessional. The hesitation and qualification that had marked her testimony soon after her break with the party had given way to a detailed and impassioned condemnation of the false faith and all its followers." (pp. 320, 322, 323)

## Scientists and Communists

In Chapter 13, "Scientists and Communists," Iversen points out that the dominance of state interest in education has been recognized by the Federal Government. During World War II, however, due to federally-financed wartime research in the colleges, thousands of academic scientists were incorporated into the Federal bureaucracy. Controls were inevitable, he says, and so, too, was friction.

The passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 instituted a security program involving clearance and surveillance of personnel working on its projects, and thus introduced a new note into peacetime academic research. Iversen then discusses investigations by congressional committees of Soviet atomic espionage operations in the United States during and following World War II. In this connection, he goes into a detailed analysis of the case of J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Chapter 13 contains factual references to the Bureau. For example, on pages 293-294 Iversen refers to the investigation of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, and makes the following reference to the FBI:

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: $\quad$ The Fund for the Republic Book Review: The Communists and the Schools By Robert W. Iversen
"... The surveillance under which the scientists worked was incredibly thorough. Thus, when one of the scientists was audacious enough to have dinner with the Soviet consul in a San Francisco fish grotto in 1943, F.B. I. men were in the next booth with a wire recorder. The indiscretion never formed the basis for an espionage indictment, although it was the basis for dismissal. ..." (pp. 293-294)

## References to the Director and FBI

Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. The allegation, on page 287, that the Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in the specialized field of Un-American Activities, is not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin was furnished only copies of the Director's articles and speeches. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages $170,241,245,271,281,282,285,287,288,343$, and 346. In addition, the FBI is mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations. It is felt that these references should be reviewed by the substantive desks in the Espionage, Internal Security, Subversive Control, and Employees Security Sections. (67-467635)

## The Author

from the University of Minnesota in 1942, and received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the State University of Iowa. During World War II, he was a United States Army staff sergeant with the 37th Engineer Combat Battalion. Professor Iversen has taught at the State University of Iowa, Drake University, and Columbia University. He is now Professor of Social Science and Assistant Director of the Center for Continuing Liberal Education at Pennsylvania State University, his field of speciality being twentieth-century American history.

There is no identifiable derogatory information regarding Iversen in Bureau files. (Blurb, The Communista and the Schools, Robert W. Iversen, (New York: Harcourt, Brece and Company, "659).

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: $\quad$ The Fund for the Republic Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

## Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communist influence in American life which is being financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

At the time these studies were first undertaken in 1955, Rossiter announced that former communists would be utilized along with other sources. This procedure was used in preparing the first book in the series, The Roots of American Communism, by Theodore Draper, which was reviewed by the Central Research Section on March 21, 1957. More than a dozen individuals who assisted in the book, The Roots of American Communism, had, according to Bufiles, communist affiliations at one time or another. (100-391697-460; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., p. 96)

## Conclusions

This is a lengthy ( 423 page) but extensively documented book which obviously required a tremendous amount of research. It is replete with factual material concerning the efforts of the American communists to infiltrate the American educational system both on a student and a teacher level since the birth of the Communist Party, USA, in 1919. More significant, however, is the position the author takes on the numerous postwar investigations by congressional and state committees regarding alleged communist penetration of the schools.

According to Iversen, the much-publicized hearings of the congressional investigators created an impression among most Americans that every sector

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont Re: $\quad$ The Fund for the Republic Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen
of society was riddled with communist conspirators, but the schools were singled out as the most sensitive sector and the most vulnerable to communist infiltration. Although the committees maintained that the problem of disciplining those educators who had admitted Party membership or who had taken the 5th Amendment was a matter for school authorities, he claims that the threat of adverse publicity "was sufficient to force many administrators to take action. The committees remained the judges of the adequacy and effectiveness of any action taken, and if a school was considered to have acted in accordance with committee standards, it was granted a sort of immunity from further public exposure." (p. 335)

In conclusion, Iversen minimizes the extent of communist influence on the American schools. He states the communists have contributed little or nothing to the American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression upon educational methods. The most serious aspect to date, according to Iversen, has been the establishment in the public consciousness of widespread doubt of the schools' ability 'to keep their own house in order." (p. 368)

In regard to communism generally, the author takes the attitude that
'Some maintain that communism is a cancer that eats away steadily at the vitals of an outwardly healthy society. In America one might better say that communism has acted as a vaccine, giving the patient a mild case of the disease--complete with fever--and thus immunized him against crippling attack...." (p. 368)

M. A. Jores

## BACKGROUND:

On 1-22-60, the Director received captioned book as a gift from Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This book was published in 1954 by Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, Illinois. Vice President Nixon inscribed the book: as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover who is such an intelligent advocate of some of the conservative principles set forth in this book. From his friend, Dick Nixon." By letter 1-22-60, the Director thanked Vice President Nixon for the book. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of this book, which is attached.

THE AUTHOR:
Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Russell Amos Kirk. You will recall that on 6-22-59, Mrs. Harry Overstreet called and advised you that in the latest issue of "National Review" Russell Kirk had written a "smear article" on her husband, Dr. Harry Overstreet, the purpose being to ruin sales of their book, "What We Must Know About Communism." It is noted we have had cordial relations with the Overstreets and have furnished them considerable assistance in connection with their books. (100-114575)

The book jacket describes Kirk as a native of Plymouth, Michigan. He attended Michigan State College and Duke University. He contributes to the leading journals of opinion in England and the United States and has written four other books.

REVIEW OF BOOK:
This book is 312 pages in length. There is no reference to the FBI or the Director in the book. There is no information in Bufiles regarding captioned brok. The underlying theme of the book is that the conservative believes that men and nations possess free will, and that if a nation or civilization falls into ruin, it was caused, for the most part, by failure of thriberagt and mind of the people.

Enclosure
1 - Miss Butler (Room 7630) BS:sfc

## Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

He defines American conservatism as follows: (1) a belief in an order that is more than human, (2) an affection for variety and complexity and individuality, even for singularity, (3) a conviction that justice means "to each the things that go with his own nature," not a leveling equality, (4) a suspicion of concentrated power, and a consequent attachment to our federal principle and to division and balancing of authority at every level of government, (5) a reliance upon private endeavor and sagacity in nearly every walk of life, and (6) a prejudice against organic change, a feeling that it is unwise to break radically with political prescription.

Concerning leadership, Kirk believes a free society endeavors to afford to men of natural abilities every opportunity to rise by their own efforts, and resists the radical delusion that exact equality of station and wealth can benefit everyone.

Kirk terms talk of "fighting for democracy" in Indo-China as ridiculous when the people we support there are not democrats at all. He states we are not struggling to establish universal "democracy" or "capitalism" or "human rights." He feels our mission in the affairs of nations is not to undertake an eccentric crusade on behalf of these abstractions, but rather the practical task of repelling the menace of Soviet imperialism, and of conserving the freedom and justice and strength of the United States. Further, that we must hearten and help everyone abroad who stands for traditional rights, and respect and enjoy the differences which distinguish other cultures from our own.

In successive chapters, Kirk deals with the problems of the mind, heart, social boredom, community, social justice, wants, order, power, loyalty and tradition. He notes that the aim of education is not to make every man like every other, but to awaken the highest talents of the best persons among us. He hopes that none of us will become political Christians, but hopes we shall not be afraid to infuse Christian faith into politics.

He proposes: (1) renewing the power of religious faith, and piety, among the mass of men, (2) reviving the concepts of honor and dignity which gave motive to honest desire for emulation, (3) returning to individuals the responsibilities which bring a decent satisfaction and the duties of self-reliance, (4) reaffirming the right of men to what is their own, without injustice to others, (5) reminding modern society that security, though a good thing, is not a better thing than freedom, and (6) reawakening men's minds to the eternal contract of society--we do not live simply for ourselves, but to justify the faith and labor of our ancestors, and to transmit life and justice to our posterity.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Kirk contends that the free will which God bestowed upon man was the power to choose between good and evil. He believes the world is governed by love | or by hate.

Deploring collectivism, uniformity and arid simplicity in today's society, Kirk calls for a return to true community, the union of men, through love and common interest. In this regard, he urges conservatives to defend the institutions of local government against a state consolidation of power. He seeks a humanization of urban life, bringing to the city man a sense of community.

Urging a return to true order in our society, Kirk notes that the decay of respect for law is the most obvious proof of the decline of order in our age. He believes there is such a thing as "creeping socialism" and contends that socialism never ceases to creep until it becomes totalitarianism. Kirk believes a faithful man is not of necessity a loyal one. "To produce loyalty, love must be added to fidelity." He further states, "Traditions are the wisdom of the race; they are the only sure instruments of moral instruction."

RECOMMENDATION: For information.


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# Memorandưin 

то ：Mr．A．H．Belmont $\mathrm{NB}_{\mathrm{B}}$
from ：W．C．Atulivanary

date：January 28， 1960
sUbject：＂QUICK DARKNESS＂BY ELSTON J．MELTON BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER


The Author
The book＂Quick Darkness，＂written by Elston J．Melton and published by the state Publimhing Company，St．Louis，Missouri，was reviewed by the Central Research Section after Melton sent an autographed copy to the Director together with a copy of a letter he had enclosed with his book to Nikita S．Khrushchev．His letter to Khrushchev shows that he has apparently been＂taken in＂by the Soviet propaganda of peaceful coexistence．

Melton has spent most of his adult years on weekly and small daily newspapers and for the past twenty－two years he has been owner of the Cooper County Record at Boonville，Missouri．He was president of the Missouri Press association in 193 and is now president of the Missouri State Board of Education，a policy－making group reiponsible for an outlay of some eighty million dollars a year in public schools below the college level．Bufiles contained no identifiable information on Melton and no ailtorinl ticklers on the Cooper County Record．

## The Book

＂Quick Darkness＂by Elston J．Melton is a fictional Will Rogers＇type of storytelling by a small town newspaperman．It centers around the wealthiest family in town and the personal tragedies which engulfed the family during the span of a lifetime，coming to a climax curing the dark days of the depression（1930＇s）．In

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1 －Section tickler
1－M．A．Lacey
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1－Mr．DeLeech
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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Quick Darkness" by Elston J. Melton
reality, the story depicts the life of Fowler "Babe" Granfield, the only child of the teen-age marriage of the beautiful daughter of the Janus family. The boy's father spends his life as an invalid in a Veteran's hospital and the mother, who becomes first a Hollywood actreess and then a dope addict, ends up in a mental institution. It is the story of a child being deprived through war and ambition of parental love and affection and left to his own devices while judgment and emotions were immature. It is a series of crimes by a juvenile who through wealth, influence, and the technicalities of law eacaped punishment until a stern judge had him incarcerated in a reform school. There follows the association with the hardened criminal, the fleeing from the reform school, a slaying, and the jury meting out the supreme penalty.

## The Dedication

"Quick Darkness" is dedicated to Judge Sam C. Blair of the Missouri Circuit Court, Jefferson City, Missouri. Blair, apparently a very close friend of Melton, in the brother of Governor James T. Blair of the State of Missouri and is reportedly "the brains behind the Governor." (77-7536)

## RECOMMENDATLON:

For the information of the Director.



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Title of Book


Author


Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


## Office Mes ${ }^{+}$dump - united government

tO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
FROM : CLeat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT:- FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHEV 'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet 1/18/60.
Attempts have been made by this office to obtain copies of the publication requested by the Bureau from British publishing houses without success. This matter was discussed with $\qquad$ was also interested
he advised that
$\square$ he thought that as soon as the book becomes available $\square$ could obtain additional copies for the Bureau.

This matter will be followed $\square$ and as soon as the book is published copies will be obtained and the Bureau advised.

P
2. - Bureau

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> 'THEDEEDERA PMorence HOAX' BY WICKLIFIF B. VANINARD, SR. BOOK REVIEW

## BACKGROUND:

The captioned book, published by the Meador Publishing Company, Boston, Ma.s., is a cloth-bound 7th edition of a book formerly titled, "The Federal kes:" Corporation," which was referred to the Bureau as of possible interest.

THE AUTHOR:


Wickliffe B Vennard, Sr. has written numerous pamphiets Which have been extremely critical of the Federal Reserve System, the United Nations, various operations of the Federal Government and the administration. The Bureau has received numerous inquiries concerning Vennards writings, but there is no der ogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. Byltr dated $6 / 2 \boldsymbol{4}$ Vennard wrote congratulating the Director on his election to the Board of Directe of Acacia Mutuai Life Insurance Company and indicated that he had been the Emen, Manager for 24 years. The letter was a six-page handwritten resume of his betaty, concerning the Federai Reserve System and of the difficulties experienced by hle

## REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

The book--276 pages in length--lays most of the ill a ferngyner inciudiag economical, wars, et cetera, to the December 28, 1913, passage at Federal Reser ve Act. Describing the Act as the money scheme of an alien, berumur it has bsen followed by 45 years of aubversion of the American dreade of peade, Hberty and fustice for all.

Momorandum for Mr. DeLoach "THE FEDERAL RESERVE ROAX"

The author states that the money gang has hand picked the presidential nominees of both parties for 45 years; that 20 years ago they played up Fascimen against communism, and today they are playing up Capitalism against communism, financing and controlling both sides.

MISNTION OF THE FBI:
There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director-none of them of a derogatory nature. The author lists what he considers 100 un-American and/or un-Constitutional matters brought to the attention of Senators while they were 'taking a nap on the floor. or absent, or they were too busy wh th social functions and committee meetings. or they were playing party politics instead of national welfare, or the majority leaned to influence." Four of these points referred to the FBI as follows:
"'24. Why did Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman ignore the FBI reports on infiltration? Why did Truman close the files? (p. 78)
"25. Why the rifts between the Justice Department and the FBI? (p. 78)
'41. Opposition to Congressional investigating committees, and closing of FBI files to them. (p. 82)
"91. Why not censure the man who promoted Harry Dexter White, who gave cur money plates to Rus sia, and advocated that the bulwark of Europe be demilitarized, de-industrialized, and cut up into small farms so as to make slaves of the most nationalistic nation on the face of the earth? We know who he is. He was warned by the FBI. (p.90)"

Refer ring to the world bank at Bretton Woods and Harry Dexter White, the author atates, "The sub-committee on internal security (September, 1954) found that the FBI had ma de seven reports on the Communitt underground activities of Harry Dexter White. Yet in spite of these reports to our government, White was kept in charge of the 'Monetary Fund.' (Harry Truman testiffed that the FBI requested that White be retained in such high positions so that he could be watched, but J. Edgar Hoover testified to the falsity of that statemert. $)^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{p} .136)$

On page 164, the author speaks of the slowness of the Nation to recognize the communist menace and the international bankers and atooges who use communism as a meang to ride to power. He points out the tendency of the people to act anneyed at the "Paul Reverea" trying to warn them, and states, "Ine Irs made latalled reports on the peril to the Erecutive and Juetice Dopartmente $\boldsymbol{i n}$ the early 1920 's. Others have tentified voluminously since."

Memoramtum for Mr. BeLen ch "THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"

OBSERVATIONS:
Vennard appears to be a "super patriot" and the fact that this book is in its 7th edition, and incorporates much of the information in numerexs pamphlets he has written over the years, indicates that he is quite intenge in hie beliefs concerning the dangers of the Federal Reserve Act. He is definitely against the Federal Reserve Act and for its repeal and in his zeal to put weroen his ideas be has tied in every event of the past half century from the Russian revolution of 1917 to the present national debt and including the bombing of Hiroshima, the United Nations, Judaism, segregation, et cetera.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.



Memorandum to Mr. Rose

Kennedy comments, speaking about the Department, that the lack of action by the Justice Department was disappointing. He states some of the cases handled by the Department were lost "through incompetence." In this regard he cites that Senator McClellan, who was a witness at the perjury trial of James Cross (president of the Bakers Union, who was indicted for perjurious testimony before the Committee and acquitted) made no secret of the fact he was highly critical of the way Government attorneys presented the case.

With respect to the Hoffa wire tapping case, which was tried in New York City, Kennedy claims Carmine Bellino, Committee investigator, had furnished the U. S. Attorney handling the case information as to Hoffa's whereabouts which was pertinent to the trial of the case. He states that he asked the U. S. Attorney after the trial why (with the help of Belling's memorandum) he had not been able to get his dates and places straight. The U. S. Attorney allegedly made the admission that he had not read Bellino's memorandum.

## RECOMMENDATION:

The above is furnished for informational purposes.



Title of Book
LET US LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Author
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Obtain book
for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

ROUTING
Domestic Intaltigence Division $\square$ Cental Research, Room 7627
 1phemal Security, Room 1509 Liaison, Room 7641
Name Check, Room 6125 IB.

$\square$Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527 Subversive Control, Room 1250

Identification Division
$\qquad$
$\square$
Training \& Inspection Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Administrative Division
$\square$
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$
Investigative Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$ Laboratory Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

## Crime Records Division

Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$


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Nature of Book: The visit of N.S.Khrushchov to the U.S.A., September 15-27, 1959. ( n - $0 \mathrm{~A}-111+96+7-2400^{-}$)


Reurlet $3 / 4 / 60$, above caption, by which you forwarded two copies of Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship. According to information available to the Bureau, Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship and Wace to Face with America are two separate and distinctly different books, even though both books deal with" $\mathrm{Rhrush} \mathrm{Ch}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime \prime}$ visit to the United States.

If available, two copies of the English translation of Face to Face with \& merica are still desired by the Bureau. The books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when obtained.

AMB:nji


1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
NOTE: Copies of captioned book are desired for reference purposes by the Central Research Section because they concern Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

New Times, Vol. $1(1 / 6 / 60)$, page 15 indicates two different books have been published.

Book not available in Bureau Library.



CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet $2-17060$.
Book Renews
Reference letter indicated attempts were being made
by this office through $\qquad$ to obtain
copies of the publication as set out in the title. made available to this office two copies of publication entitled Let Us Live In Peace and Friendship." This book has a subtitle which states, "The Visit Of N. S. KHRUSHCHOV to the U. S. A. September 15 through 27 , 1959." This book was published, by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. It appears to be a translation of the original Russian text. $\square$ believes that this may be the book referred to by the Bureau as Face To Face With America;" and is being brought out under another title. Two copies of this book are enclosed and the Bureau is asked to advise this office if they believe this book is the one desired. If not, additional attempts will be made to obtain the desired material.


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## SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

"KOMMUNIST," NO. 1, January, 1960,

ASTOUNDED AMERICA
Page 113

"A principal thing which we have to achieve is to insure peaceful living conditions for all the people on earth," stated N. S. KHRUSHCHEV on the eve of his departure for the USA. These words determine the basic purpose of a historical visit of the head of the Soviet Government to America.

A book entitled "Face to Face 傅ith America," just published, vividly and comprehensively describes the sojurn of the head of the Soviet Government in the citadel of capitalism. It has been written by a group of Soviet writers and journalists who accompanied KHRUSHCHEV on his trip. The reader will find many comments and remarks and a number of discussions by KHRUSHCHEV which did not appear in previous reports of his visit to the USA.
"Face to Face With America" describes the atmosphere in which this visit took plage; it depicts the USA tensely watching the progress of/distinguished guest. At the same time, it contains a vivid and absorbing story about contemporary America and its working class, its Government and its leaders, and about the true masters of the count and executors of their will. CET: " REC -51 REC- 51


This book contains not only an excellentsrmaprigigeo of the progress of the visit but also an analysis of events preceding and accompanying it. "The act of invitimed. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA," write the authors, "is not a consequence of a Christian love toward one's neighbor, but result of necessity confronting America of today." KHRUSHCHEV's visit the the US was an outstanding event
 going beyond the framework of an ordinagy diplomatic practice.

The USSR and the US are the most powerful modern states, personifying two different social systems and the character of mutual relations between these two countries determines, by and large, mutual relations in the rest of the world.

Authors of the book recreate a picture of the ice of the cold war breaking and melting during KHRUSHCHEV's trip through the US and the atmosphere of distrust and suspicion yielding to the spirit of good will and hospitality His ready wit and his manner of approach to his audiences won the people. "KHRUSHCHEV has conquered America," unanimously admitted numerous press organs of the GUSA.

In reading about KHURSHCEEV's visit to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousements Union headquarters in San Francisco, we see that he feels himself particularly at home among workers and instantly finds a common language with them. "NIKITA SERGEEVICH," says the book, "literally blossomed out finding himself in the thick of the crowd, in the strong embrace of longshoremen. On all sides hands were stretched out for a friendly handshake and greeting were heard." Dock workers will probably long remember about this meeting and discuss it with their friends and families.

During his traveling from city to city, a warm interest toward the Soviet messenger of peace and friendship grew. In Pittsburgh, in spite of the late hour, thousands of residents came out on the highoay in order to see him. The "New York Times" reported that "Soviet Premier....caused the greatest gathering of people in all the city's history." "Baltimore Sun" noted: "This was more than a polite welcome; it was an open enthusiasm."

As a result of slander against socialism and Soviet system, write the authors, a great store of fossilized ideas and prejudices has accumulated in America. The arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and his remartable speeches dealt the heaviest blow to these prejudices. Words of an American woman journalist who a ccompanied N. S. KHRUSHCHEV are quoted in the book. She states that she has been always hostile to the Soviet Union and believed the things which were said about it. But after observing KHRUSCHEV and listening to his speeches she realized that "this is a real man and that he proposes serious and, what is more important, practicable, things. Believe it or not, but now this man arouses sympathy in me. I involuntarily contrast him to some of our leaders such as HERBERT HOOVER or CALVIN COOLIDGE, when they were in power, whose lips, constantly curved with contempt toward
the people."
N. S. KHRUSHCHEV opened to many Americans a new world, the world of socialism. He convincingly and clearly explained in his speeches that socialism is the most progressive system answering the interests of the broadest strata of the population. Before listeners were unfolded majestic perspectives of a future communist society.

It is not easy for the people to change their. convictions, particularly if we consider that for decades they were being scared by stories about communism. However, there is no doubt that the trip of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV through the United States became associated in the minds of average American people with their growing interest in socialism and in the causes of outstanding successes of the Soviet people in so short a period. The truth penetrated the mends of millions of Americans that socialist society is capable of developing remarkably fast and that, by its very nature, it is not interested in annexations of foreign territory or in wars.

Throughout his visit, the head of the Soviet Government firmly and patiently explained Leninist principles of a peaceful coexistence. $K H R U S C H E V$ convincingly demonstrated that in conditions of a peaceful coexistence, both the armament race and maintenance of large armies become unnecessary.

The head of the Soviet Government made a vivid speech in the U. N. in which he made a proposal for a universal and complete disarmament. In the entirebistory of the United Nations Organizations there never was heard a speech of any political leader which would produce such a great impression, assert old members of the UN staff. But, perhaps, even a greater impression was produced outside the walls of the UN: a huge stream of letters and comments of the world press was the world's response to the speech of the head of the Soviet Government.

The book, "Face to Face With America" quotes from a letter of two American women - Mrs. EATENTNN and MRS EDNA GSLVIA (both spelled phonetically.) This speech should enter history as one of the greatest statements made by man," they write. $\qquad$
Peaceful coexistence opens a broad scope for the development of business contacts between countries and, in particular, for activation of the international trade. While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV often had to meet with businessmen.

According to XKKERMAN, Executive Director of the Bconomi $C$ CIub af New York, people were striving for inuitations to a dinner in honor of KHRUSHCHEV sponsored by the club, as "the hungry people fight for bread..... Judging by accepted invitations, we shall have the greatest gathering of prominent businessmen which had ever taken place under one roof."

This was not an ordinary curiosity bst a desire to learn what $N$. S. KHRUSHCHEV would tell with regard to development of Soviet-Americon relations and perspectives for the broadening of contacts between the East and West.

This shows that not only average Americans but representatives of business circles as well begin to realize that armament race threatens with u war, disastrous to capitalism, and should be replaced by a policy leading to disarmament and broad international cooperation.

A change in attitude involving the broadest circles of American society frightens adherents of the cold war - armament kings and (political) leaders who carry out their will. Certain individuals were given instructions to "outarguesKHRUSHCHEV or die." There were repeated attempts at the dinner at tble Economic Club of New York and during KHRUSHCHEVAs meeting with the leaders of Americanclabor unions, wherdeEEUTHER and other labor bureaucrats staged a vulgar farce. Walter

The book describes KHRUSHCHEV's meeting with labori union Ieaders, which they attempted to carry out according $V$, to a previously predetermined plan. REUTHER had a large folio in front of him and unabashedly read his questions and answers from it. Other leaders were also armed. withe; pieces of paper. And yet, all this cunningly conceived but at the same time, rather naively stupid plan, was swept away by KHRUSHCHEV who took over the initiative and put in the center of discussion basic problems of vital interest to the working class of all countries; the problems of stopping the armament race, the new Soviet disarmament proposals, and the problem of liquidation of international tensions and insuring a friendly cooperation between the countries.
( On meeting such people, KHRUSHCHEV boldly opposed them and came out a winner. He showed a historical inevitability of the triumph of communism and downfall of capitalism, rebuffed all hostile attacks against the Soviet Union and demonstrated the advantages af socialism.

The tactics of "outarguing KHRUSHCHEV or dying," were defeated.

While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV felt the support of the Soviet people, for this visit was an expression of their will. Tens of thousands of letters and telegrams were sent to KHRUSHCHEV. Only a small portion of these messages has been published in the book but it gives an idea of how the people evaluated this unprecedented visit.

Over three months have passed since the time of KHRUSHCHEV's visit in America, but this is an event over which time has no power. It combined in itself too many hopes and high principles to be easily forgotten by the people.KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US was not an isolated fact. but a "victorious result of appolitical line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, and a heroic work of the Soviet people illuminated by the light of great ideais," states the book: "The world has not only changed; it is continuing to change. And a brief Camp David Communque is only a partial result of the past and only the opening line of a story which history intends to record on its pages in the second half of our turbulent century.".

The book, "Face to Face With America," says the reviewer, "helps better to understand and evaluate historical significance of the visit of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, and to understand the profound theses on a peaceful coexistence and economic competition of the two sustems expressed by him. This work, successfully combining elements of newspaper reporting and scientific research, will, undoubtedly, find a wide and grateful reading public in our country and beyond its borders."

Manths which have passed since the trip of $\bar{N} . ~ S$. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA clearly demonstrate that tremendous forces have been put in motion which dayby day lead the mankind away from the "brink of war" toward which aggressive forces of imperialism were pushing it.



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DETADLS:
The Colden Ruyle
On the Brinn, writien by Jerome Davis and Brigadier Cemeral Hugh B.
 gtand on the brims of ancloary hollocaust which could destroy the worldis (p. 16). The tooks purperts to exgeose the "mayths" of war and nationall ceiense, cuating it clear that wars. "has outhved mhatever survival value it may have had ins the pasti (p. 8). The terirille dillemon of war or peace, the authors clatro, can to resolved orly ir the colden Faule is practiced by the Umited ftates in diphiosamy and world aliaurs.

## American Forelgn Policy Demounced

The authors are orstremely critical of United sextes forelgan
 has beem "raatring policiea for wrong reasons" (p.86). Thes gitate that
 our boldest ventures in intermational cooperation, were saltotaged amed firailly replaced by the completely isolationist policies of uailateral alod and wathicary alliances outside the Umised Nations (UN).

## Sovies RMyths $\mathbb{D e m o l i s h e d}$


 poonted out that although Russia has been expanding since Wurle Mar In toriay she has less territory than talore World W/er Io According to the wetiors,




The worlo-revolution "xayth" disposed of by emphasierng that while Soviot leacers have advocateo world revolution in the past, they have, in recent years, preacheo pewceful comatituce. Rusera, it is allegec, ts "mo more
 United States of Capitallsm" (p.23).






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> By Jerame Pavis mod
> Brigndier Crasal Eugh in Lester (Retired)



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$B y$ Jerame Devim end
Brigadier Cemeral fush B. Beater (rutured)

Re mas been reliably ldentified as a concealed member of the Comanuist party in 1936 ano to be a Conemust frarty member or at least under commonist oltam ciplime as late as 194A. Davis has a lemethy history of aniliabion mich promsone


 Feace. 100-8871-319, 328)






The Publisher






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Memorandum to Mr.A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Rewiew: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)
and woes of the world are attributed by the authors to what they regard as ene uninspired, umealistic, and incorrect foreign policy of the United States. Communist motives, objectives, and practices are seldom tomehed ons mod men they are, only lighty and almost never critically.

The United Exter is casitn the role of the Fillain and trat messur in intermational afiairs. Thefect, the anthors mould have this country abrily the Goldem Rule in its relations with the communt bloc, deapite the latters lomg roloody history of perfiy, imornsigence, aggression, wad subversion They ere
 the United states mould brimg peace to the word.



TO

Mr. DeLoach

M. A. sones on
"DILLING ER" BY SAUL COOPER BOOX REVIEW


Date: 3-60



## RACRGROUND:

By letter of 216-60, Christopher W. Wilson, Vice Presídent and General Counsel, The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Hlinois, forwarded the above-captioned book to Director and asked for suggestions to prevent further distribution of book since it contains account of robbery of his bank which actually never occurred. SAC Chicago was requested to have Agent contact Wilson and advise him that Bureau could not comment on matter. A check of the book reflected that it contained several inaccuracies about the FBI. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a review of book.

## AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

"Dillinger" by Saul Cooper was published by Hillman Periodicals, New York in 1959. Cooper is not identifiable in Bufiles. Hillman Periodicals has a poor reputation in its field, specializing in publishing cheap, sensational-type livarature.

REVEW OF THE BOOR:


NOT RFCORDED
176 MAR 211960

"Dillinger" is a 144-page, paper-backed book which purports to be an account of the gangster's career. Definitely a dime-store novel, it is poorly written and tends toward cheap sensationalism. Its appeal would be extremely limited.

The author has utilized fictitious names, time sequences and locations throwghout the book. Accounts of robberies of a Dalesville, Indiana, bank and of The First National Bank of Chicagd are both fictitious. The author plays up Dulinger's affair with a Peggy Alesander (probably Evelyn Frechette, Dillinger's marnour.) Dillinger's arrest by local police in Dayton, Ohio, and his subsequent orcaperrom a Lima, Onio, fail, as well as a later arrest in Tucson, Arizona, and hin motorlous escape frem the Crom point, Homa, jail are recounted. The boos ches further with Dillifros's escapea after cun battlen with the law in St. Paul and
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## MENTION OF FBL:

Pages 62-63 state that Marvin H. Purdy, Chief of the FBI Chicago Office and Sam Crowlog, his subordinate, were about to open a case on Dillinger, based on information that Dillinger after his Lima, Ohio, jail break had crossed the state line in a stolen car.

Actually, of course, Samuel Cowley was placed in charge of the investigation of this case and was not subordinate to Purvis. Also, the Bureau entered the case after Dillinger's Crown Point, Ind. jall break, not after the Lima, Ohio, jail break as stated in the book.

Pages 71-75, 80-82 relate that just after Dillinger's escape from the Lima, Ohio, jail, Crowley contacted Martin Zaplinsky of the Dalesville, Ind., police force, made him "an honorary G-man" and requested his help in locating Dillinger. Zaplinsky immediately arranged for Crowley to meet a Mrs. Ann Savory who was willing to help trap Dillinger through his girlfriend, Peggy Alexander, if Crowley would promise to help her fight deportation proceedings. The author infers that Crowley hinted to Rifs. Savory that he would like to discuss the matter at one of the "exotic spots around town at offibeat hours."

Here the author is obviously referring to the contacts Cowley and Purvis had with Sergeant Martin Zarkovich, one of two East Chicago, Ind. officers helpful to the $T B I$ in this case. These officers actually brought Mirs. Anna Sage to the Agents' attention only a day before she led them to Dillinger at the Biograph Threater.

Pages 112-116 reflect that Mrs. Savory contacted Crowley and furnished information that Dullinger and his girliriend were at a certain address in St. Paul. Purdy then sent a coded message to the RHinneapolis-St. Paul Ofice who had the apartment covered by Bureau Agents and St. Paul detectives. In the gun battle which followed Dillinger, his girlfriend and Harry Pierpant escaped.

Actually, the information concerning Dillinger's whereabouts in st. Paul wed furnished to the St. Paul Office by a manager of a St. Paul motel. Also, Bomer Van NLeter was with Dillinger in St. Paul, not Plerpont as indicated in the book.

Pages 121-125 tellw of the Little Bohemia Lodge raid. The author states that Purdy, Crowley and Chicago Office Agents proceeded to the Lodge and set up a surveillance. He related that Agents fired at three men outaide the Lodge when they failed to heed Purdy's command to halt. Two of the three men, who proved to be imnocent victims, were moptally wounded. The author gees on to state that three FPBI Agenta were killed by "Boby Face" Nelson at a nearby residence. The author stasen thas the entire gang, including their women companions, successfully escaped.

The author has again misstated facts in his description of Little Bohemia. For example, Cowley had not even entered the Dillinger case as yet. Also only one man was accidentally killed by Agents; the two others were wounded. Only one Agent was lillied at the nearby residence; another Agent and a local officer were wounded. Dillinger's women companions were captured in the raid, contrary to the author's statement.

Pages 138-144 relate the story of the trap set for Dillinger at the Biograph Theater. The author states that Agents, led by Purdy and Crowley, stationed themselves outside the threater. By prearranged signals Rurdy and Crowley pointed out Dillinger to Agents who fired at Dillinger and dilled him. The author states that Agents, who wanted no help from local police, chased away two Chicago police officers who happened to come loy the Theater.
 nctivaities himself. Also officers of the East Chicago Police Department agisted liti Agents in the trap set at the Biograph Threater.

RTSCONAMENDATMON:
For information only, since it wowd serve no purpose to make mansue e's
 wowned cheap sensationalism will obviousiy have an extremely limired appeal. Ans prosest raight tend to create publicity and focus attemtica on its inaccurase conterts.


то : Mr. DeLoach

date: March 11, 1960


You will recall the "Washington Evening Star" of 1-24-60 mentioned seven booklets to be issued in preparation for the Conference at the White House between March 27 and April 2, 1960, dealing with the problems of youth. The Director noted: "We should get copies as they are issued and analyze them and see if figures tally with our crime statistics. H." "The Nation's Children" (three volumes) is the second publication in the series of seven and was ostensibly planned to provide the delegates of this conference with materials outlining the major developments in the field of children and youth since the 1950 conference. In addition, it is aimed at providing a basis for future activities. The three volumes making up this set are (1) "Tho $\begin{gathered}\text { Family and Social Change," }\end{gathered}$ (2) Development and Education" and (3) Problems and Prospects." Each of these will be dealt with separately.

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"The Family and Social Change" is a compilation of ten articles by various sociologists, Doctors and other writers concerning the changing role played by the family in the move from a rural to an urban economy. It points out the ailments experienced by the family in this farreaching readjustment. Employment, patterns of consumption and leisure all have abr uptly changed. The impact of these changes on the urban areas contributed to the suburban growth which in turn created other problems. The rapid absorption of new families, facilities for the education of their children and adequate transportation all became acute items. The cities deprived of the bulk of their middle-income families still continued to grow but principally by the addition of low income families which were unable to assume the same tax burden of their predecessors.

# Jones to DeLoach memo continued 

## DETAILS:

"The Family and Social Change is composed of ten essays which cover a wide multitude of topics dealing with the family's role in social change. These essays were prepared by sociologists, a historian, anthropologist, Doctors and religious leaders.

## ANAL YSIS OF "THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL CHANGE":

The ten essays are:
(1) "From Frontier to Suburbia" by Foster Rhea Dulles points out that at the turn of the century the farm and the small town was the major influence in shaping our American way of life, whereas, today this role has been preempted by the burgeoning suburbs. The many influences on our life brought about by urbanization are cited, such as increased recreation, and use of automobiles.
(2) "Demographic Trends and Implications" by Eleanor H. Bernert is a statistical analysis of the population trend within recent years. Miss Bernert cites the reversal of the declining birthrate of the 1930 's as a principal factor in the rapid growth of metrepolitan areas. She comments that one frightening consequence is that in $60^{\prime}$ 's the schools of the Nation will have to absorb approximately 15 million additional pupils. Several statistical categories are discussed including the increase of children living with broken families and the increase in the number of working mothers with minor children.
(3) "The American Family in the Perspective of Other Cultures" by Conrad M. Arensberg. This essay discusses what is universal and what is unique about the American family in contrast with the families of other societies. He describes the American family as largely restricted to the father, mother and minor children in contrast with the larger families of the Far East where the kinship system is used.
(4) "The American Family Today" by Reuben Hill. Mr. Hill, who claims he is a family sociologist, believes the family to be suffering from "growing pains, " which are normal symptoms of reorganization following adjustment to the new industrial-urban society which as developed rapidly since the turn of the century. He comments that everyone has discussed the role of the family and agrees it is "ailing," for the most part these writers base their views on a limited number of observations and are governed by their personal prejudices. In the transition from a rural to an urban economy, the family ceased to be a producer of goods. As a consequence, the father who was formerly the authoritarian foreman, left the home

Jones to DeLoach memo continued
and made the living elsewhere. This he claims began the decrease of selfsufficiency.
(5) "The Changing Negro Family" by Hylan Lewis points out the new task facing fegro families in our society in preparing its members to live in a desegregated world. The impact of rapid urbanization, the percentage of illegitimate births among Negro families, and the fears experienced by middle class Negro families that low class families are harming their position, are all discussed at length.
(6) "A Healthier World" by Doctor George Rosen gives a panorama of medical advances since the turn of the century and points out that the main problems facing our society today are those of human malformation and mental health. These are a far cry from the challenges before us at the turn of the century when we are faced with conquering the killer diseases.
(7) "Growing Up in An Affluent Society" by Moses Abramovitz describes the changes that have taken place in employment, consumption of goods and leisure within the past 50 years. There has been a dramatic shift from jobs of direct manipulation and production to jobs which are concerned with organization and regulation of production and distribution. This has brought about a softening of the class divisions. As a result, there is higher income, fewer hours and more leisure time. This has intensified family life and has allowed the father to spend more time with his family than ever before.
(8) "The Impact of Urbanization" by Jean Gottman continues the discussion of the profound changes in our society brought about by the decline of the rural economy and the rise of industry accompanied by urbanization. Because of this, statistics show that more than 90 per cent of society lives by non-farming pursuits and therefore the impact on the cities of our Nation is tremendous. More and more/our children are born and reared in suburban areas. The bread,winner of the family earns his income in the city and requires many of its services but is not taxed because his domicile is located elsewhere. The cities have found that the population increase is in low income families who make a poor tax base. The problem in the suburbs is that the increase in population has been so rapid that facilities cannot keep up with demand. This is particularly true in the field of education.
(9) "The Place of Religion in American Life" by the Very Reverend Monsignor Raymond J. Gallagher, Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum and Reverend Doctor William J. Villaume expresses the conviction that "pointless differences which now dissipate the strength of religious influence in our country" should be eliminated. They state there is an opportunity for religion to play an active role in strengthening contemporary life.
(10) "The New Leisure" by August Heckscher describes the increase in leisure as one of the most startling changes of the past decade. Because of the higher standard of living and more freedom, the very nature of leisure has changed. In earlier times leisure consisted of conversation, dancing and theater-going whereas today our citizens are active participants in sports such as bowling and golf. This has made leisure a prominent item in our economy as this change has made it an expensive item.

MENTION OF THE FBI:
This book contains no mention of the FBI.

The remaining two volumes of this set will be reviewed separately.

A copy of the book is attached.


TO

FROM
Mr. DeLoach
M.


Date: March 29, 1960
subject:
"THETUNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"


BY WALTER S KBOWEN AND HARRY EDWARD 升EAL BOOK REVIEW

## BACKGROUND:


$=$
The "Indianapolis Star" of 3-20-60 carried an article by L. Md entitled "Secret Service Battles Crime, Politics, FBI, " which purports to be a review of the captioned book, but is mostly devoted to criticism of the FBI. As you will recall, you wrote Mr. Robert P. Early, Managing Editor, on 3-25-60, concerning this article and pointed out that "L. M. Hunt" is possibly identifiable with Lesteryint who has been openly antagonistic toward the FBI for several years. Below is a brief review of this book which is attached.

THE AUTHORS:


Walter Scotyowen and Harry Edward Neal are retired veteran Secret Service officials. Bowen was first private secretary to the Chief of the Secret Service, then its official Historian by Congressional appointment. He retired in 1948 following a career which spanned nearly forty years. Neal joined the Secret Service at the age of 20 as a stenographer and spent 31 years in the Service, retiring as Assistant Chief in 1957. He is also the author of numerous stories in such mayazines as the "Saturday Evening Post," "Cosmopolitan," "Esquire," "Pageant," and "Coronet." In addition, he has written eight books in the young adult field.

A check of Bufiles reflects no indication of any correspondence or contact with either of these men during or since their association with the Secret Service.

THE BOOK:
"The United States Secret Service, " published by the Chillon Company of Philadelphia and New York, is a 196-page history of the U. S. Secret Service since its organization in 1865, setting forth highlights of past investigations, brief background and character sketches of each of its 13 Chiefs, and the problems and difficulties faced by each. Although the authors have covered nearly 95 years of the Secret Service's operations in less than 200 pages, the book, nevertheless, is extremely well written and contains many interesting and humorous incidents.

## Enclosure

1 -Miss Butler - 7630

'Jones to DeLoach meworandum " "THE UNITED STATES SECRET SER VICE"

The Chilton Company also publishes commercial journals, and articles by the Director have appeared in many of these; such as the "Commercial Car Journal," "Distribution Age," and "The Jewelers' Circular-Keystone."

## MENTION OF THE FBI:

The book contains numerous references to the FBI, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

Page 83 refers to the transfer of 8 Secret Service Agents "to the Department of Justice on July 1, 1908, forming the nucleus of an investigating force that, years later, was to become the Federal Bureau of Investigation. " (Our files reflect that on July 26, 1908, 9 Secret Service employees of the Treasury Department were appointed Special Agents of the Department of Justice and these, together with 25 others, constituted the organization of the Bureau of Investigation.)

Chapter 11, entitled "Teapot Dome," on page 99, quotes a letter from Secret Service Chief William H. Moran to a Secret Service Agent at Pueblo, Colorado, which states: "We have learned that you are being followed by agents of the Bureau of Investigation and the Burns Detective Agency, who seek to ascertain the progress and scope of your investigation. . " (A quote from the Whitehead book says: "Ironically, while Bureau agents were being used to protect civil rights in Louisiana and other places, William.J. Burns and Jess Smith were sending men to spy on members of Congress who were then demanding investigations of reported corruption in the Harding Administration--corruption that had included the infamous 'Teapot Dome' scandal. '")

In the final chapter, "The Secret Service--Then and Now," the authors refer to legislation sought by the Secret Service in 1950-1951 which would define in permanent law the powers and duties of the service. The authors state that there was opposition from the Department of Justice to a part of the language which authorized the Secret Service to detect and arrest persons committing offenses 'against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control." The Justice Department argued that this language authorized Secret Service to investigate such matters as bribery and corruption in the Treasury Department, which were within the jurisdiction of the FBI. The authors point out that the Justice lawyers were unable to point to a single instance in which there had been any jurisdictional conflict between the FBI and the Secret Service, or any single case in which the Secret Service had ever made investigations of bribery or corruption since the FBI was established.

The Justice Department subsequently, so the authors state, succeeded in having the Secret Service law amended, striking out all the language to which Justice objected, after which a "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Justice and

Treasury Departments was drafted to "supplement" the law which defined the Secret Service powers and duties. The memorandum provided that the FBI would have authority to investigate any Federal offense involving an officer or employee of the Treasury Department or its constituent agencies, and stated that as soon as the Treasury had any suspicion or notice of any such offense it should immediately notify the FBI and turn over full information on the matter. The memorandum also required that the Treasury Department issue instructions accordingly to its officers, "such instructions to be submitted to the Department of Justice for comment prior to their issuance." Secret Service suggested to the Secretary of Treasury that Treasury also be given an opportunity to see any instructions issued by the FBI to its officers in connection with the memorandum. The suggestion was not adopted--but all Treasury instructions were submitted to the Department of Justice. (pp. 190-193)

While the above criticism, of course, pertains to the Department of Justice and not to the FBI and as a matter of policy we do not comment regarding legislation, it is noted that we did feel that the broad terminology of the Treasury Department bill might serve as justification for Treasury to assume jurisdiction over such matters as bribery, theft of government property, et cetera. (66-2252-282)

## OBSERVATION:

As of particular interest, it is noted on page 179 that when the present Chief, U. E. Baughman, was offered the position of Chief of Secret Service (1949-); the authors quote him as replying, 'Id like to make one condition, Mr . Secretary. Id like your assurance that every appointment in the Service, and every promotion, will be based strictly on merit, without any political factors. "

CONCLUSIONS:
The Bur eau presently enjoys favorable relations with U. E. Baughman, Chief of Secret Service, and with the Service generally, although incidents do occasionally arise in the field. The book, while perhaps slightly critical of the Department of Justice, makes no derogatory references to the FBI itself. Hunt's review of the book is a complete distortion and it, would appear that, in addition, he has substituted the FBI where the authors refer to the Justice Department.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since Hunt's antagonism to the Bureau is well known and you have already written to Mr. Early of the "Indianapolis Star" concerning Hunt's distorted review.



TO
Mr. DeLoaching
DATE: 3-7-60
 OF CROWDS" BY J. P. CHAPLIN BOOK REVIEW S

## BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-25-60, the SAC, Los Angeles, advised that the abovecaptioned book had been brought to his attention by Mr. Coulter Irwin of Long Beach, California, who indicated the book was critical of the FBI. Mr. Irwin stated he was prompted to bring this book to the attention of the SAC in view of the recently published apologies by the Regents of the University of California in connection with an improper question concerning the FBI. (Check of Bufiles reflects no references identifiable with Irwin.)

THE AUTHOR:
According to "American Men of Science", the author, Dr.James Patrick Chaplin is a member of the Department of Psychology of the University of bermont. Chaplin was born received a B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico in 1940 and his M. S. in 1941. He was a fellow ofi the University of Illinois 1946-47 and received his Ph. D. in Psychology in 1947. During World War II, Chaplin served as a psychologist in the Aviation Cadet Program . A check of Bureau indices reflects no record identifiable with Chaplin.

THE BOOK:
The captioned book is a paper-back edition published by Ballantine

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
The author states that the key to world problems lies in understanding human nature and concludes that "until we have the key to the understanding of human nature, our programs will continue to be dictated by expediency; war hysteria and credulity, not reason, will hold sway as they always have."

Chapter 4 entitled "Bolsheviks, Bombs and Babbitts" concerns the so-called Palmer raids and, according to the author, resulted from hysteria attendant on the discovery of more than a dozen bombs earmarked for some of the country's most prominent citizens, including Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. These bombs got no further than the post office because of insufficient funds; however, the person or persons responsible were never identified. Shortly thereafter, the Attorney General's house was bombed and then, according to the author, the Attorney General's hysteria knew no bounds. It is noted that no where in this chapter is the Director or the Bureau mentioned.

## MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director--some of which are rather critical. Those references of a derogatory nature are set forth below:

In Chapter 8, "Celestial Crockery" the author refers to a project initiated by the Air Force to deal with the increasing flow of reports of unidentified airborne objects. He states that Air Force personnel were soon augmented by fastronomers, psychologists, physicians, physicists, meteorologists,"and representatives of the dread Federal Bureau of Investigation." (Page 121).

Chapter 10, "Figh Treason in the State Department" contains several references to the FBI and/or the Director. Dealing with MicCarthy's committee, the author states that Senator McCarthy attacked Adlai Stevenson's speech writers and lassociates and stated that Bernard DeVoto proved suspect because he had denounced the sacrosanct FBI as a group of "college trained flat feet." (p. 153.)

The author indicates that the McCarthy hysteria lead to a number of terrified employees forming a "loyal American underground" who sent the Senator information and denounced their colleagues. The underground spread from the Voice of America to the State Department and "to the presumably top secret FBI." (p.157).

The author refers to the attack on the Reverend Clergy by Dr. J.B. Matthews, a one time Methodist missionary and subsequently the Executive Director of the Slubcommittee on Investigations. Dr. Matthews, according to the author, in an article in the July, ' 53 "Mercury" magazine stated that "the largest single group supporting the communist apparatus in the United States today, is composed of protestant clergymen." Matthews' awesome allegations, says the author, were supported by



Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
authoritative statements made by Earl Browner, the great American communist and J. Edgar Hoover--a pair of strange bedfellows, indeed." The author, however, cites las a footnote, the exact quotation of the Director. (p.161)

Concerning the beginning of the Army-McCarthy hearings on 4-24-54, the author states that 800 people crowded into the room--the principles, Senators and their relatives, reporters, cameramen, Capitol policemen and "body guards assigned by the friendly FBI to protect the Senator from possible assassination." (p.166)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since it would serve no purpose to make an issue of the innuendoes in this book at this late date. In addition, the book itself is scarcely of the type which will attract a very large reader interest; and the documentation reflects the author gleaned his facts from such unreliable sources as the "Nation," and "Saturday Review of Literature," as well as local newspapers. Moreover, as stated previously, Chaplin is not identifiable in Bufiles, and since the book is already in publication, it is not felt worthwhile to inquire of the Albany Office for information concerning Chaplin.


## PURPOSE:



To review attached copy of enclosed proof of book entitled "The Operators" by Frank Gibney, which was forwarded to the Director for his perusal by Mr. John Appleton, Editor, Harper and Brothers, New York City. This book is identified as nonfiction, proposed publication date 6-8-60, probable price $\$ 3.95$, approximately 320 pages in length. By letter 3-25-60 the Director thanked Mr. Appleton for his thoughtfulness in making this book available. (Book does not have to be returned.)

## AUTHOR:

Frank Gibney, described as a staff writer on "Life," a former feature writer of "Time," and an editor of "Newsweek," was born Pennsylvania. He entered Yale College in September, 1941, and left in December, 1942, to go into the U. S. Navy's Japanese Language School at Boulder y Colorado. Gibney received his B. A. degree in June, 1944, at which time he was on active duty with the Navy. He was released from active duty 4-14-46 as a Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged from the Reserves on 9-1-55. In 19589 at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau conducted an investigation of Frank Bray Gibney in connection with his security clearance as an employee of the House Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. No derogatory information was developed. (116-437564)

In addition to the attached book Gibney has written "The Frozen Revolution," "Five Gentlemen of Japan, " and "The Secret World" (with Peter Deriabin). In March, 1959, in connection with the latter book the Bureau was advised that Gibney was concerned about the possibility of being annoyed either by "cranks" or persons acting in behalf of Soviet intelligence and had considered asking for some sort of protection. (100-409369-170, 180, 196) Enclosure 1 - Miss But der 7630

# Jones to DeLoach Memo 

4-8-60 "THE OPERATORS"

## THE BOOK:

"The Operators" begins with a "brief description" which states that recent payola and quiz show exposes only scratched the sürface of today's gray-flannel morality and that millions of Americans are "taken" every day. The author then proceeds to set forth the machinations of "honest" car dealers, "friendly" mortgage men, crooked union bosses, "cure-all" advisors, chiseling TV repairmen, phoney'educators," income-tax swindlers and 'respectable" businessmen from the local store owner to a corporation board chairman. A reading of the book leaves the impression that, in the author's opinion, not one of us is above a little larceny-even if it is only a sub-conscious act - so long as we feel we can get away with it. In his concluding chapter he states that "It is the thesis of this book that our national future is being misshaped, far more than we realize, by the witless optimist gulled into phony stock purchases, by the two-bit chiseler padding his outsize expense account, by the corporate dodger who writes off his Florida yacht as a business expense, the influence-peddler who tampers with legislation. "The author indicates that most violations are judged leniently, but they are nonetheless acts of a criminal nature, whether viewed from the standpoint of sheer lawbreaking or of a morally sinful bearing of false witness. He concludes "If this republic continues to live by shirking, pleasure-seeking or outright fraud, we must be prepared one day to pick up a fearful check for it--without any expense account left to put it on."

## MËNTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

In Chapter $V$ he refers to the FBFs arrest of twelve persons in connection with the newspaper puzzle swindle. Concerning forgers and bad check passers he quotes from the February, 1959, Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction in which he makes two slightly erroneous statements: (1) ".... the FBI estimated that one years cost of bad check passing ran to 535 million dollars" (2) "In 1958 fiscal year the FBI received for example 33,027 bad checks totaling \$7,944, 827." Actually, the Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction stated that "A survey of law enforcement agencies by an American industrial firm, . . . . reflected that the annual loss due to fraudulent checks amounted to 535 million dollars," and the total value of fraindulent checks examined by the FBI in the fiscal year of 1958 was $\$ 7,933,827$.

In Chapter VI, writing of bank embezzlements, check-kiting rings and kickback operations, the author refers to the FBI again merely stating that the activities of the check-kiting ring ceased after a 10 -month investigation by the FBI

In the final chapter, the author refers to the FBF s February, 1960, announcement of the arrest of a multi-million dollar loan racket which extracted FHA'-bäckedloans from banks for nonexistent household improvements. Concerning black-market operations during World War II the author quotes from a book entitled."The Black Market," by Marshall Clinard. The author states that Clinard cited "The FBI estimate of a total of 900 thousand OPA violations of all types brought before various Government agencies for the year 1944 alone."

## OBSERVATIONS:

This is a rather depressing indictment of the entire Nation and while it is true that far too many of us may slip from the strictly "straight and narrow," it is not felt that we all deserve the "tarring" which the author administers. Further, the tone of the book together with the quoted probable price of $\$ 3.95$ leads one to believe that it is highly doubtful "The Operators" will ever be a "best seller."

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, F.B.I. Washington, D.C: VALDEZ, ALASKA Mr. Mohr PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS

Mr. Parsons

## The EDEN Press

Mr. Belmont $\qquad$
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\mathrm{Mr} . \text { McGuire }
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$\qquad$ Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm Mr . Tamm
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March 30, 190 Teler
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19 (8rr. Ingram Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:
In the interest of national security, truth, and justice, in whose behalf both U.S. State and Federal Bureaus, Agencies and Courts are functioning, our Press is fulfilling its civic responsibility by making public the enclosed volume of public court documents.

This volume concerns a grave injustice which threatens the very foundations of freedom and decency everywhere. Equally as important, this volume substantiates the reality of what many millions of Americans have come to know as "UFOs" (Unidentified Flying Objects - or Outer Space Craft) - and the acute threat they presently pose to all Life on earth.

We respectfully urge you to give this matter your closest attention.


WNCLO. BEFIND FILE

TO
Mr. DeLoach
date: April 27, 1960

FROM
M. A. Jog eg
subject "BEVERLY HILLS IS MY BEAT" Book
BY CLINTON H. ANDERSON, CHIEF POLICE DEPARTMENT, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, BOOK REVIEW



## BACKGROUND:

BDOK Hevieuts

The captioned book, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and copyrighted in 1960, was brought to the attention of the Bureau by letter dated 3-10-60 from SAC, Los Angeles.

## THE AUTHOR:

Clinton H. Anderson, Chief of the Beverly Hills Police Department since December 30, 1942, has been known to the Bureau since 1936. On; July 12, 1937, Anderson enrolled in the 6th Session of the FBI National Academy at which time he was a detective lieutenant with the Beverly Hills Police Department. , During the course of his training, Anderson indicated dissatisfaction regarding the training course and threatened to withdraw. After several critical comments, on September 17, 1937, approximately 2 weeks prior to the graduation of the class, Anderson withdrew and consequently was not awarded a diploma because of failure to complete the course. In April, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised Chief Anderson had instructed that the FBI was to be given no information whatever regarding some jewel cases in that area.

Anderson has maintained a feeling of bitterness toward the Bureau through the years. On the surface, he gives the impression of a willingness to cooperate and appears friendly; however, he seldom refers investigative matters to the Bureau except in the security field. In April, 1954, in connection with an $\|$ interstate transportation of stolen property case, Anderson wrote the Bureau in a sarcastic manner concerning the whereabouts of furs in this case. In October, 1955, prior to the Director's appearance at the IACP Convention in Philadelphia, Anderson allegedly expressed the hope that he would have an opportunity to see the Director. At that time, the Bureau was advised that Anderson was currently being sued for divorce by his wife on charges of extreme cruelty.

1 - Mr. Malone
1 - Miss Butler (Room7630)

Jones to DeLoach Memo<br>Re: "Beverly Hills is My Beat" Book Review

In February, 1960, during a controversy between Chief Anderson and whom Anderson had dismissed, Borders made
|statements to the effect that "The FBI will not accept Beverly Hills crime |records because they know Anderson falsifies them." We, of course, declined $\|^{\text {to comment on these statements, however, it is noted that we have never }}$ $\|$ refused to accept the crime reports of Beverly Hills. A number of years ago, we did have information that the department, in placing a value on property stolen, , would only take 10 per cent of the value of the article as estimated by the victim. This has nothing to do with counting the number of offenses and an examination of the reports indicates no basic deficiency. By letter dated 3-31-60, Anderson wrote the Director concerning excellent cooperation rendered by the FBI in connection with the grand theft of a jewelry store in Beverly Hills. This communication was acknowledged by an in-absence letter. (1-6047)

## THE BOOK:

The book is an account of Anderson's experiences during 30 years on the Beverly Hills police force. A reading of the book reflects that Anderson has chosen cases already well publicized. The book is, of course, full of well known names such as Walter Wanger, Jerry Giesler, Clara Bow, Charlie Chaplin, Lana Turner, and Bugsy Siegel. One gains the impression that Anderson, in view of the prominence of the citizens of his community, is more than a police officer. It is felt that he would also have you believe that the citizens of his community are in truth more law-abiding than most but because of their prominence, have received exaggerated publicity for minor offenses. However, he (Anderson) does not allow the wealth or prominence of the individual offender to color his judgment.

## MENTION OF THE FBI:

I
There are only four references to the Bureau, none of which are of a derogatory nature. On page 57, Anderson states "Through the years, we have kept the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised of communistic activities here." On page 80, he refers to swindlers, particularly bogus military men in uniform and he states "We generally turn these types over to the FBI or the military for disciplining." In Chapter 13, Anderson refers to various criminals who have visited Beverly Hills and on page 137 states, "I remember Abner (Longie) Zwillman among the visitors we used to see here, at a time when the FBI labeled him 'leader of the New Jersey underworld.'" In the final paragraphs of his book

## Jones to DeLoach Memo

## Re: "Beverly Hills is My Beat" <br> Book Review

Anderson refers to the many frustrations of police work, the chief one being that despite improvements in police methods during the past 30 years, the national crime rate is increasing. On page 217-218, he states "An FBI report recently disclosed that in a 10 -year period, the number of major crimes reported annually in the United States increased 1, 685, 000 to $2,800,000$, or 3 times as fast as the increase in population during the same period."

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information only. The references to the Bureau are in no way critical; the book is not outstanding; and we, of course, follow a policy of dealing with Anderson at arms length.



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## THEx
















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Legal Attache, London
Director, FBI (62-46855)
NEW BIOCTAEMY OR
VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN BOOK REVIEWS

2-Orig. \& copy
May 5, 1060
1-R. W. Smith
1 - Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler

According to the Friday, April 22, 1960, issue of Soviet News, a new biography of Vladimir Mich Lenin has been prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The biography has been put out in Moscow by the U. S. S. R. State Publishers of Political Literature and was written by a group of writers under the direction of Pyotr pospelov.

You should determine whether this book is available in an English edition. If so, one copy should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:
SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, believes the book will be of value to the Bureau for reference purposes.

1- Foreign Liaison (Route through for review) 0

REC 21
$62-46855$

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Tolson
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SAC, New York

Director, Fed (62-46855)

## THE SUPREME COURT ANU CLVI LIBERTIES

2-Original \& cop
1-yellow file copy 1-61-190
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-H. L. Edwards, 5254
1-C. L. McGowan, 5728
1-J. S. Johnson, 6221, IB
By cisconct Iraenka
bCEEEHVHMG

You should discreetly obtain one cony of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The book is available for $\$ 1.50$ a copy through the siserican Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10 , New doris.


## NOTE ON YELLOW:

Inspector H. L. Edwards, Division II, and SAC. L. McGowan, Division VI, wish a copy of the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

PEC 9 I

AMB:ala
(9)

Title of Book THEFSUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES Osmond K. Fraenkel
Author $\qquad$

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

## Book REVIENS

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)
ROUTING
Domestic Intelligence Division
$\square$ Central Research, Room 7627
Espionage, Room 2714
Internal Security, Room 1509
Liaison, Room 7641
Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
Nationalities Intelligence, Room
Subversive Control, Room 1250





A timely report to the nation:..

# THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES 

How the Court Has Protected the Bill of Rights
Osmond K. Fraenkel
Introduction by Joseph O'Meara, Dean, Notre Dame Law School

Published for the
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION in its 40th Anniversary Year

OCEANA PUBLICATTIONS, INC.

## From the Introduction.. .

It is altogether appropriate that this book should appear as part of the observance of the fortieth-anniversary year of the American Civil Liberties Unioṇ. It cannot be doubted that the Union has contributed immeasurably to the improvement in the civil liberties climate which has cone about since its founding. ... Day after day, year in and year out, it is/on the firing line for the American heritage of freedom. Thus it has performed and is performing an enormously useful function, and in my view, all of us are its debtors. . . .

The Supreme Court is an institution which, is the ultimate guardian, under the Constitution, of the rights and liberties that have made America the land of promise; which is the chief spokesman for the Rule of Law in an increasingly lawless world; without which our republican form of government could not survive. . . . The Court is the greatest institutional safeguard we possess.

## About the book...

The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is both a report and an interpretative analysis of the progress of civil liberties as shown by decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, emphasizing the decisions of recent years which have affected every area of civil liberties. All leading cases are included. The material is arranged under the following topical headings:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { The Bill of Rights } & \text { Séarches and Seizures } \\ \text { In Time of War or Civil Disturbance } & \text { Cruel and Unusual Punishment } \\ \text { Bills of Attainder } & \text { Self Incrimination } \\ \text { Minority Rights } & \text { Dcuble Jeopardy } \\ \text { Freedom of Expression } & \text { Jury Problems } \\ \text { Freedom of Assembly } & \text { Confrontation } \\ \text { Freedom of Religion } & \text { The 'Right to Counsel } \\ \text { Education } & \text { Indictment } \\ \text { Voting } & \text { Labor Relations } \\ \text { The Right to Travel } & \text { Congressional and Legislative Committees } \\ \text { Citizenship } & \text { Procedural Problems } \\ \text { Aliens } & \text { Leading Cases (full citations) } \\ \text { Due Process } & \text { Index }\end{array}$
The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is an important contribution to the continuing study and evaluation of our democratic society.


You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Referenced book is believed to have been published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, during the first part of 1960.

NOTE: Inspector W. C. Sullivan desires a copy of book for reference purposes; the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

National Bureau of Economic Research incorporated $1 / 29 / 20$ in State of New York, as a non-profit-making organization with income derived from grants and contributions. Its officers and directors are persons prominent in their particular fields and they are elected annually. 100-153843-1, encl. p. 8; 100-153843-6

AMB:klh
(7)


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REC 44


May 18, 1960

Title of Book
AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR THE NUCLEAR AGE

Author
WALTER F. HAHN, JOHN C. NAFF
Q
Central Research Section
(When available?)

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$Training \& Inspection Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Book review not required by this Section or Division

$\square$ $\square$

## $\square$

Administrative Division$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$


Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
 Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$ $\square$

Nature of Book:
$\qquad$

$62-46855$

Crime Records Division
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Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) Room 7644


Central Research, Room 7627
Espionage, Room 2714
Internal Security, Room 1509
Liaison, Room 7641
Name Check, Room 6125 I.B. Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
Subversive Control, Room 1250

## Identification Division

$\qquad$


Training \& Inspection Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
Administrative Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Book review not required by this Section or Division


Files \& Communications Division $\square$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$Investigative Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$Laboratory Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$

Crime Records Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ NOT RECORDED $5 \quad \mathrm{MAY} 241960$

## Nature of Book:


file $62-46855^{\circ}$


SUBJECT: NEW BIOGRAPHY OF


ReBulet $5 / 5 / 60$.
This matter concerning obtaining copy of new biography
of LENIN has been discussed with

Contacts were also made with foreign book dealers in the London area and they advised that they have not heard of an English translation of this particular book. This office will remain alert to furnish this book to the Bureau as soon as it is published and available in England.

ROC
2 - Bureau 1. - London CWB:1c
(3)


Author Theodore Draper $1 \%$
(VIKING PRESS, $\$ 8.50$.)
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


Obtain book
for review
Book review not required by this Section or Division

$\square$ Identification Division
$\square$ Section, Room $\qquad$

## Domestic Intelligence Division

$\square$ Central -Research, Room 7627 Espionage, Room 2714
S internal Security, Room 1509 Liaison, Room 7641Name Check, Room 6125 I.B. Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527 Subversive Control, Room 1250


$\square$Training \& Inspection Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
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$\square$ Administrative Division $\square \ldots$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division
$\square$ File $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$ Section, Room

## $\square$ Investigative Division

$\qquad$ Laboratory Division

## $\square$ Crime Records Division

$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ ロ

Nature of Book: fine authoritative inside history of the American Communist party in the years when all its patters were being set, revealing at avery step how the Comitern in Moscow shaped its policy, helped
$\qquad$ $\square$

Co MAY 311360 Section, Room $\qquad$

Nature of Book: financially, and made and unmade its leaders."

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f_{0} 62-46855
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64


FROM begat, London $(62-240)$

[^44]fROM Clegat, London (62-240)

FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA: Bo. 1 THE STORY OF NOS. KHRUSHCHOV TS. VISIT TO THE U.S.A. SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet $3 / 16 / 60$.


Contents, of referenced letter have been discussed with.
Contents of referenced letter have been discussed with

Inasmuch as ours interest in this matter
this case is being placed in an RUC status and an administrative tickler has been set so that it can be periodically checked.


REC 4
䍐的 $62-46,86,-83$


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FROM : Mr. F.J. Baumgardner fol

SUBJECT:

## "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA" BY THEODORE DRAPER BOOK REVIEW

Date: June 7, 1960

This volume is the second written by Draper relating to the history of communism in America. The first book, "The Roots of American Communism," traced the development of the Party in this country from its inception until 1923. "American Communism and Soviet Russia" details the gyrations of the Party for the next six rolf years--through 1929.

Draper has documented this story with painstaking and interesting detail. His source material consists of many original and rare Party documents as well as interviews and correspondence with a number of the leading figures who played active parts in the Party's history during those years.

This book discloses in no uncertain terms the consistent control exerted by the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union over the CP, USA, through the Communist International (Comintern). The facts presented by Draper should leave no doubt in the mind of any reader as to the true nature of the international communist conspiracy and should explode any myths that the $C P$ is in any sense a real political organization. There are numerous detailed accounts of intrigue among the Party's top functionaries attempting to gain control of the party for themselves; of the almost constant factional struggles; of the frequent and sudden switches in Party line to make the Party's policies conform to Moscow's desires and instructions; of the many journeys made by CP functionaries to Moscow to straighten ${ }^{\prime} \eta$ out tangled Party affairs; of the Comintern representatives sent to the United States at strategic moments to dictate the line and leadership for the CP, USA; and, finally, of Stalin's terrible anger When Jay Lovestone, as leader of the CP in the United States with a majority of the membership solidly behind him, had the temerity to fight the Kremlin on the line it promulgated for the CP, USA, in 1929. This latter incident, of course, led to Lovestone's explusion from the CP, USA, even before he returned to the United States from Moscow. These events leading to Lovestone's expulsion are explained in detail and are the same events which, of course, placed Earl Browder in the top Party position with the full and complete blessings of Stalin.
1 -Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner


Memorandum for Mr. Belmont RE: "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"

Separate chapters in the book deal with the structure of the Party, the Party's vacillating policies with regard to work in the trade-union field and the struggle to establish a line which the Party should follow with regard to Negroes in the United States. With respect to the latter, the book clearly shows that Soviet instructions prevailed and the slogan on the "right of self-determination for the Negro" became the Party's line even over the objections of some of the leading Party theoreticians in the CP, USA.

Draper, in his book, reaches the conclusion that "Nothing and no one could alter the fact that the American Communist Party had become an instrument of the Russian Communist Party."

With regard to the author, Theodore Draper was born Theodore Dubinsky in Brooklyn, New York, on September 11, 1912. In 1954, when interviewed by Bureau Agents, he related that as a result of his family background his early thinking was influenced along the lines of "socialism." At the age of 15 , he was associated with the Young Peoples Socialist League, and during his early college years he became politically identified with the communist movement. He was associated with the communist publications "Daily Worker" and "New Masses" from 1934 to 1939. In 1939 he began to split with the communist movement because of the refusal of the Party to permit one of his articles to be published in "New Masses." His complete disillusionment with communism was effected in 1948 when the communists seized power in Czechoslovakia. Draper wrote the first of his proposed series of books on communism in 1957. As mentioned earlier, instant book is his second volume in the series entitled "Communism in American Life." It is noted the survey which is making this series of studies on communist influence in American life possible is being generously supported by the Fund for the Republic.

There are no references in this volume to the Director or the FBI.

## ACTION:

This is for your information.


$=0$

HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS
Attached is a review of the above publication recently received in the Electronics Section.

T: Electronics Section review of this book indicates that it would be a valuable adjunct to FBI field office libraries. Field Electronic Maintenance Technicians and Sound-Trained Agents would undoubtedly find it a very helpful reference in connection with the maintenance and installation of field radio and sound equipment. It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at the publisher's price of $\$ 2.95$ per copy. I believe it would be to the Bureau's advantage to purchase one of these books for each field office library and for the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau Library for information.
2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station and to the Sowego Radio Station one copy each of "Handbook of Electronic Tables and Formulas" at a total cost of $\$ 171.10$ ( 58 copies at $\$ 2.95$ each).

1- Publications Desk
1 - Bureau Library
1-Mr. Callahan (Attention: Mr. Newman)


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# HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS 

Copyright 1959 by HOWARD W. SAMS \& CO., INC., Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 59-15012

Reviewed by: SA GEORGE W. FINGER, JR.

The "HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS" is a compilation of facts, figures, formulas and laws of electronics, aimed at providing the working electronics engineer and technician with a single ready-reference volume. It was compiled by Donald Herrington and Stanley Meachum of the Howard W. Sam Engineering Staff and is published by Howard W. Sam \& Co., Inc., and The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.

The book is a single volume of 117 pages of text material with a complete table of contents and an adequate index. It is broken into sixtythree sections and covers formulas and laws of electronics, constants, standards, symbols, codes, mathematical tables and formulas, service and installation data, and miscellaneous reference material. It features a number of charts and nomographs, including such material as an FCC Allocation Chart, Reactance Charts from one cycle per second to 1,000 megacycles per second, a Parallel Resistance Nomograph and a Television Signal Standards Chart.

The many formulas, facts, figures, etc., found in this volume are, of course, available from other sources. However, this compilation places them all in a neat and compact book which should prove very useful to technicians, engineers, students or anyone with a continuing interest in electronics.

It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at a cost of $\$ 2.95$ per single copy.

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62-46855-84
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Mr . De Loaches

date: June 22, 1960

FROM


## BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated $6 / 9 / 60$ captioned "Report On Television By The National Council of Churches." This report, published by the National Council of Churches, has been described by Drew Pearson as one of the most devastating reports in the history of television. In essence, this report sets forth the findings of a study commission which was to delve into the broadcasting and film industry as it related to the field of religious education. A progress report was submitted in February, 1959, and another in February, 1960. Captioned book sets forth the major points covered by the commission in their report; however, this book, while not an official statement of the study commision, nor of the National Council of Churches, is highly recommended by the commission.

## GENERAL THEME:

Author Bachman analyzes the effect that the media of radio and television have on the world today through the eyes of a Christian. He briefly dissects the American system of broadcasting and its growth from a small, newly-developed endeavor to a farreaching business enterprise which greatly effects all with whom it comes in contact. He points out the noted lack of religious-type programs which are released during "prime times." The same is true for entertainment on the intellectual level such as operas, Shakespearean plays, etc.

## IS 108

REC $83 \quad 162-46 \gamma 55-85$
Bachman recognizes that the level of interesting1aydurgotlogeqile programs can certainly be raised through concentrated effort on the part of both the networks involved and by the sponsors of the individual programs. The woluminous_Western series which populate the television screen today are also taken into account by the author and their obvious effect on the youth of this era. He points out that although when it is reported that a certain broadcast has changed the opinions of only $5 \%$ of its audience, this may sound insignificant until it is recognized that a single network television program often attracts 20 million or more viewers. As a corollary to this, the effect that this one

1 -Mr. Belmont (Central Research)
JMR:paw

## (6)



Jones to DeLoach memorandum
Re: "The Church In The World Of Radio--Television" Book Review
program has on the 20 million viewers is in a sense cumulative because the million persons affected (5\%) would undoubtedly spread their opinions and influence relatives, friends and co-workers.

The many-sided area of news discussions comes into analysis together with the obvious resulting controversies between any two factions. On page 69, Bachman mentions the occasion when Cyrus S. Eaton interviewed on the air by Mike Wallace expressed a low opinion of the FBI and "scores of agencies engaged in investigating, in snooping, in informing, in creeping up on people." Congressman Walter solicited time from the American Broadcasting Company to reply to Mr. Eaton. The same "equal time" concept has become very notable in the field of politics as the representatives of one party demand "free time" to rebut allegations put forth by the opposition.

Mr. Bachman, after his analysis of the radio and television world of today, together with its problems and its possibilities, launches into what he considers to be a desirable direction for these forms of media. He points out the notable lack of encouragement for religious programs and adds that the two main religious programs, "Look Up and Live" and "Frontier of Faith," are scheduled when most churchgoers can seldom view them. He feels that although the field of religious education, through the use of radio and television and its corresponding uplift of moral standards, is certainly a step in the right direction for bettering the programs which are released to the public, continuing research in matters such as this is obviously necessary. He mentions that one such research organization has already begun (New Haven Communications Research Project). He ends his book with a paraphrase from the Bible, "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard what is possible for the church in the world of radio--television if there is persistence in the pursuit."

This book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.



date: June 24, 1960
from : W. C. Sullivan Ce subject: $\qquad$
COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN POLITICS
BYDAVID J. SAPOSS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, is the essence of what David J. Saposs knows about communism. His purpose is to realert the American people to the menace of communism. His message is that communists use front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements and failures do not deter them from trying again. Saposs mentions the Director three times: (l) in connection with a letter from a Minneapolis mayor asking him to look into "communist" activity there, (2) regarding the Director's testimony pertaining to Communist Party membership figures, and (3) quoting the Director's testimony containing the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA. He refers to the FBI when he mentions. Angela Calomiris as "an FBI undercover worker." The author is an expert labor economist who was affiliated with communist fronts during the 1930's. He has been investigated under the Hatch Act in 1942-43 and under the European Recovery Program in an applicant-type investigation in 1948. Informants described him as Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, and a loyal American.

# Re: <br> Communism in American Politics <br> by David J. Saposs <br> Book Review 

## DETAILS:

Purpose of the Book
Captioned book was published this year by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.; and dedicated to the author's daughters. In this book, according to the preface, is the essence of what the author knows about communism as it has occupied his attention for almost 50 years. He hopes the book will "help to realert the American people toward the menace of Communism. . ."

Format
Previously published material makes up the greater portion of this book. Many passages are quoted verbatim. There are 25 pages of references listed at the close. From those sources, the author assembled material to deliver his message and promote his purpose.

## Mention of the Director

Three times there is reference made to the Director of the FBI. On page 63, the reference concerns a letter to the Director from the mayor of Minneapolis. Saposs states that the letter was to urge the Director "to look into Communist control of the FarmerLabor Association" in Minnesota, and that it appeared later in the Daily Worker although a copy "was not obtained from the mayor's office." In Bureau files, there is a letter from Mayor Thomas Latimer, dated December 3, 1935, asking the Director to investigate activities of "a group here, a large portion of whom are Communists, who pretend to be functioning under the guise of an out-law labor organization." The letter, however, does not name the FarmerLabor Association. Furthermore, the only Bureau dissemination of the letter was a copy to the Director of the Works Progress Administration also mentioned in Latimer's letter. (9-1390-1-2)

The Farmer-Labor Association was formed in Minnesota in 1925 to eliminate the communist element in its parent organization; the Farm-Labor Federation. However, communists held leader ship positions in the Association, which from 1928 to 1931 dominated the Farmer Labor Party, an entirely separate organization. In 1945,
b
Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J.' Saposs
Book Review
the communists in St. Paul met with the leaders of the FarmerLabor Association. This group decided to build the Democratic Farmer Labor Party and let the Farmer-Labor Association die a natural death. (100-3-74-228, pp. 109-111; 100-149693-15, p. $5 ; 100-3-17-18$, p. 24; 100-15862-106)

On page 221, reference is made to two articles in The New York Times relating to the Director's testimony before congressional committees in 1956 and 1957, wherein he warned that membership figures are no criterion for judging the influence of the Communist Party.

On pages 224 through 226, is quoted the portion of the Director's statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, wherein he states the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA.

The FBI is mentioned on page 132. Saposs refers to "Miss Angela Calomiris, an FBI undercover worker in the Communist Party of New York. . :" (Calomiris testified at the trial of the eleven communists and was discontinued as a Bureau informant in 1951.)

Contents
Captioned book retells that the Comintern in 1922 made plans for the Communist Party, USA, to work "within the budding labor parties in the political field." Examples are given, to show how over and over the communists have used front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements. That the communists in a political organization never fail to fend for the Soviet line and Soviet foreign policy is clarified by a review of their use of the Washington Commonwealth Federation (WCF), a communist front organization, of the Farmer-Labor Association, and of the American Labor Party (ALP) and the Progressive Party, political front organizations by means of which communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties. That the communists have often met defeat but will continue to try to sway American politics is Saposs's message. came to the United States with his parents from Kiev, Russia, in 1895, when he was nine years old. He became a labor expert at the University of Wisconsin and later received a Ph. B. degree from Columbia University. Experience gained in the Labor Bureau, Incorporated, which he founded, in the Labor Division of Columbia University, and on the faculty at Brookwood, the first resident labor college in the United States, was his background for becoming chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board in 1935. At that time, he was advising labor to build a third party in preparation for the time when the Administration might grow hostile. (124-1543-47, p. 2; Current Biography 1940; Who's Who in World Jewry 1955)

Twice has Saposs been investigated by the Bureau: first, during 1942 and 1943, when he was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and next, in 1948, when he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation relative to his employment by the European Recovery Program in Europe. (121-10759-1, 124-1543-41)

During the $1930^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, Saposs was affiliated with half a dozen communist front organizations but these associations seem to have ceased about the time of the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact of 1939. Saposs was characterized by many who knew him as being Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, anti-Soviet, and a loyal American. (121-10759-4; 10;-471-12; 124-1543-41)
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

## Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

## Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increased personnel.

## Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official

1-Mr. Belmont
1 -Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section tickler
1 -Mr. Garner

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Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont

## RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for a one-year period in the event of inquiries. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted
During the first six months of 1960 , a total of 41 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-five books were reviewed and seven were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 17 of which were reviewed. Of the eight book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during this six months' period, five were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions
Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value
The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

## Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at present. Another status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For your information.


SAC, New York

rector, EDY (e2-4c855)

## OUR SECRET VAR CBCIELSVEWS

The Tilter Winchell, of New York column, on page six of the June 23,1960 , issue of the New York mirror carried the following inforciatimon:

You may be startled to learn that domestic Communists have made little secret of their espionage activities. Red publishers here have distributed a book callediour secret Far.' The tome contains various descriptions of methods employed by Communist spies for communication purposes. moreover, this handbook for Communist espionage details methods for eluding the police and the U. S. counterespionage agencies. It includes the rules established by a famous espionage school of the German general staff.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.
AMB:meh racism
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NOTE:



Because the above information appeared in the Winchell column, Inspector W. C. Sullivan believes the book should be available to the Bureau for review.



## Jones to DeLoach Memo

at times the impact of the writing is lost. Ranstad spends considerable time in analyzing Marx's thoughts and techniques. At all times he tries to point out their incorrectness and fallacies. He then sketches the application of communism in Russia by Lenin and Stalin. Considerable emphasis is placed by Ranstad on Khrushchev's 1956 speech denouncing Stalin. After this beginning, Ranstad's book then branches into other fields. No effort is made to analyze the Communist Party, USA, either from its organizational apparatus or its day-to-day tactics. The manuscript primarily dwells on pointing out the errors of communism and how many people have been duped by the communists. Support is given to enforcement of the Smith Act. Criticism is made of the Fund for the Republic and Robert Hutchins for their attitude toward communism. Strong support is given to the Government's Loyalty Program and considerable space allotted to a refutation of ideas expressed by Chief Justice Earl Warren concerning Communism. In fact, in mentioning a speech by Warren, Ranstad says that it contained "not one word to which communists would object."

Ranstad feels that comments by men such as Warren that American liberties are in jeopardy are not true. He also feels that the country is in danger of fiscal bankruptcy, from inflation and high spending. Considerable discussion is given on this topic. "Unpleasant fact number one is that the United States is a: nation on the verge of financial and moral bankruptcy. Prohibition, the New Deal, inflation, and the reckless lending and spending at home and abroad, in war and in peace, have been important factors contributing to our present dilemma." He criticizes Mr. Nehru of India: "President Roosevelt's attitude toward Marxism and communists was no less naive than that recently displayed by Mr. Nehru."

## MENTION OF FBI :

The FBI is mentioned only twice and then in passing references. On Page 113 mention is made that communist fortunes reached a low ebb in the United States "thanks to the tireless efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and then he lists other anticommunist groups as also contributing to the demise of communists. On Page 157, talking about judicial pro ceedings he states: "Suppose some people do believe a man is guilty of espionage if the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested him on that charge and a Federal Grand Jury has indicted him." No further comment is made. In fact, Ranstad seems to purposely avoid mention of the FBI and there is nothing in the manuscript which would lead the reader to
think that he was a former Special Agent. He discusses in some detail the Gold-Fuchs-Greenglass case but the Bureau is not mentioned. An introduction to the book has been written by D. Milton/Ladd, former Assistant to the Director of the FBI. OBSERVATIONS:

As indicated the book is definitely anticommunist and style-wise is most readable. After an initial discussion of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, the book seems then chiefly to branch off into discussions concerning the impact of communism in this country. No specific case illustrations are given (with the exception of the Gold case) and the manuscript is confined almost exclusively to an argumentative approach trying to prove that communism is an evil and that too many "dupes" have been taken in. As indicated previously, at times the book almost becomes a tract, with Ranstad becoming most dogmatic in his statements which many times imply broad generalizations. On Page 248, talking about further actions to protect the nation, he mentions the need for realistic security programs. Communists must be excluded from the government and then Ranstad states"A central government agency may be necessary to discharge the responsibility of safeguarding the internal security without impinging unnecessarily on individual rights and interests." It is not known what Ranstad has in mind but if this could be interpreted as advocating a National police it would be undesirable from the Bureau's point of view.

It is felt that Ranstad should be told that the book has been reviewed and that the Bureau, of course, is not in a position to make any comments on it--this being his own personal responsibility. The comment on Page 248 concerning a central government agency might be called to his attention saying that if this could mean establishment of a national police, that it would be contrary to our democratic beliefs.
RECOMMENDATION: deleted yemen. Rec.



箷OOR REVLEWS

The Bulletin (publication of the Institute Dor the study of the Than, mich, Germany), Volume VII, amber 1, January, 1960, on page si carved information that the textbook foundations of Marxist philosophy Gas bear jretsued. Rue bout mutants fig pages and is alleged to have been prequard by a lase collective of authors headed by Chief tutor of the Lompromigt . Foustantinov.

Doa should discreetly determine whether an English edition of captioned book is available. If co, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and Forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

The Legal Attache, London, should also discreetly cieternine whether an english edition of captioned book is available. If 50 , a copy could be ciscosety obtained and forwarded to the Bureau, attention Central cegeaxch marion.

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1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)
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NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for review and for reference purposes. If obtained, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT胁 7/21/60 SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

subject:

OUR SECRET WAR-BOOK REVIEWS
FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY BO GK PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, et al
BOOK REVIEWS
 00 Kew -tex
Reurlet July 11, 1960 and July 18, 1960.
With regard to the book "Our Secret War," New York office sources of information were unable to furnish any information concerning the book. In addition, there was no information regarding the book at Four Continent Book Corporation, New Century Publishers, Jefferson Bookshop or International Publishers. The NYO, seeking to obtain additional information regarding the book, discreetly ascertained form the "New York Mirror," July 20, 1960, that WALTER WINCHELL and his staff were on vacation until after Labor Day.

With regard to the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy, the Institute for the Study of the USSR: advised they did not have the book and did pot. know where it could be located. The Four Continent.' Rok Comporation (FCBC) advised the textbook is available in the Russian language at the FCBC.

2- Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
I - New. York (100-87235) (41)

JJG:mzg
(3)


$$
\text { DATE July } 29,1960^{\circ}
$$

RéBulet $7 / 18 / 60$.
Contact has been made with $\square$ concerning the English publication of the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy and on
not yet been
able to obtain the English versions although they believe one is to be printed.

Bookstores in London who handle this type of publication, have also been discreetly contacted, with negative results. $\stackrel{y}{8}$
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This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)
Plo ll

## ROUTING <br> Obtain book <br> for review

$\square$ Domestic Intelligence Division
$\square$ Centralkfesearch, Room 7627
$\square$ Espionage, Room 2714
(20) Internal Security, Room 1509/Kleinkauf $\square$ Liaison, Room 7641
$\square$ Name Check, Room 6125 IB.
$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250
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Book review not required by this Section or Division
$\square$ Identification Division
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$\square$ Administrative Division $\square —$ Section, Room $\square$
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$\square$ Laboratory Division
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## $\square$ Crime Records Division

$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

## Nature of Book:

## 岛2AUG 101960

## REC= 45




NOTE: SA R. D. Cotter, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The book is not available in the Bureau Library.
AMB:des des
(7)


REC $2312 \pi-405-94$


Title of Book CUBA: ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION
Author $\quad \frac{\text { Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweeny }}{\text { Monthly Review Press; New York; } \$ 3.50 .}$
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)


## (Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book review not required by this Section or Division

## ROUTING

Domestic Intelligence Division
$\square$ Central Research, Room 7627
$\square$ Espionage, Room 2714
$\square$ Internal Security, Room 1509
$\square$ Liaison, Room 7641
$\square$ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250
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Obtain book for review


Nature of Book: A report, by the authors, of their three-week visit to Cuba in March.



## BACKGROUND:

Bennett Cerf, President of Random House, sent the Director an advance copy of the captioned book with a cover letter. This letter was acknowledged by the Director on 8-4-60 thanking Cerf for his thoughtfulness in making the book available.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:
The jacket of the book is not unlike "The FBI Gory" and on the bottom front of the jacket it is stated that Whitehead is the author of "The FBI Story." The current book is 274 pages in length. The price of the book which is normally $\bigvee$ indicated on the inside front cover of the jacket has obviously been removed

The entire book is a series of short criminal stories each taking place in a different country. Nine or ten of the stories relate to prominent murders that took place in different countries such as England, France, Belgium and Austria. Although Whitehead writes in his usual interesting style, this book contains no new or startling information for law enforcement officers.

Throughout the book Whitehead makes numerous references to the FBI as indicated by the attached white tabs in the book.* He clearly sets forth the fact that the Bureau is the law enforcement agency which sets the standard other countries attempt to follow. He points out the difficulties of the police forces in France, Germany and Japan following World War II and the concerted and, for the most part, successful effort by these police forces to gain the confidence of the citizens. Although he does not say so in so many words, it is obvious that Whitehead was not favorably impressed with law enforcement in some of the far eastern areas he visited and he states that law enforcement is too often corrupt TOURNEY INTO CRIME"
BY DON (WHITEHEAD PUBLISHED BY RANDOM HOUSE

ALL INFORMATION Bandy
 indicated on the inside front cover of the jacket has obviously been removed

"JOURNEY INTO CRIME Jopesto DeLoach

The last two chapters in the book are concerning "Bureau cases. The first of these cases is set forth in chapter 20 entitled "A Crude Ease of Robbery." This describes the attempted burglary of a small bank in Campton, Kentucky, by subjects J. Paul Scott, his brother, Don Scott and Earl F. Morris. All three subjects had previously been convicted and sentenced for bank robbergin Texas. While serving in prison together they reviewed the causes leading to their apprehension and came to the conclusion that they would not have been captured if they had sufficient fire power particularly machine guns to use in their escapades.

Upon release from prison in 1954 they made plans to burglarize the Kentucky bank. This attempt took place in January, 1957. A watchman on guard in the bank shot one of the Scotts who was carrying a flashlight in his mouth while attempting to enter the bank at night. The bullet drove the flashlight battery spring into Scott's tongue and foiled the burglary attempt. The Scotts and Morris wounded a sherrif while fleeing the scene of the crime. FBI Agents and local police officers initiated a concentrated investigation to locate the robbers and found them hiding in a corn shock cold and hungery but with their arsenal of machine guns and other firearms ready to kill anyone who caused them difficulty. All three subjects have been sentenced to 30 years in prison. (91-9811)
|:The last chapter of the book, chapter 21 entitled 'The Handsome firaud of Fairfax, "describes the activities of a lone bank robber in the San Francisco area. This subject William Liebscher, Jr., a used car salesman, robbed 14 banks of over $\$ 28,000$ in a period of 18 months in 1956 and 57 . His method of operation was very simple. He disguised himself with a theatrical pencil, adding a false mustache and face wrinkles to indicate greater age. He used a toy gun with only the barrel protruding from a sock and used his own automobile as the get-away car in each instance. He was captured by the FBI after prolonged and detailed investigation. mba chief clue was his handwriting obtained from American Trust Bank money orders ! which he attached a note when tendered to bank tellers instructing them to give hir money in their possession. He has been tried and sentenced to 15 years in prison

Both of the above cases mention the FBI in a very favorable manner and ai accurate as to time, details and' sentences given the subjects.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information regarding Whitehead"s new book, "Journey into Crime," published by Random House.

$1-100-401291$
$1-$ Section Tickler

 WHADCT GALY YOWLDE TRLA,工NOSCQW, RUSSIA BTOZKEVINW


Accoraing to an article apuearing on page 3 in the August 14, 1060 issue of The worker, "hithin seven aays of the conclusion of the trial, a spokesman for the publishers sain, a complete book, inclucing the full transcript of the the American people. ${ }^{13}$

The book is expectec to sell at $\$ 2.50$ or 93.00 , Sopeaing on the length of the trial, and may be oriered from Transiation vorla PubHishers, baite 300,22 . Hadison, Chicago 2, Illinois:

You should discreetly obtain one copy of referenced book, when available, and forwame it to the Duread marked for the attention of the Central tesearch Section.

NOTE: SA L. Whitson, Espionage Section, and SA J. F. Bland, Subversive Control Section, indicated a desire to receive referenced AMB:des deo (8)



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ATM: CONTRA RESEARCH SECTION

T TR E BOMB - THE FAUBUS REVOLT:
GLIERAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
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INFORMATION CONCERNING
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ReLnlet to Bureau 6/6/60.
On 8/8/60, EDITH SWEEZY, $112 \frac{1}{2}$ East Second $S t$., Kittle Rock, Arkansas, who works in the office of JoHN $F$. WELLS, president, General Publishing Company, made available a chapter from the for thcoming book "TILIS BOMB - THE FAUBUS REVOLT ${ }^{\text {nt }}$ by JOHN F. WELS; which le being distributed to potential purchasers by Mi. HELLS. This chapter is enclosed for the information of the Bureaus.

Enclosure - 1
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Director, FBI (62-46855)

DSEARMLMENT AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY
EDITED BY FUELER APTHBKER
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You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention oi the Central Research Section. The book is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 स . 16 street; New York 3, New York for 75 cents a copy.

Note: Inspector Sullivan wishes to have a copy of this book available as a


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August 22, 1960

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Title of Book PUERTO RICO: Land of Wonders
Author

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\frac{\text { Earl Parker Hanson }}{\text { Knopf; } \$ 4.50}
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Book Reviews (62:46855)

## Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

## (Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

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Book review not required by this Section or Division
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Nature of Book: The entire modern history of the island, with emphasis


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NOTE: SAR. A. Mullins, Nationalities Intelligence Section, wishes to receive book.

Upon receipt of the book a decision will be made regarding a review. After handling, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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1-Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) ()

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> SUMMAT FROM SPANISH

 a booklet published in Argentina by whericen Freedom Front" Editions; 1960

The booklet, of some forty pages, consists of an introduction and a first and a second part.

In the introduction, the author states that this booklet is a "sketch" or a "skeleton" of a full-1ongth book he intends to write about Cuba. With particular reference to the last portion of the second part of the booklet, the author also states that it ser ed hin as a memory aid to prepare his boor entitled: $\quad .400 d$ and Fire in Cuba."

The inst part is divided into nine chapters
 preceded by a short introduction. In this introduction, the author professes his deep interest in Cuban affairs and states that he is no "amateur, and no layman, "but a "student and a specialist." Then, the writer gives a short outline of Cuban history, describing it as a succeséton of "-isms: first, Mechanism, so called after the dictator BACMADO, and second, Batistism, so called after the dietutor BATSTA . Communism took advantage of the bloody dice. tatorships of these two tyrants ep make inroads in fain America. Then JUL HO AJSOMIO MELEA, responsible Tor the Cuba revolution against MACMADO, failed to prepare the Then: still/tutusame tactics, international communism
 Sis tho hero who felled BATESEA.

In the first chapter, capetoned: Is Cubanism
 Red-imspired publications which appear in Cuba norsedays
 propaganda. Es equating nationalism to anti-Anericanisn,
SUMMARIZED BY: August 25, 1960
they mislead the Cuban people with one of the most cruel deceptions ever wrought upon them.

Chapter 2 and chapter 3 are entitled: "The Communsts Beat the Drum" and "The Red Symphony" respectively. They depict the past and present comunist propaganda efforts.

Chapter 4 and chapeter 5. which bear the titlos "Is There Communism in the Cuban Government?" and "Commuls Above and Communism Below, " the author describes at length the Cuban tragedy of a commist-dominated govermment.

Chapter 6 is entitied: "The De La Fe Case." The case of an anticomunist friend of the author's is discussed, to prove that this man is languishing in jail for no other reason than his anticomunism.

Chapter 7 is entitled: MThe Conmuist Chieftains Who Dominate BrISL CASTRO."

The last chapter of the first part bears the selfoerplanatory titie of "Cuba on the Road to Communism."

The second part is preceded by a short introduction in which the author sets forth nis thesis "that those who govern Cuba are not Cubans, but Soviet agents." This introduction is folloved by 11 short chapters.

The rirst chaper is captioned: Who henefited by the Cuban Revolution?" The author points out that the Soviets were the only ones who gatned by the cfasmo Mevolution and goes on to denonstrate/ins tererseebnd chapter; entitled The Sovicts in Cuba.

Lis thesis is bolstered up in the third and fourth chapters entitled "Fhe Comunists Take Over in Cuba" and Whe Account of an Eyewitness" respectively.

The following chapter is entitled: "Epilogue." In this epilogue, the author sets forth eleven points to prove the soundness of his arguments in the previous chapters.

The remaining chapters are devoted to statistical material to coafirm, by letting the "igures talk," the deception which is being worked on the Cuban people. In the pirst of these statistical chapters, the author points out that cas rio has brought cuba on the verge of fimancial and econonic rain. This chapter is captioned: "Castro Was Spent a Billion Pesos." The following chapter is entitled: "A Tragic Balance sheet." It deals with the supplies being delivered to Caba from the countries behind the Iron Curtain, which are costing the Cuban people their precious liberty.

Then, the author, after a short chapter ontitled: "Our Liartyrs," gives a ruli set of statistics on the people who heve lost their lives or have been seriously injured since the success of the CASTRO Revolution. $\Lambda$ third set of figures is given. It shows how many poople are keld in Cuban jails today.

The final chapter, less than half a page in length, bears the descriptive title: "We Must Dereat Commen in cuba."
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Hecho el depósito que marca la ley 11.723 Copyright ley Ediciones "Frente: Americano de la libertad", 1960.

Impreso en la Argentina.
Printed in Argentina.

## INTRODUCCION

- Este pequeño folleto sobre Cuba, constituye la base de un libro que estoy escribiendo, con abundancia de documentación sobre la realidad de ese hermoso, heroico y sufrido país.

La urgencia de la situación que vive el continente, ante un proceso de infiltración y penetración soviética de gran envergadura, me obliga a dar ala estampa un trabajo publicado en la revista "ESTUDIOS SOBRE EL COMUNIS$M O^{\prime \prime}$, que dirige inteligentemente el dinámico luchador y honra de la Iglesia Católica, R. P. Dr. Miguel Poradowski, y àparecido en el número 26, de fecha Octubre-Diciembre de 1959. Dicho artículo se conoció con el rótulo "La Revotución Cubana y la Cla Comunista".

La segunda parte, la constituye una especie de ayuda memoria para recopilar documentación e información, que ha servido de plataforma para mi libro "SANGRE Y FUEGO EN CUBA", que hace meses estoy trabajando para publicar en 1961.

Ya en 1959 vaticinaba, el que estas líneas escribe; que Cuba, orientada pérfidamente hacia la órbita soviética por una pandilla de aventureros internacionales, acabaría por ser la primera base realmente comunista en Latinoamérica. Dejé pasar mucho tiempo, desde Septiembre de 1959, en que fue escrita la primera parte, hasta hoy, para que se confirmaran mis tesis.


Advierto al lector que este folleto es sólo una vertebración de lo que será una obra de mayor volumen. Todo lo que puede escribirse sobre la tragedia cubana no cabe en tan pocas páginas.

Antes de poner fin a esta sintética introducción, rindo mi homenaje más sincero y fervoroso a todos los luchadores anticomunistas cubanos; a los que murieron, fueron torturados y penan en las cárceles de la núeva "democracia populár" FIDELISTA, así como a mis dos entrañables amigos, el Dr: Ernesto de la Fé -preso en la isla de Pinosy a don Salvador Díaz Versón, maestro de periodistas, exilados en los Estados Unidos, luego de haber visto ambos, sus casas invadidas, saqueadas y hasta incendiadas por las hordas rojas A.D.F. Buenos Aires, 1 de Julio de 1960.
7.670 mas 955 más 1.280 mujeres, sin tomar en cuenta que en laß 126 Cárceles, de los Términos Municipales, existen 8 o 10 presos sin juzgar total 9.905 personas."

## HAY QUE DERROTAR AL COMUNISMO EN CUBA

Dentro de muy poco tiempo, quizá de un par de mesés, NIKiTA KRUSCHEV, ANASTAS MIKOIAN, CHOU-ENLAI, SUSLOV, o cualquiera de los jerarcas sovieticos o chinos, habran de visitar LA HABANA. Fidel Castro los invito y ellos han aceptado esa invitación. Ess será el momento del desenmascaramiento de estos traidores a Cuba y a América. Será también el día "D" para Latinoamérica.

Todos debemos estar preparados para la lucha que se avecina, pues los Castro y sus secuaces quieren envolver a nuestro continente en e. vasto escenario de una SANGRIENTA Y AGOTADORA GUERRA CIVIL. No debe permitirse llegar a eso. La Organización de Estados Americanos y las Naciones Unidas ya debieron tomar cartas en el Americanos y las Naciones Unidas ya debieron tomar cartas en el
asunto. Por otra parte, los gobiernos y los pueblos deben impedirio, asunto. Por otra parte, los gobiernos y los pueblos deben impedirio,
porque hay extraordinarias reservas morales y materiales para ello. porque hay extraordinarias reservas morales y materiales para ello.
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politicos que América no debe tolerar que resurjan, como los perimidos políticos que América no debe tolerar que resurjan, como los perimas de Vicente Gomez, Gerardo Machado, Jorge Ubico, Fulgencio Batista y muchos más, que fueron deshonra e América no debe tolerar una Cuba, BASE SOVIETYCA, sino que debe cooperar a la supresion de la tirania, criminal y fratricida, que hoy envilece y degrada a Cuba ante los ojos atónitos del mundo Hibre.

Muertos en Combate y atentados en la Provincia de Las Villas, y la Zona de Operaciones del. Escambray .................. Muertos en Combate y Atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la Republica de Cuba
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Heridos en Combate $y$ atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba Rgto. $\mathrm{N}^{9} 1$ "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada" .........."
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Heridos en Combate y atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la Repablica de Cuba ........................................................
Total de Heridos

Fusliados o Asesinados, después de la orden de "ALTO" EL. 'FUEGO", sin juicio, en un solo dia (9-Enero-959), por orden de Raul Castro maniatados en el Campo de Tito de San Juan, Santiago de Cuba
Fusilados o ASESINADOS, después de la orden de "ALTO EL FUEGO", por ordenes de Fidel y Raul Castro, Camilo Cienfuegos, el Ché Guevara, Hubert Matos, Escalona, etc. sin juicios, y por los Hamados "Tribunales Revoluicionarios" de los 126 Términos Municipales de la Isla, con promedio de 3 ASESINADOS diarios, durante 20 días consecutivos (aunque funcionaron 3 meses)

Muertos, Fusilados o Asesinados hasta el 31-Enero_1959 ......... 12.618

DEMOSTRACION DE QUE CUBA ES TODA UNA CARCEL O CAMPO DE CONCENTRACION


## PRIMERA PARTE

Desde hace unos diez añ̃os me he interesado profunda y aguda. mente en la penetracion comunista en la America Central y el Caribe.

Ese interés no fué impulso de diletante ni inquietud de profano. slino previsión de especialista que veía trabajar a todo vapor los organismos secretos y de superficie del Comunismo Internacional en la tarea de subvertir el orden de aquellos paisíes haciendo blanco en tarea de subvertir sel orden de aquellos paises haciendo blanco en
los regimemes autoritarios, dictatoriales, tiranicos y pseudodemocratas que se aprovechan de Estados policiales, maquiavélicamente montados, y de la resignacion de pueblos, adormecidos por la demagogia, para atraer prosélitos hacia sus fementidas causas libertadoras e independendistals. Paxa nadie era un secreto que la tirania del afortunado ex sargento del Campo de Columbia tenía alguna vez que caer por tierra, domo antes $10^{\circ}$ fué la sangrienta tirania de Gerardo Machado Batistismo y Machadismo fueron términos genericos que isignificaron, parra Amética, el baldón de ignominia de regímenes opresores que hicieron escuela en algunos otros lugares del hemisferio. Los comunistas internacionales suplieron sacarle buena tajada al estado psico. 16 gico creado en ailgunos sectores diberales -y iespecialmente universi-tarios- en base a la lucha contra aquellas tiranias. En el caso da ir contra Gerardo Machado lanzaron en su contra a un fíder -que huego ellos mismos asesinaron- llamado "Julio Antonio Mellá (1): para ir contra Fulgencio Batista pusieron en circulacion a otro, llamado Fidel Castro.

## ¿CUBANISMO ES ANTIYANQUISMO?

Confieso que después de la frustrada invasion de Cuba, capitaneada por el doctor Fidel Castro -operación del "Gramma"- me intereso aun más el proceso de lucha aontra Fulgencio Batista, pues alla por 1934
(1) Para los que deseen compenetrarse de los entretelones de la infiltración roja en Cuba y las Antillas, recomiendo el libro de Kar Rienffer titulado "Comuinistas Españoles en Américia", editado en España, en 1953
había publicado con mi firma en el diario "Tribuna", de Rosario, Argentina, una serie de articuloss sobre este funambulesco personaje, titulado uno de eilos "Una tragedia antillana". Ya por entonces, decfamos a dónde conduciría aquel régimen inaugurado a tiros, isaingre, persecuciones, ettc., y qué poco edificalnte seria para América soportanio, a vista y paciencia de verdaderas democracias en plena evolucion humanistit Si no me equivoco, por aquellos tiempos el doctor Fidel Castro tendria algunos seis años de edad

Después de la operación, del "Gramma", toda América se vio informada sobře un movimiento libertador oubano, denominado " 26 de Julio".

Aquí, en la Argentina, tuvo sus más decididos defensores en muchos persönajés politicos, demóratas de avanzadas colindantes con ell criptocomunismo, filoçomunistas disfrrazados de demócratas y hasta anticomunistas jacobinos.que siempré yerran cuando el árbol no les deja ver el monte.. Los que conocfamos las estructuras de movimientos anteriores antilanos, sobre todo los 'que se mueven al socaire de plamteamientos antiimperialistas $y$-nacionalistas virulentos, obramos con mas prudendia, tratando de investigar a fondo sobre hasta dónde llegaba la mano del Kremlin en aquel entresijo liberaycionista. Así fué como consieguimos un folleto qustrativo de lo que sigmificabai quiénes ditigían y como actuaban los cuadros del " 26 de Julio", además de insertar. en é! el futuro programa de gobierno. Aquel folleto, escrito por un exilado aubano restidente en Buenos Aires (2) se subtitulaba muy sugestivamente: "Las dictaduras en América, el Departamento de Estado yanqui y la revolución cubana".

Pocas veces había leído una profesion de fe antimperialista más dedididamente antinortèmericana y más favorable a los objetivos psiconogicos propagandísticos del Comunismo Internacional en su etapa de "guerra fria" contra los Estados Unidos. Era evidente que los hombres del Movimiento " 26 de Julio" iban tan lejos en su "cubanismo" que haciéndolo coincidir perfectamente con el "antiyanquismo", nos entregaban una version nacionalista-marxista notable de una moderna forma de comunismo. Si fuéramos marxistas, muy bien podriamos adaptar ei esquema a las tríadas de Hegel, en base a una tesis, una antitesis y una sintesis, concebida filosoficamente asi: TESIS: Cubanismo; ANTITESIS: Antiyanquismo; SINTESIS: Comunismo.

El folléto del Dr. Jorge Valdés Miranda, que tanto bien de hiciera a la propaganda y los fines comunistas sudamericanos stirvio sobremanera para que nos adentrásemos en los propósitós revolucionarios del Movimiento "26 de Julio". Para algunos no cabian dudas de que este Movimiento poseía una infiltración comunista de gran envergadura Para otros, era eminentemente democratico y anticomunista. Como yo

[^46]Cuba SOVIETIZADA es una amenaza permanénte pära la libertad del hemisferio y.DEBEMOIS coadyuvar a su independencia, " colaborando con los luchadores anticomunistas' cubanos. Con la VERDAD en tos abios y la ENERGIA en los planteamientos politicos internacionales derrotaremos al COMUNISMO IMPERIALISTA, rescatando a sectores de opinión pública que viven engañados y estafados moralmente por los barbudos de Fidel Castro.

RECORDEMOS QUE.CUBA ESTA DENTRO DEL CONTINENTE Y EL CONTINENTE DENTRO DEL MUNDO. LOS soviéticos saben que en una GUERRA TOTAL, NADIE HABRA DE SER NEUTRAL NI PODRA SALVARSE DE LA HECATOMBE. TODOS SEREMOS COMBATIENTES.

Aunque la guerra aún no haya estallado con proyectiles teleguiados ni se háyan usado las bombas A.y H. ESTAMOS EN GUERRA DESDE 1917. Muchos no lo comprenden asi porque las anteojeras liberales no se'lo permiten, o su ceguera ilega hasta el extremo de hacerlos sentirse aislados de toda tragedia humana. Pero la verdad cruda, terrible, es que ESTAMOS EN GUERRA. Nadie puede ser tan cínico como para no reconocerlo, cuando le va hasta la vida en esta dramática alternativa.

## EL MARTIROLOGIO

En el semanario de los exilados, titulado "CUBA LIBRE", que se publica en Miami, Estados Unidos, (No 43 año 1, viernes 27 de Mayo de 1960 , primera página) leemos una nueva versíon de las "tablas de sangre".

Las cifras son tan tremendas que desearía ser desmentido enseguida: Pero, estoy seguro que ningan agente de la tiranía castmista y del comunismo internacional se atreverá. Los heohos son demasiado elocuentes.

Sin poner ni quitar nada, reproduzco integramente el artículo donde se hacen tan espeluznantes denuncias. Dice asi:

NUESTROS MUERTOS, HERIDOS, ENCARCELADOS' Y PERSEGUIDOS

Cálculos, basados en datos e informes realizados'por la "Comisión Reorganizadora de las Fuerzas Armadas Cubana" (CROFAC), compuesta por Oflciales Profesionales $y$ experimentados permiten detallar que las Fuerzas Armadas disueltas, tuvieron 4.880 muertos, en campañaa y 9.117 heridos; Fusilados o'Asesinados después de la orden de "ALTO AL FUEGO" 7.738; encarcelados 9.905; y el resto de los 56.000 - Miembros que formaban los Cuerpos del Ejército, Marina, Po: licia y Cuerpos Auxiliares o sease 25.360 perseguidos o exilados.
Muertos en Combate $y$ atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba, Rgto. $\mathrm{N}^{9}$ 1, "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada"
Muertos en Combate y atentados, en Zonas de Operaciones, en
Holguín, Bayamo, Guantánamo y Manzanillo
2.127
que se distingan como partidarios del Ejército Rebelde, mientras que los demás la llevan como es de uso corriente.
13. - Bajo control comunista se organiza para el mes de Julio del corriente año una CONFERENCIA DE JUVENTUDES LATINOAMERICANAS.
14. - Bajo control comumista se inaugurara en Septiembre de esto año el CONGRESO DE LOS PUEBLOS SUBDESARROLLADOS.
15. - Bajo control comunista se quiere hacer un CONGRESO MUNDIAL DEL EXILADO ESPAÑOL, que servirá para fomentar subversiones en toda Latinoamerica.
16. - Fueron detenidos aviones que arribaron desde Cuba, en los aeropuertos de Tocumen, en Panama, y de Los Cerrillos, en Chile, incautandose las autoridades de ambos paises de miles de kilos de propaganda comunista, que se quería introducir con franquicia diplomatica. Los aviones transportes eran de la clase C-47 de la línea Cuba Aeropostail..
17. - Fueron convertidas en bases de propaganda comunista una serie de embajadas cubanas en Latinoamérica y muchos comunistas cruzan el continente, como "correos" rojos, utilizando pasaporte cubanos, diplomáticos u ordinarios. También el DIR actúa por intermedio de las embajadas $y$ algunos embajadores - tcomo el de Fidel Castro en Bolivia- ocupan tribunas politicas, opinan sobre la politica interna del pass e incitan a la solidaridad con la revolución cubana, como st cada nación fuera su propia casa.
18. - En diversos paises, como Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela y otros, las tituladas Comisiones de Solidaridad con la Revolución Cubana organizan milicias "voluntarias" para correr en socorro de Fidel Castro, si éste las necesita para afianzar la comunización de Cuba ante cualquier estallido de guerra civil. Esas milicias de "voluntarios" son un calco de las famosas Brigadas Internacionales, organizadas por la Komintern cuando la guerra civil española. Fidel Castro tiene esas reservas listas para organizar atentados personales, sabotajes, etc. si es atacado su gobiemo por fuerzas interiores de liberacion anticomunista.

Esto es lo que ha hecho Fidel Castro de Cuba.
Este es un espejo en el cual debe mirarse cualquier nación latinoa. mericana, para no caer en las trampas que, bajo los lemas de "libertad" "democracia", "igualdad", "reforma agraria". "ejercito popular", etc., tiende el COMUNISMO INTERNACIONIAL. Esto es lo que debe conocer todo "idiota util" o liberal bienpensante, que se encoge de hombros cuando le hablamos del drama cubano. Esto es lo que deben saber todos cuando le hablamos del drama, cubano. Esto es lo que deben saber todos aquellos "invitados especiales", que solo ven lo que la tirania castrista, sovietica quiere mostrarles de una Cuba que gasta mucha plata en sintiendo los rasguños del hambre dentro de los estomagos obreros y ampesinos.
estaba entre los primeros, trate de documentarme todo lo posible-ar respiecto. Fruto de aquel trabajo, es este otro.

## LOS COMUNISTAS BATEN EL PARCHE

Con ed tiempo, siempre la verdad -que tiene pfernas largas- respiandece. La mentira, con sus piernas cortas, siempre es alcanzada por la verdad.

Cuando los comunistas --despues de haber colaborado estrechamente con el régimen de Fulgencio Batista- deciden volver las espaldas a. s! antiguo protector y conectanse con el movimiento revolucionario que habría de derrocarlo, orquestan isu propaganda mundial, utilizando par ella sus organizaciones internacionales. tales como la Unión Internacional de Estudiantes, Federación Sindical Mundial (de la que el lider rojo cubano Lázaro Peña era vicepresidente), Movimiento Mundial de la Paz, Federación Mundial de la Juventud Democrática y otras, Raúl Castro, hermano de Tidel Castro, remite mensajes a todas ellas en nombre de la "juventud revolucionaria cubana" y los mismos son reproducidos en los voceros periodísticos de dichas asooiaciones. En todo el continente, la prensa comunista avoya al Movimiento " 26 "de Julio. Cronológicamente podemos expresar que es desde el 26 de diciembre de 1958, cuando todo el aparato de agitación y propaganda comunista bate el parche del "Tridelismo". I todo esto tenia su razon de ser, puesto bate el parche del "Tridelismo". I todo esto tenia su razon de iser, puestin que entonces los comunistas cubanos habian entrado a formar parte del mismo "Che" Guevara, en un reportaje especial que le bizo la revistit mismo "Che" Guevara, en un reportaje especial que le hizo la revista
brasileña "O Cruzeiro" - en su edición internacional- correspondiente brasileña "O Cruzeiro"-en su edición internacional- correspondiente
al 16 de julio de 1959, dice: "Hubo que hacer en el Escambray una al 16 de julio de 1959, dice: "Hubo que hacer en el Escambray una "intenisisima labor en favor de la unidad revolucionaria, ya que exis-
"tía "tía un grupo dirigido por el Comandante Gutierrez Menoyo (Segundo "Frente Nacional de Escambray, otro del Directorio Revolucionario " belos) otro pequeños la Organización Auténtica (AO), otro del Par belas), "tido Socialistai Fopular (comandadó por Torres), y nosotros; es dec. "canco orgainizaciones diferentes actuando con mando también dife.. "hube de tener con sus respectivos Jefes se llegb a una serte de hus an "acuerdos entre las partes y se pudo ir a la integracion de un frent

Lo que no raclará Ernesto Guevara de la Serna (a) "Che" Guevara, que el Partido Sociakista Popular es el Partido Comunista Cubano, como luego lo probaremos con abundante documentacion Tanto entonces, como hasta hace poco, Fidel Castro y sus principales proconsules revoluctionariost aseguraban que "no hablat infintraciok
(3) O CRUZEIRO INTERNACIONAL, 16 de julio de 1959, pág. 62.
comuntista" en la Revolución Cubana. Ahora la careta va dejando ver, en isu caîda vertical, el rostro siniestro de lo que los comandos re: volucionarios cubanos ocultaban al pueblo.

## LA SINFONIA ROJA

El dia 26 de diciembre de 1958 -a pocos diais antes de la, huida de Fulgencio Batista a la Republica Dominficana- los comunistas co. mienzan ha ejecución de stu sinfonfa roja propagandística, en favor. de Fidel Castro.

En Octubre de 1958, mientras celebrabamos el Cuatro Congreso Continental Anticomunista, conversando un dia con el Dr. Ernesto de la Fle, mi gran amigo y compañero de luicha antimarxista, recuerdo que le hice dos preguntas capitalles: la primera, cónsistente en, ¿cuán. do cale Batista y cuál es tu posición al respecto?; la ssegunda, ihasta donde lilega la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario antibatistiano?

Ernesto de la Fe, en aquellos pocos minutos que nos dejaba libre el congreso anticomunista, me respondio: 'N'o creo en una cafda rápida del régimen de Batista, aunque no podrá sostenerse mucho tiempo mais en el poder debido al repudio popular. Yo, personalmente, estoy en contra de Batista y tú conoces mis críticas a su gobierno. En cuanto a la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario, areo que es muy aguda $y$ ello me preocupa muchisimo". De la Fe. que combatiera a Batista mucho antes que el doctor Fidel Castro apareciera a la vida priblica de su paîs, paga caro en la Fortaleza de La Cabaña su afân de oponerse a que los comunistas tomaran el timón del movimiento revoludionario. No lo han matado porque no han po.dido, pero si ello sucediese que sepan, desde ya, los comunistas, que ese crimen no quedará impune porque el pueblo cubano todo exigirá justicia.

Asi las cosas, procuramos documentar cada vez más y mejor sobre la infiltración y, euntrol que los comunistas ejercían sobre el movimiento revolucionario cubano.

El diaxio del Partido Comunista de ila Argentina, comenzo, desde ei 26 de diciemibre de 1958 - como todos los demás que ven la luz en el continente- una campaña de grandes titulares de primera pagina. apoyando a Fidel Calstro.

Agif, por ejemplo, tenemos que en su edicion del dá 26 de diciembre de 1958. con el título de "Más triunfos de F. Castro" dice en uno de sus télegramas, con la sigla (PR). -? -, Ho siguiente:""LA Ho de sus tolegramas, con la sigla (PR). l- Dato siguiente. La de Fidel Castro denumdio anoche los preparativos de las fuerzas del dictador Batista de fabricación de bombas cargadas con el mortifero das mostaza; parra utilizarlas cointra los combatientes fidelistas. Anuncio gas mostaza, paraz utidizarlas cointra los combatientes thdelistas. Anuncio
que se hizo un Nlamado a Ha Cruz Roja Internadional y a los gobier-
2. - Fueron expropiadas las tierras, nacionalizadas industrias, atacado el capital bancario, creada la explotación colectiva de hombre3 mujeres y niños, a traves de teorias económicas tipicamente sovieticas.
3. - Fueron liquidadas las Fuerzas Armadas y reemplazadas po: "milicias populares" y el "Ejercito Rebelde".
4. - Fueron atacados, invadidos, incendiados, clausurados diarios. periodicos, revistas 'etc, haciéndose tabla rasa con la libertad de prensa, información y la libre expresion de las ideas.
5.- Fueron creadas organizaciones juveniles e infantiles militarizadas, al estilo "Komsomol" y "pionero", existentes en la URSS y países situados detrás de la Cortina de Hierro
6. - Fueron armados los obreros y campesinos, creandose "bandas" matonistas al servicio de los "comandos" rebeldes. Más de 150.000 hombres forman las milicias rojas, llamándoselas "Ejército Rebelde" y "Marina de Guerra". Gran armamento de la URSS está llegando a Cuba para aquel fin, incluyendo camiones de guerra, esperandose los aviones retropulsores Mig-19, sobrantes de la guerra de Corea, asi como tos nuevos Mig-17.
7. - Fueron contratados pilotos militares de diversos países comunistas para tripular dichos aparatos, hospedanse los mismos en la Base Aêrea de San Antonio de los Baños, al sur de la provincia de La Habana, así como en los hoteles "Hilton" $y$ "Comodoro", de la playa de Marianao
8. - Los aviones Mig-19 y Mig-17 le seran entregados al enviado comunista VICTOR PENA Y CARDOSO - de la Junta de Planificacion del Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética que se encuentra en Checoeslovaquia, esperando por los mismos.
9. - Fueron reconocidos los gobiernos comunistas de la URSS y se han elevado al rango de embajada, legaciones como la de Checoeslovaquia en La Habana. Ei comunista cubano FAURE CHAUMONT estará a cargo de la representación diplomática de FIDEL CASTRO en estara a cargo de la representación diplomatica de FIDEL CASTRO en
Mosca. Ya fuerón recibidos en la capital soviética, ANTONIO NUÑEZ Moscu. Ya fueron recibidos en la capital soviética, ANTONIO NUNEZ
JIMENEZ. director del. Instituto Nacional de Reforma. Agraria JIMENEZ, director del. Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria -INRA-; O. BARREGO DIAZ,-R. MALDONADO ORTEGA y E. MENPRAGA y VIOLETA CASAL regresa de PEKIN Los comunistas cuba PRAGA y comunistas como si fueran mandaderos de Moseú
10. - Fueron coaccionadas las empresas extranjeras, especialmente de los Estados Únidos, y se quiere provocar un conflicto $y$ hasta ruptura de relaciones diplomaticas y comerciales con el gran paifs del norte, para expropiar violentamente sus intereses radicados en la isla.
11. - Fueron admitidos los chinos comunistas en el control de la Policía Secreta y de la prensa en general.
12. - Fueron obligados a abandonar Cuba muchos sacerdotes catóicos mientras trata de fomentarse la creación de una Iglesia Catolica Nacional; a muchos curas se les admite usar sotana verde-oliva para

LEY 484, DE AGOSTO - Autorizando la emisión de obligaciones del Estado por 5 millones de pesos para ampliacion y mejoras de servicios.

LEY 486, 19 DE AGOSTO - Incorporando la ONRI al Estado 5 apropiandose de sus fondos.
(Esto suma millones de pesos. No han informado jamás.)
LEY 576, 25 DE SEPTIEM'BRE - Emision de Bonos de la Reforma Agraria por 100 millones de pesos.

LEY 584, 2 de octubre - Disuelve las Comisiones Ejecutivas Provin'ciales y.los Patronatos de Caminos Vecinales, adjudicandose los fondos el Estado
(Jamas han rendido cuentas de la cantidad recibida.)
LEY 591, DE 7 DE OCTUBRE - Se autoriza emitir valores pú blicos por un millón trescientos mil pesos para hacer cine. Se emiten pagares del ICAIC.

Todo esto sin contar los 80 millones por concepto de la ley 43, que viene a ser un financiamiento, acabando con la reserva presupuestal. Asi como otras leyes de amnistsas que persiguen los mismos fines.

A todo esto habrá que añadir el empréstito sin tope, es decir, de importe iibre, conocido por el Certificado de Ahorro y que provocó la renuncia de Pazos como Presidente del Banco Nacional.

Concretando, podemos decir que Fidel Castro ha manejado, en menos de un año, más de MIL MILLONES DE PESOS. Ha hecho empréstitos por ISEISCIENTOS MILLONES y jamás ha dado. cuenta al pueblo de las cantidades recibidas y manejadas con ina anarquia insuperable.

Fidel Castro en menos de un año, ha acabado con la economfa nacional y 1960 será. un año de hambre miseria y desbarajuste económico.

Nada hemos ofrecido que no se ajuste a las más estricta verdad Son sus decretos monstruosos

Castro gobierna a Cuba, como si gobernara una bodeguita.
¿Hasta cuando!"

## BALANCE TRAGICO

Fidel Castro, los comunistas y los filosovieticos que manejan el Estado cubano, han convertido a la "perla de las Antillas", en una BASE SOVIETICA.

Documentemos lo que decimos. ¿Que ha sucedido desde el 1 de enero de 1959 al 1 de Julio de 1960 ?

1.     - Fueron fusilados centenares de inocentes y encarcelados miles de enemigos del Comunismo.
nos de América para que intercedan para impedir el uso de dichas armais contra los patriotas insurrectos señalando que toda la responsabilidad por el uso eriminal de estas bombas queaería sobre el go. bierno de Batistia".

Luego un subtitulo: "REPUDIO POPULAR". Y el texto siguiente: "En otra emistión, la radio flidellista llamé a la población a seguir boi. coteando la nafta y los productos ingleses, como señal de repudio a a ingerencia de Gran Bretaña en lois asuntos internos de Cuba al vender armas, cañones, tamques $y$ aviones al dictador Batista pary aplastar a los revolucionarios".'

Ein la págìna 2, de la misma edición con el titulo "PROTESTA EN CUBA POR EL ASESINATO DE 2 PATRIOTAS", en base a un cable originado en Nueva York y que meva la sigla de la agencia cable originado en Nueva York y que meva la sigla de la agencia una dadlaración del Comité Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba, en que protesta contra el feroz asesinato de dos patriota:, cubanos por la policia del dictador Batista.
"El Partido Socialista Popular llama a los cubanos a condenar el monstruoso crimen perpetrado pror la tiranía: señalando que "en esta ocasión han caído dos queridos camaradas y hermanos de lucha: casion han caido dos queridos camaradas y hermanos do lucha: arlos Rodriguez Careaga, dirigente de los trabajadores de La Havindicuciones obreras, y Saturmino Aneiro, dirigente de los trabajadores de la plantación azucarera de Céspedes y miembro del Comite dores de la plantación azucarera de Cespedes
del Partido Socialista Popular de Camagüey".
"El "crimen" de" estos patriotas consiste en haber organfizado una: assamblea del proletariado de la ciudad de Ciego de Avila, en defensa de las reivindicadiones de los trabajadones de las plantaciones de azucar, en ser revolucionarios impecables, luchadores contra la cruel tirania de Batista, abanderados de la lucha por la liberación nacional de Cuba contra el opresor imperialista yanqui, abanderados del socialismo que llevará la liberación a cuba e hijos honrados de la gloriosa clase obrera cubana".
"El mismo día, dols asesinosi a suleldo de Batista mataron a nueve vecinos más de Ciego de Avila. Los obreros de la plantación azucavecinos más de Ciego de Avlla. Los obreros de la plantacion azuca-
rera de Cespedes respondieron a este crimen con una vigorosa pro.testa, declarandose en huelga y organizando un entierro que se convirtit en unia manifestacion por la libertad de. Cuba. El Comite Nacional del Partido Sociaililsta Popular llama a todos los miembros del partido y de la Unión de la Juventud Socialista, a toda la clage obrera y a todo el pueblo cubano a reforzar su lucha contra da tirania, a cerrar filas y lograr el derrocamiento del dictador". (4).

En la edición del día. 27 de diciembre de 1958, con el título de pagtina "FIDEL CASTRO DOMINA LA $3^{a}$ PARTE DE LA PROV. DE
(4) Diario LA HORA, órgano del Partido Comunista de la Argentina.

LAS VILLAS", dice en su segunda pàgina que asi lo ha anunciado: desde la radio insurrecta. el "Che Guevara, "de: nactionalidad argentina" -menciona

En la edición del 28 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página y con grandes letras, dice: "BATISTA" DESESPERA ANTE LA" OFENSIVA DE F. CASTRO". Subtitulo: "Mas triunfos rebeldes; terror gubernamental" y publica en el centro de la paginà una foto a 3 columnas de Fidel Castro $y$. sus guerrilleros, con el siguiente pie: 'Los patriotas cubanos insurréctos contra el régimen terrorista y"proyanqui del dietador Batista, levantan sus armas con las que han ganado ya casi media isla en:su lucha de liberación que toda America palpita'.

En la edición del 29 de diciembre de 1958: título de primera página: "ACENTUAN LA OFENSIVA LOS INSURRECTOS EN CUBA". Subtítulo: "Inmbinente formación de un Gobierno" libre". Anuncia: que el Dr. Mánuel Urrutia serfa designado presidente de la República en armas de Cuba".

En la edición del 30 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página publić eiste título: "LA MANO YANQUI AMENAZA A CUBA. ALERTA AMERICA!" y remoduce un cable originado en Nueva York y que lleva la sigla de TASS, que no es noticia, sino comentario, en el cual ataca furiosamente al "imperialismo yanqui". En un recuadro, titulado "CONTRA LA INTERVENCION DE LOS YANQUIS EN CUBA" manlifiest'a: "La radio de las fuerzas insurrectals de Cuba acaba de formular unágrave denuncia. Según la misma, dos importantes sostenes de la diotadura de Batista -el pnimer ministro y ministro de Estado Gonzalo Guell y ei senador Jose Suarez Rivast estarian coordinando en Ciudad Trujillo un plan de intervención armada para impedir el triunfo de la insturrección popular cubana.

Se trataría de crear un conflicto internacional que sirviera de pretexto para la intervención de la Organización de Estados Americanos, sumiso instrumento del State Departament que ya tiene ganado el triste mérito de haber fadilitado el degüello de Guatemala.
"Estas tratativas para la intervención exterior revelan da pujanza de la acción revolucionaria del pueblo cubano y la debilidad insanable de la tirania de Batista. Plero advierte también contra las maquinaciones que el imperialismo yanqui está tramando para impedir que el pueblo eubano resuelva su futuro por símismo. Tampoco es aceptable la invitacion que 'el renuncianté embajador cubano en nuestro país habria formulado al canciller Florit para que intergeda en el conflicto.
'Nada puede mi tiene que hacer el góbierno argentino ni ninguin otro gobierno- en este caso, y menos aun quienes están identificados como proyanquís. Por el contrario, cabe ha activa móvilización contra el proyecto intervencionista. El pueblo argentino, reafirmando su noble tradicion de solidaridad con las grandes gestals liberadoras, tiende su mano fraterna al pueblo cubano en el grito: Fuera las manos extranjera's de Cuba!".
(Jamas se ha dicho puanto dinero cogieron Ni. se le ha dado informe alguno al Tribunal de Cuentas.

LEY 279, 24 DE ABRIL - Disuelve el Patronato para la Conseryacion y Cuidado del Monumento al Cristo de la Habana y dispusieron del dinero, sin rendir cuentas a nadie.

LEY 307, 12 DE MAYO - Se cancelan los créditos no gastados antes del día 1 de Enero con cargo a lamision de 350 millones de pesos y los saldos remanentes se unifican en un solo crédito, el cual queda a favor del gobierno.
(Jamás se ha dicho suantos millones han manejado con ésto.)
LEY 343, DE 28 DE MAYO - Disuelve el Seguro de Gobernadores, Alcaldes y Concejales y el gobierno se apropia de los fondos.
(Nunca han informado la cuantía de essos fondos:)
LEY 363, 2 DE JUNIO - Emitiendo Obligaciones del Estado Cuba_ no para pagar barcos del Banco del Comercio Exterior. Se emiten Certificados de Adeudos por el Ministerio de Hacienda por término de 30 años, por 18 millones de pesos.

LEY 411, DE 10 DE JUNIO - Se aporta al INRA los fondos procedentes del diferencial de 8 pesos por quintal sobre el precio del arroz.
(Jamás han informado cuanto recibió el INRA por éste concepto.)
LEY 413, 19 DE JUNIO - Pasa al INRA los bienes de la Cia, de Financiamiento del Tanel de la Habana, aumentando al triple el repartimiento y emite valores del Estado, por 35 . millones de pesos.

LEY 412, 19 DE JUNIO - El INRA rescata los billetes de $\$ 500$ y $\$ 1000$.
(No han informado cuantos millones.)
LEY 418, 29 DE JUNIO - Pasa el $50 \%$ de las utilidades acumuladas en la Caja Postăl de Ahorros, hasta esa-fecha, al INRA
(Jamás han informado a cuanto asciende ese dinero.)
LEY 433, 29 DE JUNIO - Los fondos de la Organización de Viviéndas Económicas para miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas pasan a) Ministerio de Defensa.
(.A cuanto ascienden esos fondos? No han informado.)

LEY 432, 7 DE JULIO - Se autoriza un prestamo de 1 millón de pesos para Turismo.

LEY 477, 29 DE JULIO - Adscribe al INRA el Patronato de Rehabilitación Económica de Baracoa y autoriza a disponer de sus activos.
(Jamás han informado la càntidad de pesos recibidos por el INRA.)
LEY 480, 29 DE JULIO - Adscribé al Ministerio de Defensa la Comision Nacional de Viviendas, El Ministro dispondráa de los fondos. (No han informado a cuanto asciende.)
DECRETO DEL MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA 1,718 Prestamo al :Estado para. el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones por $\$ 28,500,000.00$ mediante emision de Pagarés de: Tesorería.
aspociacion con los grupos. burgueses progresistas para obterer la tota independencia del imperialismo americano pues para- los comunistaim as revoluciones populares en nuestro Continente no se ciñen al marco nacional, sino que deben ir dirigidas contra la influencia de Estados Unidos $y$ su funlción de país dirigente. Aplicando concretamente ta tesis al caso cubano, a su regreso de la visita a Mao, el camaradd Luis Corvalán, declaro en Chile lo siguiente: "Debemos marchar con la burguesia y Cuba es el ejemplo." En medio de delirantes aplausos, Corvalán afirmo que Mao le había dicho que di da revolución cubana Corvalán afirmo que Mao le habiai dioho que "Ia revolución cubana
destruye el mito de que los yanquis son invencibles". Esto mismo dijo destruye el mito de que los yanquis son invencibles". Esto mismo dijo
Severo Aguirre en Moscu. Esto mismo ha dicho y repite Fidel Castro Severo Aguirre en Mosca. Esto mismo ha dicho y repite Fidel Castro
en La Habana. Por consiguiente, la revolucion fidelista no es una en La Habana. Por consiguiente, la revolución fidelista no es una
perturbación local dirigida a derrocar un gobierno determinado, sino perturbación local dirigida a derrocar un gobierno determinado, sino
la acción parcial prevista en las tácticas a seguir para ablandar y destruir a los EE.UU. y, por ende ${ }_{4}$ al Hemisferio Occidental". (8).

Esto en cuanto a ia táctica y la estrategia del movimiento revolucionario comunista internacional en Latinoamérica, de la cual ya hemos hablado largamente en nuestra obra "Estrategia y Táctica Co. munista en los paises Coloniales y Semicoloniales ${ }^{\text {th }}$. Pero falta decir munista en los paises Coloniales y Semicoloniales . Pero falta decir
algo sobre el desbarajuste económico que sumira a Cuba en el hambre, algo sobre el desbarajuste económico que sumira a Cuba en el hambre,
la miseria y la desesperación, momento en que aprovecharan los cola miseria y la desesperacion, momento en que aprovecharán los co-
munistas para arrojarlo a Castro del poder, para fortificar ellos su munistas para arrojarlo a Castro del poder, para fortificar ellos su
dictadura "proletaria". Mencionemos algo que aún no ha sido desdictadura "proletaria". Mencionemos algo que ańn no ha sido des-
mentido. Reproduzcamos un editorial de "CUBA LIBRE", aparecido el 22 de dulciembre de 1959, en su página 4. Dice ash:

## MIL MILLONES DE PESOS HA MANEJADO CASTRO

Lả Repùblica está en su peor quiebra económica. ¿A dónde han id’ a parar tantos millones?

Ofrecemos un pequeño balance de los millones de pesos manejados a su antojo por Fidel Castro, sin ofrecer cuentas a nadie, jugando con los dineros del pueblo en la peor polifica económica que recuerda pueblo alguno.

He aquí los datos. $Y$ que los desmientan, si pueden.
LEY, 224, 10 DE.ABRIL.-Se emitieron bonos por 45 millones de pesos.para consolidar parcialmente la Deuda Pública.

LEY 273, 21 DE ABRIL - Disuelve la Comision Nacional del Centenario del Gral. Emilio Núnez y se autoriza al Ministro de Educación para disponer de los fondos que en cuentas bancarias existieran a disposición de la Comisión.

[^47]En la edición del 31 de:diciembre de 1959, con el titulo de página dice en su primera: "PROSIGUE EL AVANCE DE LAS FUERZAS PATRIOTAS EN CUBA". Subtítulo: "Tanques de EE. UU " en Nicaragua".

En su edicion del 2 de enero de 1959, en primera pagina titula: "LA LUCHA POPULAR VOLTEO AL AGENTE YANQUI BATISTA". Subtítulo: : "La Junta Militar aceptaria a Urimitia". Otro: "Manifestaciones en Venezuela". Luego de hacer toda la cronica de la huída de Batista, en uno de sus despaichos desde La Habana - -sin sigla de Batista, en uno de sus despachos desde La Habant - Sin sigla de
agencia noticiosa- dice: "Por la radioemisora "Union Radio", el Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba llamo a celebrar la caída del agentro yanqui $y$ a fortalecer la victoria mediante la unidad en los sindicatos de lla classe obrera y de todo el puleblo".

En la última página de la misma edicion, dedica el más amplia espacio a elogiar la acción del Partido Socialista Popular -el Partido Comunista de Cuba- en su lucha contrá Batista. En una de sus partes dice: 'En la ilegalidad, desde el primer minuto, pero ligado indisolublemente a la entraña del puebló triabajador cubano, fué el Partido Socialista Popular el que llamó a unificar y coordinar los esfuerzos de la resistencia. Sin descanso, expuestio al fuego represivo de la dictadura, movilizaba a la clase obrera y campesina, bregaba por cerrar las fisuras entre las fuerzas opositoras, llamaba a reforzar la solidarldad con los patriotais armados en las. selvas y montañas y a integrar todas las fuerzas resistentes -civiles y guerrilleras- en un amplio frente nacional de liberactón".

En la edición del 3 de enero de 1959, en su altima página, el diario comunista LLA HORA, reproduce íntegramente el extenso "Llamamiento del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Argentina CON MOTIVO DEL GRAN TRIUNFO DE LAA LUCHA DEL PUEBLO CUBANO COL GRAN TRIUNFO DE LA DICTADURA DE BATISTA", en algunas de cuyas parCONTRA LA DICTADURA DE BATISTA", en algunas de cuyas par-
tes, expresa: "La caida de la dictadura sangrienta de Batista, criatura tes, expresa: "La caida, de la dictadura sangrienta de Batista, criatura
del imperialismó yanqui provocada por la lucha heroica del puebio cudel imperialismö yanqui provocada por la lucha heroica del pueblo cu-
bano y de isus fuerzas armadas de liberadión, encabezadas por Fidel bano y de isus fuerzas armadas de liberadion, encabezadas por Fidel
Castro, son un motivo de jubilo no solamente para el noble pueblo Castro, son un motivo de jubilo no solamente para el noble pueblo
de San Martín, sino para todos los pueblos de America y del mundo entero.
"Esta nueva victoria popular, que se agrega a otras obtenidas recientemente en Asia, Africa y America Latina, viene a confirmar una vez más que vivimos en la época del triunfo de los pueblos contra la dictadura al servicio de fos oligarcas terratenientes y del gran capital y, sobre todo, del imperialismo; que vivimos en la epoca en que lo que trilunfa y seguiran triunfando en todas partes, son los pueblos en lucha contra toda forma de colonialismo, contra la opresion nacionali por ta autodeterminacion y la soberania nacional".

Luego, agrega: "La polrtica consecuentemente unitaria del partido marxista-leninista de Cuba, el heroico Partido Socialista Popular, fú uno de las factores fundamentales del fortalecimiento de la unidad de accion por abajo del pueblo cubano".

Finaliza asi: "El C. C. del P. C., envía a la clase obrera y al pueblo cubano su cálida felicitación por intermedio del Partido Socialista Popular, que participo en primera fila, con heroísmo y devocion ejemplar, en la lucha por el derrocamiento de la dictadura de Batista. Y'envian un saludó cordial al movimiento. libertador encabezado por Fidel Castro.
"Por el reconocimiento inmediato del gobierno democrático presidido por el doctor Urrutia!
"Por el fortalecimiento de la amistad de los pueblos cubano y argentino!.
"Por la unidad antimperialista de los pueblos de América Latina en la lucha contra el opresor común: el imperialismo yanqui!".

Luego viene un larguísimo artículo de Juan Marinello, uno de los Jefes del Partido Socialista Popular - es el 'Partido Comunista de Cuba-, titulado' "FUERA LOS 'YANQUİS DE CUBA", escrito, especialmente desde La Habana, para el diario LA HORA, y en una de cuyas partes substancialles especifica:."'Sobre el actual momento cubano, e intentando frustrar la victoria del pueblo, se alza una grave amenaza, que debe ser conocida y combatida no isolo por nuestros compatriotas sino por todos los hombres' y mujeres amantes de la libertad, de la demolracia y del progreso. La acción del imperialismo estadounidense intenta, en este instante decisivo, que la larga, honda $y$ dolorosa crisis cubana desemboque en su benefioio.
"De muchos 'es conocido el crecimiento y la ampliación del combate popular contra la tiranfa batistiana. El ejercito rebelde, al mando de Fidel Calstro, dumenta por dias sus eflectivos. Campesinos, trabajadores, intelectuales, gentes del pueblo de todos los criterios, acuden a sus filias, en imponente adhesión. En las zonas liberadas se restablecen las libertades democráticas, se está entregando la tierra a. los campesinos, se están organizando o reconstituyendo sus asociaciones; las directivas impuestas a los sindicatos por ha CTC. vendida a la tiramîa y al imperialismo estan siendo destituídas por la' verdadert nepresentación de los trabajadores. Mientras todo esto se produce en los campos: aumenta en las ciudades el movimiento de masas y de amplia colaboracion al movimiento insurnecto".

Ei diario LA HORA publica en su página 3 del día 4 de enero de '1959, una serie de fotografias $y$ : copia fotografica del Boletín Informátivo" del $23^{\text {de }}$ diciembre de 1958 , No 8 , precio 1 ctvo., en que aparece la "Orden Militar numero Siete" del Comandante en Jefe" de la Region de Las Villas, del Ejército Rebelde, Ernesto Guevara, libe rando la misma y glosa algunos aspeotos graficos del libro del periorando la misma y glosa algunos aspeotos gralicos "Los que" luchan y dista argentino Jorge Ricardo Masetti, titulado "Los que luchan y
los que Horan", que reGne sus cronicas durante la visita" que hiciera los que lloran", que retne sus cronicas durante la visita" que hiciera
a Fidel Castro' y" af." Che". Guevara en la Sierra Maestra, antes de a Fidel Caist

En ḷa página de los editoriales el missmo diario, el mismo día, con el título: "CUBA: un tema para meditar en la. Argentina". exalta
del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba; y delegados de los Partidos Comunistas de Brasil, Paraguay, Costa Rica y Panama. Por el Partido Comunista Chino estuvieron presentes, además de Mao, Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretario General del Comité Central, y Wang Chia-hsiang, miembro del Secretariado".
"Todo un acontecimiento, como se ve"
"El. Ifder Mao-Tse-Tung -dice el informe oficial- y los representativos de los partidos hermanos intercambiaron opiniones acerca de la situación internacional. Convinieron en que esta es extraordinariamente favorable a la lucha por la paz, la independencia, la demóriamente favorable a la ducha por la paz, la independencia, la demo-
cracia y el progreso social en los pueblos de todos los paises. Las cracia y el progreso social en los pueblos de todos los palises, Las
fuerzas reaccionarias, encajbezadas por el imperialismo norteamerifuerzas reaccionarias, encajbezadas por el imperialismo norteameri-
cano, se estan desintegrando. Las fuerzas revolucionarias y las de cano, se estan desintegrando. Las fuerzas revolucionarias y las de
la paz y la democracia del campo socialista, encabezados por la Unión da paz y la democracia del campo socialista, encabezados por la Unión
Soviética y todos los pueblos del mundo. avanzan continuamente. Convinieron tambien en que si todos los países mantienen la unidad. la vigilancia y la lucha, los imperialistas sufrirán una ignominio ia derrota si se lanzan a una guerra de agresión".
"Acerca de la situación en la America Latina -agrega el infor-me- expresaron unanime satisfación por el crecimiento sin preceden_ tes de los sentimientos patrióticos en distintos países, lo que prueba que finalmente se liberaran del imperialismo americano y conquistarán su total independencia".
"El Inder Mao-Tse-Tung -subraya el informe- expreso entusiasmo, simpatía, y la decision de brindar el mayor apoyo a todos los paises latinoamericanos que se opongan resueltamente al imperialismo yanqui, defendiendo la independencia nacional en-busca de la democracia y la libertad. Finalmente hizo cálidos elogios del paeblo de Cuba por su reciente victoria sobre el despótico gobierno pronnorteamericano que sufría".
"Tanto la cita del envento de Pekín, como la del de Moscú, prueban dos cosas: Primera: la estrategia comunista es una e indivisible: para los planificadores de la conquista mundial no hay en el planeta on sólo fenómeno social, un conflicto por pequeño que sea, o una perturbación que pueda desenterderse de su influencia primero y de su control después. Segunda: que la revolución cubana no fué un hecho aislado, sino un episodio en la estrategia global contra, el continente, y en ella estuvo la mano del Partido Comunista Chino".
"Esta intervención chinocomúnista no fué caprichosa, sino que obedeció y obedece a un principio táctico, debidamente discutido, analizado. y aprobado en todos los conciliábulos rojos. Esta línea fué seguida por los Partidos Comunistas de. America del Sur desde que en 1954 se incorporó al Partido Comunista del Brasil, que fue el primero en adoptarla. Como es logico, tambien la ha seguido al Partido Comunista en Cuba".
'SDe acuerdo con esta nueva tesis se denuncia el estado colonial y semicolonial de los pailses de America Latina, y se aconseja la

Por si esto no bastare, conviene citar algunos párrafos de la inte resante publicacion de FRANCISCO" CHAO HERMIDA, titulada "Un año después" (7), que dice: "En los ultimos días del mes de enero" el Partido Comunista Cubano envio à Moscá al camarada Severo Aguirre. Dias despues irla tambien Juan Marinello, del Partido Socialisti Popular (ala stalinista), pero la visita de este, no obstante que fué la que provocó gran repulsa, popular, carecio del significado que tuvo la del primero. Este agente de la conspiración roja tuvo a su cargo el informe de da revolución cubana ante el Comite Central del Vigésimo Primer Congreso del Partido Comunista de la Unión Sovietica, El discurso, breve $y$ aplaudido, fue una çonfesion paladina de la intervención roja en el movimiento fidelista. De ese informe.copiamos el sí guiente párrafo:
"iQue prueban los acontecimientos de Cuba? Los acontecimientos de Cuba, como los de Venezuela, han destruído aquellos argumentos que intentaban probar que, por la proximidad de los Estados unidos una batalla exitosa es imposible en los palces latinoamericanos. Cuando el pueblo entero se levanta en lucha armada y toma el poder en sus manos, la victoria está asegurada."
"Claro que este solo párrafo está lleno de afirmaciones mentirosas En ningan momento el pueblo entero tomo las armas en sus maño bajo las banderas del fidelismo. El propio Fidel Castro, dürante los dias subsiguientes a su triunfo, se encargó de dar a conocer que la hueste que lo seguía era escasísima. La contradicción existente entre lo dicho por Severo. Aguirre y lo declarado por Fidel se explica por lo siguiente:
"Mientras Aguirre hamlaba en Nosca" con vistas a un informe qu sería conocido por todos los Partidos Comunistas del mundo, Fidel lo hacfla para un pueblo ya bajo' control y al cual había que inocular hondos complejos de culpa de manera que cada ciudadano se sintiera cómplice de las enormes atrocidades que' se imputan al régimen que acababa de ser derrotado. La inoculacion de complejos es una fase de eșa técnic̣a que se. conoce con el nombre de "lavado de cerebros" y de la cual nos ocuparemos con mayor amplitud más adelante.
"Poco después, en marzo de este mismo año de 1959 , se producia en Pekín, China Roja, un interesantísimo ácontecimiento. MaóTseTung recibia personalmente a los líderes de los Fartidos Comunistas Latinoamericanos. Entre los asistentes a la reunión figuraban: Luis Corvalán, Secretario General del Partido Comunista de Chile; Pompeyo Marquez, Pedro Ortega y Alonso Ojeda, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Venezolano; Gilberto Vieira, Secretario General, y Joaquín Moreno, del Partido Comunista de Colombia; Ráal Acosta y Jorge del Prado, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Perá; Elías Muñoz del Comite Central del Partido Comunista del Ecuador; Humberto Ramírez Cárdenas, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Bolivia; Felipe Bezrodnik, del Comite. Central del Partido Comunista Argentino; Wilfredo Vazquez, del comite provincial de Las Villzs
as guerras de guerrillas y la labor cumplida por el Partido Socialista Popultar durante el proceso de "liberación cubano". Alerta al gobierno de Frondizi, a la UCRI y a los demas sectores que el Comunismo cataloga como "anitidemocráticos", para que"vayan "poniendo las barbas en remojo". En la altima página de la misma edición, con el título "LA MADRE DEL "CHE" GUEVARA NOS DICE DE TAA FIGURA LEGENDARIA DE SU HTJO", publica un reportaje a la señora madre de. Ernesto Guevara de lla Serna. En la cabeza de dicho reportaje dice el diario comunista: "'Ernesto Guevara, el medico argentino lugardice el diario comunista: "Ernesto Guevara, el medico argentino lugar-
teniente de Fidel Castro, el "Che" Guevara para los cubanos, por cuya ibertad ha combatido, es ya, en la imagnación popular, aue reconoce a. sus héroes, una figura legendaria de America.
"Está demás el apresuramiento de algunos diarios en asegurar que el. "Ché" Guevara' no es comunista. Evidentemente no lo:es; se puede estar con las causas justas y luchar por la libertad de América Latina sin ser camarada nuestro. No es culpa nuestra ni del "Che" Guevara que cada vez que alguten se porta heroicamente, o ataca-a los imperialistas, o:defienda a los pueblos oprimidas, sea considerado "comunista".
"Visitamos, en medio de la émoöón de las' visitas, dé las llamadas de las felicitaciones' de làs "flores," a "la 'madre del doctor Ernesto Guëvara. Eis ella quien, al enterarse de que representamos at diario LA HORA; nos aclara con una sencilla frase, su posición: - El comunismo no es ningún cuco -hos dice-, y, aunque no soy comunista, tampoco los huyo". Luego viene el reportaje que es "una larga ouenta de acción "antiimperialista" del "Che" Guevara.

En la edición de los días siguientes, el diario LA HORA comienza a reproducir articulos laudatorios a Fidel Castro y la revolucon cuba na, originados en voceros comunistas de distintos países, entre ellos uno largo en en texto que se puiblical en la odicion del martes 6 de eñoro de 1959;"pagina 2, titulado "SE RESQUEBRAJA"EL IMPERIO YANQUI EN AMERICA LATINA", con el subtitulo "A la luz de la experiencia de Cuba", publicado en Pekin y transmitido por la agencia Hsinhua.: Se trata de un' editorial del "Diarió del. Pueblo"-que es vocero del P. C. Chino y del gobierno de Malo.
 pagina: "EL.P. C. LUCHO JUNTO AL PUEBLO", GUEVARA dice: "El dirigente revolucionario Ernesto "Che" Guevara, médico argentino uno de los prinoipales comandantes de las fuerzas de Fidell Castro, -declaró en una conferencia de prensai en el cuartel de La Cabaña -del cual es jefe-, al ser interrogado sobre sus ideas politicas que era izquierdista, aunque no comunista.
"Al insistir varios periodistas sobre el mismo punto, que viene siendo lanzado constantemente por la prensa extranjera al jefe revolu cionario; este subrayo firmemente: "Creo que los cubanos recordaran que mientras el gobierno de Batista recibia armamentos del gobierno norteamericano muchos miembros del Partido Comunista 'verdian' sus vidas combatiendo a Batista". "Creo-agrego de inmediato- 'que los
comunistas se han ganado el derecho de ser sencillamente otro partido en el pails". Al ser interrogado sobre su opinión respecto a una participación del Partido:Comunista en el gobierno revolucionario, Guevara declaró: "Yo no me opondria". Señaló más adelante que los revolucio narios comunistas que figuraban en'las filas a su mando, "eran buenos combatientés, estaban' dispuestos a derramar su sangíe para derocar a la tirania". En contraste, expresó: "Estados Unidos no parecia interesado en ayudarnos a ganar esa batalla"; agregando de inmediato: "Es muy grande el resentimiento del: pueblo cubano por la ayuda en armas de los EE. UU. a Batista. Cuando los campesinos gente sencilla, veilan al ejército de Batista bombardeár a los civiles con bombas de napalm y otros explosivos', proporcionados por EE. UU., sintieron odio hacia los EE. UU."

Por su parte, NUESTRA PALABRA, también organo del Partido Comunista, semanario, comienza el 8 de enero de 1959, en primera página a publicar articulos sobre la revolución cubana, favorables a Fidel Castro y al Partido Socialista Popular. El primero de ellos, se titula: "CUBA; UN ACICATE PARA LA LUCHA DE AMERICA", debido al colaborador Felix Moreno, que en la altima pagina, donde debido al colaborador Felix Moreno, que en la altima pagina, donde otro titulo de: 'CUBA: del desembarco de 80 hombres a la derrota armadia de la tirania". Todo el articulo está destinado a la propaganda y a demostrar que el Pantido Socialist'a Popular esi escuchado y atendido muy preferentemente por Fidel Castro, el Ché Guevara y sus colaboradores más inmediatos.

## ¿HAY COMUNISMO EN EL GOBIERNO CUBANO?

No quiero reproducir más pruebas de cómo el Comunismo Internacional se acopló, infiltró y entróo a dirigir la Revolución Cubana.

Creo que sería redundancia -no obstante que la gente enseguida se olvida de estos peligros, que luego paga con su cabeza-, volver a insistir en todo lo que los diarios democratioos del mundo publica ron, subsiguientemente al dia primero de enero de 1959.

Frescas están aún en nuestras memorias las neronianas orgias de sangre de los "tribunales popufares'; los asaltos y muertes a casas y pensonas que en alguna forma habían colaborado. con el régimen de Batista. (y muchas inocentes que fueron barridas por la sed de venganzas personales, odios familiares, etc.); las expropiaciones violentas de fincas, tierras y otros bienes de gente que nada habla tenido que ver con Baitista pero no se había "jugado en favor del "Movimiento "26 de Julio"; el asalto a la casa del Delegaldo de la Confederacion Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, el conocido periodista cubano; Dr. Ernesto. de la Fe y su posterior encierro en la fortaleza de La Cabaña, sin que nadie hiciera caso -ni el presidente Urrutia ni a primer ministno Fidel Castro- del clamor mundial que solicito su fiberación, ass como incautación de todos 'sus documentos; el atraco
gina 4 , del ejemplar correspondiente al $\mathrm{N}^{0} 25$ del martes; 19 de enero de 1960: "DENUNCIA EL CATOLICISMO LA PENETRACION ROJA EN CUBA": En nuestro numero anterior, tres sacerdotes cubanos, los reverendos padres, AGUIRRE, PEREZ y O'FARRELE, destacaron en forma clara y precisa que: FIDEL CASTRO ES LADRON, ASESINO Y COMUNISTA
"A las palabras de estos representativos del Catolicismo Cubano une ahora su voz el señor. Jaime Fonseca, director del Servicio Latinoamericano de "Noticias Catolicas",', que, después' de visitar' Cuba ha llegado a estas conclusiones

1:- En. Cuba ha progresado notablemente el comunismo. Validos de la libertad de acción que tienen, ogran los comunistas posiciones claves y aceleran el radicalismo, fomentando luchas de clases
"2.- El pueblo cubano, es católico, luego no puede ser comunista; pero en este momento lo gobiernan los comunistas.
"3.- El ejército está penețrado por. Oficiales comunistas. Fueron estos oficiales los que ordenaron el fusilamiento de elementos anticomunistas, acusándolos falsamente como criminales de guerra.
"4.- En estos momentos, los comunistas están logrando sus objetivos en Cuba. Siembran el caos, quebrantan su economia; imponen el odio fratricida y hacen todo lo posible para provocar otra "Hungría", en que el villano no sea Moscú sino Washington.
"5. En Cuba funcionan unidas las Agencias: Prensa Latina, pagada por Fidel, con dinero del pueblo que comparte teletipos con la TASS rusa y la sucursal de la Cuba Nueva en La Habana.
"6.-Fidel Castro no Erena, sino ayuda, a los camaradas. Fidel récibió lecciones de Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Fidel dice que no es comu.nista, pero todos los métodos que aplica, son marxistas.
"7.- Los comunistas están trabajando en los cuarṭeles del ejército, en labor de adoctrinamiento.
"8.- Oponerse al comunismo es caerse. Urrutia, Diaz Lanz, Hu= bert Matos y otros, son ejemplos que no admiten dudas.
"9.-Vilma Espín, la esposa de Raúl Castro, ministro de Defensa, es la que ha sido indicada para defender a los comunistas en el gobierno. Vilma Espin tiene poderes, hasta para trasladar jefes militares en Cuba. Raul Castro y Vilma Espin constituyen los puntales del comunismo y su agitacion. Otro comunista lo es, el Che Guevara. La enseña roja avanza en Cuba.
"10.- En todos los Ministerios hay marxistas, Agentes comunistas y extranjeros trabajan en el INRA. Rusos, chinos, checoeslovacos y otros "tecnicos" reciben, tras una estadia en el pais, pasaportes cubanos y se desparraman por la América. Latina.
11.- La prensa y los oradores rojos, tienen acceso a campos militares, escuelas y universidades para difundir sus lemas, fomentar' la lucha de clases y sembrar odios. En los cuarteles so hacen 'lavados de cerebros" marxistas. Estos son los once puntos que señala el Director de "Noticias Católicas" de Latinoamérica".
mo meridiano topográfico de la estación experimental del "Cañaveral". de La Florida, USA. En agosto pasado (se refiere a agosto de 1959) estuvieron ingenieros sovieticos trabajando en esa zona, junto con los Castro. Toda la zona está sellada (quiere decir, cerrada) por unidadea escogidas del ejercito comunista cubano, con alambradas electrificadas $y$ unos cuatro mil trabajadores laborando, algunos de ellos prisioneros polfiticos. Los guardianes comunistas portan fusiles ametralladoras patrullas moviles recorren, constantemente, toda el área restringida al pablico exterior
"También en los islotes fuera de la costa sureste de Cuba, en las proximidades de Cochinos, están construyendo una base operativa de abastecimientos de submarinos. La principal en una isleta, conokida por "CAYO LARGO", la cual es visitada, frecuentemente, por el ministro de Defensa, Raul Castro".

Hasta aquí la palabra de un miembro del movimiento clandestino anticomunista cubano. Por su cuenta corre la veracidad de lo aquí re_ producido, pero lo que él me escribio en Enero de este año se está confirmando en Junio, cuando se debate en los Estados Unidos y er toda Latinoamérica el problema de las posibles bases submarinas soviéticas en Cuba y plataformas de proyectiles dirigidos. Ademas, las denuncias de los ex-camaradas de lucha de Fidel Castro, como el ex-presidente de la Repablica, doctor Urrutia; el comandante Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz; el comandante Michell Yabor; el capitán Jiménez Rojo; el señor Lorie; el capitán Rodriguez; el señor Joaquín Sanjenis; el doctor Justo/Carrillo y muchos más, dicen a las claras que su separación de Justo Carrilo y muchos mas, dicen a las claras que su separacion de
Fidel Castro y la Revolución Cubana se originó por la ingerencia comunista y aceptar los Castro el patrón sovietico para la misma.

Mucho más podríamos decir respecto a Cuba, base sovietica, pero el espacio es tirano y debemos someternos a los dictados del mismo Ya en mi libro "Sangre y Fuego en Cuba" daré pormenorizados todos los episodios y halblaremos claramente sobre todas las personas cubanas y extranjeras que han tomado parte en este sangriento brote rojo en el Caribe. Por ahora señalemos que los anicos defensores que tiene la tan propagandeada "revolución del pueblo cubano" son los comunistas y los marxistas que giran en la orbita soviética. En la Argentina tas, y los marxistas que giran en la orbita sovietica. En la Argentina son los elementos de "Nuestra Palabra". "Conducta", "Cuba Revolu cionaria", "Quehacer Mensual", "Situacion", "Voz Proletaria", etc. todos vinculados al Partido Comunista -tanto kruschevista como trotskys-ta- los que defienden esa posición eminentemente imperialista y to talitaria del sovietismo. Millares de muertos y más de 20.000 prisioneros políticos no se habrán sacrificado en vano, cuando suenen de nuevo, en Cuba, los clarines del coraje anunciando la libertad renacida bajo el influjo de la doctrina martiana.

## EPILOGO

En "CUBA LIBRE" - organo oficial de la Insurreccion Cubana por una Cuba sin Comunismo, segán reza el subtitulo-, leemos en la pá
al hogar del famoso pertiodista Don Salvador Díaz Versón, director de la revista "Occidente" y presidente de la Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas, (OIPAC), fundada en Lima, durant el Tercer Congreso Anticomunista, en 1957; las. detenciones en masus de los comunistas etc.

Miles ide militares y civiles fueron fusilados, ajusticiados, muertos sin juicio previo, mientras otros millares se exilaban porque el circo romano se había installado con toda euforia "revolucionaria", recordandonos aquellas jornadas sangrientas del Frente Popular Español, - las que se sucedieron después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial a la entrada de las tropas soviéticas en Polonia hasta Alemania. Oriental.

## COMUNISMO DESDE ABAJO Y DESDE ARRIBA

Toda la prensa internacional comunista, desde la adicta al Kremiín hasta la trotskista, sumándose al coro todo el marxismo mundial v algunos demócratas izquierdistas que ofician de "idiotas fitiles". ae ha ilanzado al usufructo y provecho de la revolución cubana. De un movimiento que pudo ser glorioso, porque derroco una tiranía bestial, hícieron una base totalitaria, horrorosa, sangrienta, un puente de transición entre el nacionalismo marxista y el comunismo soviético, Hevando al pueblo cubano a una esclavitud án mucho más barbara que la del propio Batista!

Convienc señalar algunos puntos importantes, histórícos, sobre cómo el proceso de comunización de la nación cubana se va hevando a paso acelerado

Al producirse la huida de Batista y tomar posiciones el Movimiento '26 de Julio", frente a la Habana, los comunistas, con sus brigadas chekistas perfectamente lorgamizadas:y sus grupos de represión y "justicia sumaria, sobre el terreno", se dedicaron a. "limpiar" de anticomunistas la capital de la Republica.

Así fué como su primera acción fué apoderarse de los archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Millitar (SIM) y los del Buró Represivo de. Actividades Comunistas (BRAC), para destruirlos y borrar. asi todos los antecedentes que existian sobre los agentes rojos en Cuba. Más tarde, lanzaron sus perros de presa sobre el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, la figura mias notoria del anticomunismo cubano, robando sus archivos y remitiéndolo a la fortaleza de La Cabaña f fuertemente custodiado, $^{2}$ mientras se intentaba asesinarlo por el camino, lo que fue frustrado como más adelante lo documentaré

En seguida, los mismos sabuesos de las chekas rojas buscaron a Don Salvador Draz Versón.

Este celebrado periodista cubano habia sido enemigo de Batista hasta el punto de sufrir exilios, prisiones y persecuciones. Se planeo y efectuó el alsalto a las oficinas donde tenia instalada la "Organiznción Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas" y de la "Liga Anticomunista: de Cuba" y ast fue como en la moche del 24 de enero
de 1959 , se rompieron las puertas de acceso a las mismas y se saqueú la redacción de la mencionada revista "Occidente"; se destrozaron todos los muebles y utiles de las oficinas y se pobaron los archivos. que condensaban treinta años de intensa labor anticomunista de Díaz Versón, los cuales contenían 250.000 fichas de comunistas latinoamericanos y 68.243 expedientes personales de comunistas.

El día 25 de enero, un jeep que tenfa la inscripción " 7 Rgt. Militar", manejado por comunistas armados, cerró el paso al líder del antico munismo cubano y to amenazo de muerte, dandole un plazo de 24 horas para que ise fuera del paist Pócas horas despues, otro auto ocupado por chekistas atacó a balazos el automóvil de Díaz Versón que se vió obligado luego, a dejar Cuba, trasladándose a Centro América, donde participó del Primer Congreso Anticomunista. Centroame ricano, celebrado en Sain Jose de Costa Rica, donde fué recibido en sestion plenaria y denunció lo que el Comunismo está haciendo en daño en Cuba: Después de un mes por Centro América, regresó a Cuba, viendose obligado, más tarde a salir" a Miami (EE. UU.), corrido por lá persecución roja.

La Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas (OMPAC) tha demunciado que "El "Che" Guevara, agente del comunismo internacional, oon larga historia marxista en America, es actualmente Jefe de La Cabaña, el más importante baiuarte militar de la nacion y jefe del Séptimo Regimiento, estando a su cargo las prisiones militares y los Consejos de Guerra, y fusilamientos. Guevara ofrecio una conferencia, hace dials (5), en el locail comunista "Nuestros Tiempos" y esta celebrando actos culturales en la Cabana con destacados marxistas. Nicolás Guillén, poeta y dirigente rojo, habló hace una semana ally, a los soldados"
"Raŭl Castro, hermaño de Fidel (menlciona el comunlicado), fanático del comunismo, es actualmente el Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas, ya que su hermano renuncio a ese cargo al aceptar ser Primer Ministro
"Fidel Castro, no es comunista, ni lo es el Presidente Urrutia, ni los miembros de su gabinete. Es decir, que el Gobierno, no es comunista, pero. los comunistas tienen una gran parte de las Fuerzas Armadas, gran. penetradion en el movimiento obrero, circulan armados, han sacado de nuevo su periodico "HOY", tienen horas de radio en el aire, y actúan poderosamente en el pertiodismo, la radio. y la telerisiốn.
"Kerensky hizo una revolucion en Rusia contra los Zares, y io. comunistas se apoderaron de ella. La juventud guatemalteca se alz ontra in dictadura de Ubico los comumistas se adueñaron de la revolución. Igual puede ocurrir en Cuba
"La persecución contra- los anticomunistas sigue su curso violen to. Nos esperan momentos mas duros'.

BRAC- y bajo la amenaza del tormento fisico y después de proporcionarles solamente un poco de agua en 4 días el 30 de Noviembre contaron a los investigadores, secretamente, este relato.
"Mientras servian bajo las ordenes del comunista Raúl Castro,
(5). El informe lleva fecha 26 de febrero de 1959.
ellos pudieron observar de madrugada que un submarino extranjero, relativamente lejos de la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, des. cargaba armamentos para el personal guerrillero rojo.
"Según ellos declararon, el armamento en su mayoría era de manufactura norteamericana, pues había sido capturado a los yanquis en Corea, en 1953; y se 10 enviaban a Raul Castro por ser estos armamentos más fáciles de poder conseguir y proveerlos de municiones. También dijeron que en el sulbmarino soviético vemia un oficial de la Marina de Guerra Soviética, que decia haber sido Agregado Naval de ta embajada de la URSS en La Habana, antes de 1953, y que tambien decía llamarse PETER K. SZAKAJEF. y que hablaba bastante bien el idioma español. Este oficial naval soviético era llamado. por los guerrilleros de Raul Castro, con el nombre clave de "CARLOS GOMEZ" y hacía alarde de haber residido en Guatemala algún tiempo, durante el gobierno de Arbenz, y que tenía muchos amigos en la América Latina. El tal oficial soviético SZAKAJWF, según ellos, representaba tener unos 45 años de edad, y se decia allí entre los guerriHeros, que venfa en calidad de enlace con los comunistas de Raú Castro.
"También los dos indlviduos, Valdivia y Sánchez; declararon que también del submarino soviético vino a tierra otra persona, que se hacia llamar AGAiAITO VENEREO, que había sido instructor de guerrillas en Méjico y al cual los guerrilleros de Raúl Castro dieron muerte, pues descubrieron que el tal Venéreo era un policía secreto federal de Puerto Rico.
"'También el difunto José Castaño me dijo una vez que los submarinos soviéticos tenian gran afición al desembarcadero llamado de la Estancia "La Chiva", localizada dentro de la Bahía de Nipe, la cual aparecía como de propiedad de un tal Cruz Alonso y Rodríguez, que es dueño, con dinero soviético. del hotel "San Luis". situado en la calle Belascoin 74, en La Habana

Este individuo está muy citado y elogiado por el coronel BAYO. en su autobiografía. Según el difunto teniente Castaño, este hotelero es apoderado de fondos secretos soviéticos en. Cuba y fué uno de los diez organizadores en 1947, de la famosa "Legión del Caribe".

Más adelante' el mismo luchador anticomunista decía: "Actualmente se está construyendo una carretera, que enlazara el pueblecillo canpesino de JAGUEY GRANDE, en la provincia de Matanzas, al sureste de La Habana y la profunda Bahía de los Cochinos, en la península cenagosa de La Zapata. Cochinos seráa adaptada para base de submarinos
"JAGUEY GRANDE sera utilizada como una plataforma de soncreto $y$ acero reforzado para proyectiles atómicos teleguiados $y$ y como dato curioso podemos citar que Jaguey Grande estásituado en el mis-
profundidad y un calado en el canal de entrada, de más de 150 piss de mínimo. Alli no reside nadie; solamente carboneros, extractores de carbón de palos de madera de manglares, ocasionales, que llegan y se van prontamente. Alli no existen embarcaderos; solamente pueden usarse canoas primitivas para el transporte $y$ acercarse a la tierra firme más cercanā, que queda a unos 150 kilometros de distancia.

## EL RELATO DE UN TESTIGO.

Por conducto que no puedo revelar -porque sería condenar a muerte a un luchador anticomunista cubano que tiene sus familiares en la isla- ha llegado a mî el siguienté relato. Sin quitarle ni agregarle nada, lo doy a conocer porque aunque ahora parezca en algunas partes inverosimil, los que conocemos la guerra secreta del comunismo contra nuestros pueblos y Estados, sabemos bien que tales cosas ocurren.

Dice asi el relator: "Ahora, a continuacion, le voy a relatar una historia que quiza le pueda parecer a Ud. inverosimil pero es solamente la pura y única verdad. Tuve conocimiento de ella por mi querido amigo, el joven difunto teniente JOSE CASTANO, que me da relató con la condición de que yo nunca la relatara, ya que se trataba de un llamado secreto de seguridad hemisférica, que solamente da poseían muy contados altos funcionarios de los servicios secretos del contraespionaje de las naciones que integran la Junta Interamericana de Defensa.
"El difunto teniente José Castaño fué asesinado por un pistoletazo en la nuca, al estilo chino comunista, en la oficina particular del argentino Ernesto "Che" Guevara, en lá antigua colonial fortaleza de İa Cabaña, en La Habana.
"Castaño era el Inspector Director del Negociado del Contraespionaje Antisoviético de la Policia Secreta Cubana, tambien llamado BRAC, y era muy joven, cultisimo, había sido ex-oficial de academia del Ejército, profesor del Colegio Militar, maestro de idiomas en jas escuelas del Estado cubano y habia cursado policiologia en los Estados Unidos, primero en la Universidad de Northwestern, de Chicàgo, Illinois, y luego con Policia Secreta Federal, FBI.
"Esta es la historia: el día 26 de Noviembre de 1958, la Pólicia Cubana de Contraespionaje., basada en una noticia de un "confidente revolucionario", asalto una clínica clandestina, en donde habia varios fidelocomunistas, curándose de varias heridas de balazos, $y$ algunos de ellos venidos de las Sierras Orientales, eil donde habian servido bajo las órdenes de Raul Castro.
"Entre los terroristas comunistas heridos, habia' dos individuos que decian llamarse EDUARDO VALDIVIA y RAMIRO SANCHEZ, ambos miembros de la Juventud Comunista Cubana. Despues de ser arrestados, fueron llevados a la Prefectura del Contraespionaje.

Por otra parte, el presidente de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, almirante D: Carlos Pena Botto ha denunciado en la prensa del Brasill, el 23 de marzo de 1959, entre otras cosas lo siguiente: "Los "barbudos" cubanos vendran a Brasil dentro de piocos dias...". "La Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Conpiocos dias...". "La Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Con-
tinente, que reune a organizaciones anticomunistas de los 22 paises de tinente, que reane a organizaciones anticomunistas de los 22 paises de
America y de la cual soy presidente hace cuatro años, mucho estimarla consintiesén ellos en responder a las siguientes preguntas: a) .Fue, o no Fidel Castro uno de los organizadores del "bogotazo", barbaro movimiento subversivo comunista irrumpido en la capital de Colombia, el 9 de abril de 1948, durante la IX Conferencia Panamericana y que resultọ en millares de muertos y heridos, y en la destrucción de más de la tercera "parte de la ciudad? Pormenores explicativos: Fidel Castro y Rafaed del Pino hegaron a Colombia en avion, el 29 de marzo de 1948. Descendiendo en el aeropuerto de Medellín. Traian carta de recomendaciones de Rómulo Betancourt. El 3 de abril de 1943 distribuyeron en el Teatro "Colón", durante un'espectáculo de gala. al cual asistian el Presidente de la Répública, Mariano Ospina Pérez y Delegados a la Conferencia, folletos de nítido tenor comunista ata. cando de preferencia a los Estados Unidos, por lo que fueron expulsados del teatro por la policía. El día 6 de abril, en la pieza $N^{9} 33$, que ocuparon en el Hotel "Claridge", fue descubbierto' o informado por el Jefe de la Delegacion de Extranjeros, Dr. Camilo Cortés Zapata. vasto material de propaganda marxista, encontrado en ella.

En la noche del 9 de abril, ambos llegaron al hotel con fusiles y pistolas; trayendo objetos saqueados, y el día 13, dejaron el hotel con destino ignorado, habiendo olvidado en el cuarto $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 33$, un documento importante que los acreditaba como "Agentes de Primera Clase en el Tercer Frente de la URSS. en América del Sur" (Declaración de Guillermo' Hoenigstberg) huésped del'Hotel Claridge:
"b) ¿Fué, o no. Fidel Castro amnéstiado por el Gobierno Batist? después de haber sido condenado a, 15 años de prision por la tentativa de asalto al Fuerte Moncáda, el 26 de Julio de 1953?
c) iTuvo, o no. Fidel Castro relaciones intimas con elementus comunistas, en el periodo que transcurrio entre su amnistia, en noviembre de 1954, y al inicio del llamado "Movimiento 26 de Julio", en diciemilare de 1956?
'(Flormenores aclaratorios: Fidel Castro fue para Nueva York, luego de su libertad, donde entro en contacto con los ex presidentes Prio Socarrás y Grau San Martín. Consiguió entonces levantar una cran suma de dinero, con el auxilio de comunistas y "burgueses progresistas", suma esta, empleada en la compra de armamentos que fueron contrabandeados para Cuba (Sierra Máestra) y conservados alla, en depositos
"En 1956, Fidel se dirigio a México donde se ligo a los comunista y principalmente con el general Alberto Bayo, veterano de las fuerzas comunistas de la Guerra Civil Española. En Mexico mas armamentos fueron adquiridos y la conspiracion fue definitivamente estructurada

La táctica de guerrillas fue cuidadosamente enseñada a los cubano: partidarios de Fidel, por el General Bayo, en un campo de entreoamiento próximo a Chalco y después de dos meses de intensa. labor. 82 guerrilleros desembarcaron en la costa cubana habiendo partido del puerto mexicano de Tuxpan, a bordo del yate "Gramma"
" "Son bien conocidas las ligazones de Fidel con Juan Arevalo (ex presidente comunista de Guatemala), Jose Figueres (ex presidente de Costa Rica y líder de la organización 'izquierdista. "Legión del Caribe") y Rómulo Betancourt (presidente actual de Venezuela y tambien licier de la "Legion").
"d)' ¿Son, o no son comunistas algunos de fos principales auxilia res'de Fidel Caistro, entre ellos'Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Raúl Castro. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, Calixto Morales, Joel Domenech, Juan Marinello, Blas Roca, Arnoldo Escallona, Lázaro Feñi Gonźález, Celia Sánchez, Amparo Chaple y Rita Vilar?
"Pormenores aclaratorios: "Che" Guevara: vino para Cuba a bordo del "Gramma", lcon Fidel Castro. Habia estado largo tiempo en Guatemala, sirviendo al gobierno comunista de Jacobo Arbenz. Es considerado como marxista convicto. Se caso con una exilada del partido peruano "Apra", de quien después se divorcio. Hábil decidido y corajudo, tuvo actuación destacada durante la revolución y se tornó el número 2 en la jerarquía de las fuerzas rebeldes que sacaron a Batista del poder.
"Comanda actualmente la fortaleza de La Cabaña, trangformada en presidio militar.
"Expide actualmente "carnets de identidad" a aquellos que considera a su servicio, carnets que tienen mayor valor que aquellos otorgados por el mismo Fidel (Adolfo Rivero de la redaccion dei diario "El Pais", puede testificar al respecto).
"Raúl Castro: hermano de Fidel Castro, ahora en el Comando de las Fuerzas Armadas, es considerado como fanático comunista y el más peligroso de todos. Raptó diudadanos americanos en la provincit de Oriente, se porto con bravura durante la revolucion es de audacia sin limites. Se casó con Vilma Espin, formada en el "Tufts College" y considerada como marxista.
"Carlos Rafael Rodríguez: uno de los teóricos del Partido Comunista de Cuba. Adquirió gran prestigio cuando probó a Fidel que en Sierra Maestra había más de un millar de comunistas en el "Moví miento " 26 de Julio"., algunos de los cuales estaban infiltrados en la Guardia Personal del Jefe de la Revolución.
"Armando Hart: Ministro de Educación, casado con Haydée Santamarina, ambos considerados como pertenecientes al Partido Comunista.
"Celia'Sánchez: fué Secretaria de Fidel Castro durante la guerria civil. Ejercía la profesión de enfermera y trabajó por mucho tiempo en Pilón, en los ingenios de azúcar de Julio Lobo. Sus reacciones y actitudes son las de una:verdadera comunista. Ejerce, segun decires gran influencia sobre Fidel.
ciera a la F̧ederación Juvenil Comunista, hace muchos años. No sería dificil que Grobart fuera uno de los consejeros de Raúl Castro, pues según fuentes de las cuales se ha obtenido información que se considera responsable, mientras Raúl Castro fué Comandante en Jefe de las guerrillas armadas del Segundo Frente, que operaban en la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, en Cuba, efectuó viajes a la URSS, usando como medio de transporte submarinos puestos a su disposición por ese país. Se manifiesta que detrás de la Cortina de Hierro, en Bucarest, tuvo una entrevista con un emisario del premier Nikita Kruschev, llamado BORIS M. PONOMAREV, que entonces era funcionario de la sección para las. Relaciones Exteriores del P.C.U.S.

El Segundo Frente Oriental estaba literalmente plagado de comunistas fanatizados.. Otro grupo controlado por el Comunismo Internacional era la "Columna 9", dirigida, por Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Ambos grupos estaban adoctrinados personalmente por el intelectual comunista cubano, profesor CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ. Para los analfabetos trajeron sistemas visuales de adoctrinamiento, peliculas y maravillosas revistas, todas en colores pintando excelsitudes del "paraîso" proletario soviético. Todos los jóvenes ẹan, en su mayoria, de la Juventud Comunista Cubana

De acuerdo con los vientos que están soplando en Cuba, al socaire de la influencia soviética, los comunistas se han convertido en propietarios de manufacturas de la caña de azúcar, y, usando rótulos de fachada, controlan la minería y fabulosas propiedades rústicas y urbanas, adquiridas con fondos financieros secretos del Estado moscovita.

Para confirmar mis anteriores denuncias sobre la infiltración y penetración soviética en Cuba, recuerdo que en las selvas inexploradas mejicanas del distrito de Quintana Roo los comunistas tenian (no se si los siguen teniendo aún), amplios centros de adiestramiento armados bajo la diredción del ex-teniente coronel del Ejercito Republicano Español, ALBERSTO BAYO, uno de los emisarios de la URSS en todas las revoluciones del area del Caribe. (6).

En cuanto a las maniobras de submarinos soviéticos en la zona del Caribe, se sabe que hace unos veinte años que estan operando en las aguas de Cuba. El lugar preferido para ellos, para cargar. sus acumuladores y baterias, ha sido siempre la desolada Bahia de los Cochinos, en la costa suroeste de Cuba, lugar completamente rodeado por arenas movedizas manglares pantanos selvaticos nlenos de cocodrilos y de aguas podridas, malolientes por siglos de siglos.
(6): En el libro "Alas Rojas sobre España", del-cual es autor Miguel Sanchis, en la página 35, se observa un par de fotografias que fueron publicadas durante la guerra civil española en el semanario Estampa. En una de ellas se señala a Bayo -también nario Estampa. En una de ellas se señala a Bayo Tambien está Rexach- conocido por sus, incursiones sobre Toledo y
Mallorca. En ese libro se habla mucho sobre las conexiones de Mallorca. En ese libro se habla mucho sobre las conexiones de
los aviadores republícanos con los soviéticos. (Publicaciones los aviadores republicano
Españolas, Madrid, 1959).
especial del gobierno de Mao-Tse-Tung, es VIOLETA CASAL, direc: tora de la Radio Oficial de Cuba.

Asimismo se asegura que en el yate "Gramma", con el cual Fidel Castro intentó invadir Cuba, fracasando, iba como timonel el famoso funcionario de la Policia Secreta Sovietica, que se hace llamar HIPOLITO CASTILLO, miembro de la vieja Komintern y del Kominform. Iba en el "Gramma" como delegado especial del embajador soviético en México, con offlcinas en Avenida Tacubaya 204, México, D.F. De Castillo hay quien dice que es español, naturalizado soviético, mientras que otros sostienen que es latinoamericano. Otras personas estiman que es ruso y que habla español.

De Raúl Castro -hombre de confianza del Kremlin y de Pekin-se manifiesta que llegó de la URSS el día 7 de Junio de 1953, y que está fichado por la Policia de Cuba, bajo la declaración No 4150, IEG 6. Bdor 118, página 181، Dpto, de Investigaciones Anti-Subversivas. Ese día llegó procedente de Guatemala a La Habana, y anteriormente había llegado a Guatemala desde Moscu. A. La Habana arribó en el vapor italiano. "Andrea. Gritti", y al ser arrestado le secuestraror abundante material microfilmado, sovietico y un diploma de la Escuela de Terrorismo y Sabotaje, Llamada "Anticol", que est́ situada en la barriada de Melnik, en las afueras de Praga, Checoeslovaquia. En Guatemala fué invitado de honor de VICTOR MANUEL GUTIERRERZ, el lider comunista guatemalteco. Alli posiblemente se conocio con ERNESTO GUEVARA DE LA SERNA (a) "Che Guevara", que tiene larga actuación internacional al servicio del comunismo.

## LOS COMUNISTAS SE AFIRMAN EN CUBA.

Cuando se dice que el sovietismo se afirma en Cuba, no hay por qué sostener que se está exagerando. En realidad, la verdad pura és que Cuba --si no se libera a tiempo- será el primer satelite latinoamericano del Kremlin.

Todo lo que hemos dicho hasta ahora es un palido reflejo de la sovietización cubana. Agregaremos otros detalles, para afianzar la opinion nacional e internacional, que sabe ya a qué atenerse en este problema latinoamericano que afecta directamente a la defensa de todo el mundo occidental.

Sabemos, por ejemplo, que a fines de 1959 regreso a Cuba -estaba en un país situado detrás de la Cortina de Hierro- el ruso-hebreo. FABIO GROBART, fundador $y$ orientador del Partido Comunista Cubano por muchos años, y que huyo a la URSS en 1952.

Este individuo tiene unos 12 nombres diferentes. Está relacionado con el Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética y la llamada 4JUNTA SUPREMA PARA LA LIBERTAD LIATINOAMERICANA" -JUSLA-. Grobart tiene un pasaporte diplomático cubano con el nombre de "JOSE BLANCO", dado por el ministro de Estado y Relaciones Exteriores, RAUL ROA, que pertene-
"Amparo Chaple: ejerce ta presidencia de la Facultad de Filosofia y Letras y declaró, en tumultuosa asamblea ${ }_{k}$ refiriéndose a los profe_ sores: 'Debemos organizarnos en Tribunal Revolucionario; somos' nosotros los que debemos juzgarlos".
"e) ¿Está, o no está circulando nuevamente. en La Habana el periódico comunnista "HOY"?
"f) ¿「̛ué o no fué asaltada la sede de la Secretaría General de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, el dia 6 do enero ultimo, habiendo sido apresado el Dir. Ernesto de la Fe y el señor Raúl Granja, como así también saqueada la. Secretaria y robados todos tos archivos?
"Pormenores aclaratorios: el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, el anticomunista $\mathrm{N}^{0} 1$ de Cuba, fué Ministro de Comunicaciones en el gobierno Batista, en 1952, pero poco tiempo después se retiro del cargo. Inclusive, fundó el Movimiento de Integracion Democrática Americana (MIDA), que se afilió en 1955 a la_ Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente.
"En ocasión del IV Congreso Continental Anticomunista, realizado en octubre de 1958, en Guatemala, el Dr. De la Fe fué electo Secretario General de la mencionada Confederacion. y paso a desarrollar fuerte $y$ corajuda campaña contra la infiltración marxista en Cuba.
"Fué apresado por los comunistas, que intentaron Iincharlo en el acto de la prisión, lo que no- consiguieron dada su popularidad en La Habana. Quisieron llevarlo, entonces, a la sede del Partido Comunista para juzgarlo sumariamente, seguïdo del clásico tiro en la nuca, pero tampoco lograron realizar esa intencion. Lo condujeron para la fortaleza de La Cabaña, donde lo encerraron en la celda No 14, juntamente con Raul Granja, otro líder antimarxista. Alli permanece $\epsilon$, entonces, hace cerca de dos meses y medio, sin haber sido ni siquiera interrogado. Los comunistas lo acusan necia y falsamente, en sas arengas, de haber contratado con un portorriqueño, el asesinato de Fidel Castro por la cantidad de cien mil dolares.
g) ¿Fue, o no atacada y saqueada la sede de la Confederación Interamericana de Periodistas Anticomunistas, en la noche del 24 de enero ultimo, habiendose quebrado el mobiliario y robado el archivo conteniendo 250.000 fichas de comunistas de la America Latina, archivo éste que representaba 25 años de pesquisas?
"Pormenores aclaratorios: El Sr. Salvador Diaz Versón, periodista muy conocido en La Habana y presidente de la Organización mencionada más arriba, director también de la revista mensual "Oocidente", de caracter declaradamente anticomunista, tuvo que huir de Cuba ante las amenazas recibidas y se encuentra exilado en los Estados Unidos, en la ciudad de Miami, Florida.
"h) iFueron, o no, prendidos, por los comunistas, infiltrados en el Movimiento " 26 de Julio", dos archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar y del Buró Represivo de Actividades Comunistas, que eran organos del gobierno depuesto?















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A Ernesto de la Fe se lo condenó por haber colaborado con el régimen revolucionario unos meses, como ministro de Prensa. ¿Por qué no se hizo lo mismo con el Dr. Manủel Urrutia Lled, presidente de la Republica y que formo parte de esa" primera etapa del gobierno de Batista? Se dice que De la Fé fue condenado por haber sido Ministro. ¿Por' qué, entonces, 'se pasean libremente por las calles de L. Habana, los ex ministros Rail Lírenzo. de Comercio; Miguel Suárez Fernández, sin carterä; Armando Coro, de Salubridad y otros? Todos ellọs fueron ministros de Batista, mucho después que lo fuera Ernesto de la Fe.

Ernesto de la Fe fue ministro de Información, de 1952 a 1954. Fue cesanteado cuando se opuso públicamente a las elecciones del primero de noviembre de 1954. Después de eso enjuició a Batista por sus errores. El 6 de enero de 1956 denunció (cosa que nadie hacía enerrores. El 6 de enero de 1956 denunció cosa que nadie hacia ell-
tonces) a Batista de estar preparando la muerte del Dr. Pelayo Cuervo tonces) a Batista de estar preparando la muerte del Dr. Pelayo Cuervis
Navarro, Carlos Prio Socarrás Rafael García Barcenas y él. Publicó Navarro, Carlos Prío Socarrás' Rafael García Bárcenas y el. Publicó
en "Bohemia" el articulo "La Vaina Rota", destinado a enfrentar al en "Bohemia" el articulo "La Vaina Rota", destinado a enfrentar il
Ejercito contra. Batista. Su casa fue asaltada y destrozada dos veces; se lo llevó detenido, una vez al SIM (Servicio de Inteligencia Militar) y otras a la Jefatura de Policía Nacional. Retó a duelo al Jefe de la Policía, general Hernando Hernandez. Fue atacado implacablemente por la prensa de Batista. Cuando se produjo su detencion, el Ministro de Recuperación de Bienes Malversados, creado por el gobierno de Fidel Castro, comprobó que De la Fe era insolvente. No tenifa cuenta en el banco, no poseía casas ni acciones de sociedades. etc. Sólo fueron halladas en sus oficinas, boletas de empeño pues vivia ultimamente de empeñār sus pertenencias personales. Así vivia este luchador antirojo!

## LOS JEFES COMUNISTAS QUE DOMINAN A FIDEL CASTRO

No hay ninguna duda de que el actual gobierno de Cuba está controlado por los comunistas.

Estas no son invenciones de nadie sino que se puede probar con documentos.

Todo er plan de accion gubernamental de Cuba ha sido redactado como 'Tesis del Partido Socialista Popular" - el Partido Comunisti Cubano- y publicado en los numeros $1-2$ de la revista "NUEVA ERA" (revista teórico-política editada por el Comité Central del Partido Comunista de la Argentina), correspondiente a Enero-Febrero de 1959. aparelcida en Buenos Aires. A ella tiene que remitirse quien quiera tener una clara $y$ objetiva vista panorámica de lo que actualmente tener una clara y objetiva vista panoramica de lo que actualmente
sucede en Cuba. Milicias armadas, reforma agraria bajo el signo de la sucede en Cuba. Milicias armadas, reforma agraria bajo el signo de la
República Popular China (técnicamente la dirige el agente chino-soviś_tico LI-MI), que ahora comenzará a publicar EN ESPANOL el primer diario antiimperialista de la América Latina; nacionalización de tierras e industrias; socialización de la producción; etć., son óbras llevadas
observadora, que estuvo presente cuando el congreso de la Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba, hace casi un año.

Ya por aquella época, por correspondencia estrictamente confidencial, sabiamos que Kocherguin habia llamado severamente la atención de Raul Castro sobre la molestia que estaba ocasionando a la dirección moscovita del Comunismo Internacional el hecho de saberse que "la revoluciơn cubana estaba tomando medidas subordinadas al que la revolución cubana estaba tomando medidas subordinadas al maoísmo chino. Kocherguin insistió en que el liderazgo debía ser
soviético, dejándole a los chinos rojos solamente la dirección del plan soviético, dejándole a los chinos rojos solamente la dirección del plan
de la Reforma Agraria. También exigió a Ráal Castro la aceleración de la Reforma Agraria. También exigió a Rál Castro la aceleración
de los programas de sovietización de Cuba y la entrega al argentino de los programas de "sovietización de Cuba y "la entrega al argentino
-cubano-- soviético "Ché" Guevara, el Banco Nacional para que, a través del mismo, se lograra la nacionalizacion de todos los bancos extranjeros operantes en Cuba.

De acuerdo con la misma fuente informativa - y estos son asuntos que recién ahora se debatén en el campo de la política mundialtentamos conocimiento que Kocherguin había exigido a Raúl Castro la construcción de dos bases operativas de abastecimientos para submarinos soviéticos. Una de ellas situada en las cercanías de la Bahia de Nipe, y la otra al suroeste de La Habana, en la Bahía de los Coohinos. Ya este altimo lugar se comenzó a trabajar hace meses $y$ la zona está rodeada de alambradas electrizadas y guardada por uaa sección selecta de subametralladoristas rojos.

Mientras todo esto suceda con asombrosa rapidez, un conjunto de filocomunistas cubanos, entre ellos el franico-cubano FAURE CHAUMONT, visitaba la República Popular China, comprometiéndose a aceptar unos 4.000 ex-enrolados del Diército Popular Chino -veteranós de la guerra de Corea- los que irían a Cuba, disfrazados de trabajadores agrícolas, para cooperar con da reforma agraria. Esos chinos Hegarian en partidas de 100. En realidad de verdad, nada tenian que hacer con la reforma agraria, sino que serian facilitados por Mao-Tse-Tung para reforzar el ejército rebelde de los Castro.

También por la misma fecha se nos decia que la URSS tenia el propósito de enviar a Cuba unos 38.000 rifles, manufacturados en Skoda, siendo muy modernos, experimentados despues de Corea marca "SHE", semiautomaticos, con destino al equipamiento de las milicias rojas cubanas.

## LOS SOVIETICOS EN CUBA

En febrero de 1960 tuvimos noticias confidenciales que se esperaban en Cuba a algunos altos funcionarios de la Policía Secreta Sovié tica, entre ellos a WLADIMIR P. BURDIN; NICOLAS S. ZAKHAROV y VASISILY F. GRUBYAKOV. Uno de estos individuos fué de la escolta personal de Nikita KRUSCHEV

Por otro lado, los fuñcionarios de la Policía Secreta China, de los"cuales existen muohos en cuba, son"enviados por el ministro del
que quiere a la Nación, sino el nacionalismo que desemboca en e internacionalismo y procura integrarse en la órbita soviética. Entre el nacionalismo de José Marti y el nacionalismo de Fidel Castro hay el nacionalismo de Jose Marti y el nacionalismo de midel Castro had. tanta distancia como la praxis filosófica que informa a uno y otro.
en su enfoque de la solución de los problemas cubanos. Seria igual en su enfoque de la solución de los problemas oubanos. Seria igual
que confudir en un mismo tono ideologico al nacionalismo de José que confudir en un mismo tono ideologico al nacionalismo de José de San Martín, con el predicado por Rodolfo Ghioldi; o el nacionalis mo de Tiradentes y el sostenido por Luis Carlos Prestes; o el nacionialismo de Leon Tolstoy y el manoseado por Nicolas Lenin.

## ¿QUIENES SE APROVECHARON DE LA REVOLUCION CUBANA?

La revolución oubana se inicio como una auténtico movimiento contra el régimen de Fulgencio Batista, totalmente desprestigiado por sus crimenes, sus negociados, su nepotismo y su demagogia

Pero lo que iba a ser una revolución cubana democrática, autenticamente popular, fué copada en el camino por los comunistas, y aflf en adelante todo marchó según la música que entonara el Kremlin a través de sus violinistas politicos.

La segunda parte de la revolucion cubana, cuando los comunistas desde algunos rincones de la Sierra Maestra comienzan a tomar cartas en la conducción del movimiento antibatistiano, ya sea por medio de Raul Castro o del "Che" Guevara -son los que manejan a Fidel Castro- esa parte de la revolución, repito, comprende esquematica mente un estado de subversion para la zona del Caribe, que fue tra zado dentro de los pasos geopolíticos de la Union Sovietica por el general del Ejercito Rojo, G.I. POKROVSKY (de la Sección Planificacion del Estado Mayor), obedeciendo órdenes del Partido Comunista de la Unión Sovietica. El plan de Pokrovsky establece que los Estados Unidos de N.A. tendrán que soportar el peso de una Cuba sovietizada con el fin de no perder el apoyo internacional de gran parte de la América Latina y de los países subdesarrollados del bloque neutra America Latítico. pues en caso de atacar directamente a Cuba los ista afro-asiatico, pues en caso de atacar directamente a Cuba, los BE. UU. podrian desatar una Tercera Guerra Mundial, con factore psicologicos a favor de la cacareada y fementida politica de "coexis-
tencia pacifica" que tanto pregona la URSS.

Los sovieticos -de acuerdo cón informaciones de origen respon-sable- apelaron -una vez establecido Fidel Castro en el gobierno de Cuba- a runo de sus mejores agentes: VADIM KOCHERGUIN, quién se entrevistó con Raul Castro -ministro de Defensa-, para negociar con éste la construccion de bases de proyectiles teleguiados atómicos, en la región central de Cuba, en el MLSMO MERIDIANO DE LAS INISTALACIONES NORTEAMERICANAS del Cabo Cañave ral, de la Florida. Kocherguin fué enviado en calidad de Delegado personal del ministro soviético del Interior y bajo cuyo mando está la policia secreta política, a la cual pertenece Kocherguin. Este agen. te soviético llegó a La Habana, viajando con pastaporte diplomatico soviético $y$ haciéndose passar por directivo de una comisión obrera
a cabo por el gobierno de Fidel Castro mientras sopla en las velas do su barcaza revolucionaria el viento soviético. No hay rueltas que darle a este asunto: el comunismo internacional ha logrado sentar su plaza en Cuba y si el movimiento de pinza se cierra pronto, con la conquista de la Argentina, entonces el proceso de la defensa hemisfé. rica está en ventaja para la URSS y en contra de la democracia oc. didental. Corremos el riesgo de ser neutralizados por el Comunismo. Eso es peor que combatir y ser derirotados
¿Quienes son los comunistas y filocomunistas que rodeán a Fide Castro, explotando su egolatria y su paranoia, haciéndole creer que puede ser un nuevo san Martin o Bolivar

RAUL CASTRO, hermano del dictador, que ejerce el cargo de Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas.

ERNESTO CHE' GUEVARA DE LA SERNA, Jefe de la Fortaleza de La Cabaña.

UNIVERSO SANCHEZ, ex ayuda de Fidel Castro en la Sierra Maestra, que actualmente es presidente del Plan de Viviendas.

CARLOS MAS MARTIN, quien tiene un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

VICENTINAA ANTUNA, que es Directora de la Direccion de Culturai.

Capitán ANTONTO NUNEZ JIMENEZ, Director del Instituto de Reforma Agraria

PEDRO MIRET, ministro de Agricultura.
RAUL ROA, compañero de ruta, es ministro de Estado.
HAYDEE SANTAMARTA, compañera de ruta, es la esposa del ministro de Educación, el izquierdista ARMANDO HART.

Comandante DEMETRIO MONTSENY, que es el Jefe Militar de Las Villas.

Comandante, MANUEL PINEIRO, que era jefe militar de Orients y. ha sido destacado al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

Comandante WILIAM GALVEZ, que fuera Gobernador de la provincia de Matanzas y fue destacado también al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

En La Cabaña dirigen toda la persecuicion a los que se oponen al gobierno, los comunistas FIDEL DOMENECH, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ (Director actual del periodico "HOY"), ARNALDO ESCALONA (abogado); SALVADOR GARCIA AGUERO y otros.
(FIDEL DOMENECH es el contacto comunista con el jefe de la Marina de Guerra, comandante JUAN CASTINEIRAS.

El Ministro de Comunicaciones, Ingeniero ENRIQUE OSTULKL es filocomunista, al igual que el Mịnistro de Salubridad, doctor RUIZ DE ZARATE.

Los directores de los tres periodicos voceros oficiales, son filoco. munistas: CARLOS FRANQUI, de "Revolución"; LUIS MARTINET PAULA, de "Diario Libre" y EDUARDO HECTOR ALONSO, de "Dia rio Nacional', todos de La Habana

* Hay un cuerpo de:guardiamarinas, denominado "FIEL A CUBA"; que usan boina morada, entrenados por profesores comunistas

Se están formando patrullas JuVEnilles, niños en edad escolar, que son adifstrados en la disciplina militar,' en la Avenida del Puerto, por Oficialles de la Marina de Guerra y de la Policía, segán calco del sistema de "pioneros" soviéticos.
'Existe una Comisión de Revisión de Textos de Historia de Cuba, para, cambiar la mentalidad del pueblo cubàno, con respecto a los norteamericanos, que preside el Dr. ELIAS ENTRALGO, acusado de comunista.

El antiguo compañero de Fidel Castro en la Universidad de La hábana y conocido comunista alaremo guevara, es el presidente del Patronato del Teatro y Cine.

La esposa de Raúl Castro, VILMA ESPIN, comunista también militante, esta organizando, con la comunista doctora CANDELARLa RÓORIGUEZ, el Frente Femenino de Mujeres Revolucionarias.

La Drä. CANDELARIA RODRIGUEZ, a su vez, es jefe de Despacho del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.

Tres comunistas fueron designados para Abogados de Oficio de lă Habana: arnaldo escalona, salyador gulllen y Jose miguel perez lamy.

El presidente del Retiro Azucarero es el viejo comunista MARCEIINO FERNANDEZ, atacado a tiros, recientemente' en Hait!, junto con el embajador de Cuba en aquel pais

Los comunistas más influyentes en Cuba, actualmente, son: CARLOS RAPAEL RODRIGUEZ, director del periodico "HOY". Estuvo en la Sierra Maestra junto a Fidel Castro. Fué Ministro sin cartera del gobierno de Batista, en 1940 .

Capitán. ANTONio NUÑEZ bimenez (el de mayor influencia cerca del dictador cubano). Fué su ayudante en la Sierra Maestra. Actualmente ocupa distintas posiciones en el Gobierno. Es autor do una Geografía de Cuba, netamente comunista.

LUIS MAS MARTI. Pelé en Sierra Maestra, al lado de Fidel Castro. Alcanzó el grado de capitán. Es redactor del periódico "Hoy" Ocupa un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

Muohos que figuran en las determinatciones del Partido Comunista, pero que ya pasaron de época y tienen relativa influencia, son: JUAN marinello, blas roca, lazaro peña.

## CUBA MARCHA HACIA EL COMUNISMO.

Los soviéticos tienen un extraordinario interés en que los comunistas controlen el gobierno de Cuba. Este paso puede ser ei primero de uná larga marcha por el Caribe y América Central, que podrfít desplazarse - vía Venezuela-hacia la America del Sur.

Después del triunfo de Fidel Castro, el lider comunista Lazaro Peña, que durante cuatro años habia permanecido exilado, regreso.

Lazaro Peña que durante muchos años fué Secretario General de la Federataión de Trabajadores de Cuba y secretario de la Federación Sindical Mundial, venfa،de Praga (Checóeslovaquia).

Lázaro Peña procedió de inmediató a reestructurar la CTC. bajo los programas comunistais.

Peña ha establecido relaciones directas con la Federación Sindical de China Popular, asf como con la Federación Juvenil de China y la Federación de Mujeres Chinas: Como ya dije mas arriba la China Popular publicara, en español, un diario para toda América Latina, para popularizar los planes y doctrinas de 'revolucion agraria y antimperialista":

Es innegable que David Salvador, lider. comunista de la Confe. deracion de Trabajadores Cubanos -ahora comunista- sera el arbitro de la situación politica, en los proximos meses. Cuando Fidel Castro hizo la parodia de renunciar y retirarse del poder, Salvador paralizo en horas, a los trabajadores de Cuba y mediante la adhesion incondicional a Fidel Castro logró desalojar del poder al presidente Manuel Urrutia. Llego a hacerle reemplazar por el doctor Dorticos. que puede ser un titere bajo la presion de Fidel Castro.

La verdad es que Cuba maroha a pasos de gigante hacia el comanismo. ¿Podra el espiritu democratico de su pueblo, sobreponerse y aplastar al gran enemigo que se alza contra su soberanía? Eso es lo que libre.

## SEGUNDA PARTE

Los que realmente gobiernan a Cuba no son cubanos. Los que se dicen cubanos son amanuenses de los agentes soviéticos que actuan en la isla. Y esos cubanos, que todos los dias hablan de libertad y democracia, son los mismos que han asesinado la libertad y han cu. metido el crimen de leso democraticidio, a las ordenes de los personeros del Comunismo Internacional.

Para desentrañar el misterio de cómo el. Comunismo Sovietico se ha adueñado de Cuba, habría, previamente que conocer qué clase de organismos secretos del Comunismo Internacional laboran en Lấi noamerica por someter sus pueblos, al totalitarismo rojo. Un cuadruple eje: Moscú - Pekîn - Belgrado - Paris, trabajan urgentemente la soviétización de, nuestro hemisferio. He dicho sovietización y no comunizacion. Sovietización entraña rendirse incondicionalmente a los objetivos $y$ fines de la politica exterior del Kremin; comunizacion comprende la segunda etapa de un proceso economico y politico que ya en Cuba se va esbozando con la tan mentada reforma agraria, la nacionalización de industrias, comercio, bancas, enseñanzas, etc., nacionalizacion que nada tiene que ver con el cubanismo martiano sino que es hechura maoista preñada de lemas "y consignas ideológicas -doctrinarias que tienen por Jugar de origen Pekín, por vehícuilo de transmisión al Partido Comunista Chino y por jefe a Mao-Tse-Tung. Es la nueva version marxista del nacionalismo. No es el nacionalismo

## ${ }^{\circ}$ Book Peviews

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Date: September 16, 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 -Mr. Belmont
1 -Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. LaPrade

For the past year and a half there has been a conflict in views between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). At first this conflict was an ideological one; however, proceedings and discussions which took place at the 3rd Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of the Communist Paries which immediately followed brought this conflict out into the open and disclosed that it was more deep-seated than at first believed.

We have reviewed a book entitled "Long Live Leninism," published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1960. The book is made up of two editorials published in Communist China and a report delivered at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP in Peking on ,4-22-60. The editorials and report were in commemoration of the 90 th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. This book discusses the policy of peaceful coexistence as based on the teachings of Lenin and Marx. It supports the revolutionary wars which are said to be necessary according to Lenin and takes the position that capitalism will never be defeated in the final analysis until overthrown by violence. Considerable emphasis is placed on the position that civil wars in oppressed nations are necessary in the final phase of accomplishing communism e
 source and cause of modern war because it refuses to permit so-calle oppressed nations to progress to a better system of life under communism.

It is emphasized throughout the book that the Chinese CP has followed the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism although the book gives credit to the Soviet Union as being the leader of al communist countries. Russia is never directly attacked in the books although inferences are made about deviations from Lenin which apparently refer to Russia.


CODY TO ME. TOLSON


Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
100-3-81

A review is made of the economical and military accomplishments of the communist countries emphasizing that many countries : have been brought into the communist camp by overthrowing the imperialist-capitalists. It is held that the conditions incurred by the capitalist system create a situation where revolution in colonial and semicolonial countries is inevitable.

The book defines well the position of the Chinese in basing their policy on the teachings of Marx and Lenin. It takes the position that coexistence is being misinterpreted when the masses are led to believe that capitalist and communist systems can exist together, for as long as there is counterrevolutionary violence by the capitalists there is bound to be revolutionary violence to oppose it.

ACTION:
A copy of the book "Long Live Leninism" has been disseminated to the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency as it appears to contain information of interest to them.


# OPTIONAI form "na. 10 <br> united states go l lament Memorandum 

subject: THETTAWYER IN COMMUNISM.
By Dr. Lajos Kalman
Book Review
Central Research Matters

Publication

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\text { o Book Review } 5
$$

date: September 12, 1960



Gand


Reference is made to memorandum dated September 2, 1960, from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Malone in which captioned book was referred to Central Research Section for review. The book is subtitled "Memoirs of a Lawyer Behind the Iron Curtain." His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, was convinced this account would assist in making known "the diabolical nature and methods of athiestic Communism." Therefore, he states in the foreward, he "made possible the publication" since the author "could not afford the expense." The book was published this year by The Daughters of St. Paul, Boston, Massachusetts.

It contains no reference to the FBI or the Director.
Author
Lagos Sunimodey

According to Bureau files, Dr Kalman/was born in Romania, April 4, 1904, lived in Budapest, Hungary, from 1940 to 1956, came to the United States ass ar refugee, and was sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. (105-57238-1, 2).

When INS interviewed Kalman at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, in 1957, Kalman said he was graduated in law and was a member of the Hungarian Bar Association, had been drafted into the Hungarian Army in 1942 but deserted, was apprehended in 1945 and again deserted. (105-57238-9). He denied membership

CMF:blf
(10)

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 -Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Edwards
1 -Mr. Belmont
62-46855

緊 895
1 -Mr. D. F.X. Callahan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1-C.M. Ford


# Re: <br> <br> THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM 

 <br> <br> THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM} By Dr. Lajos Kalman
in any political party in Hungary and said he had held membership in only the "Small Farmers Union" (no reference in Bureau files) and in the "Hungarian Soviet Friendship Society."

In the book, the author describes himself as coming to Hungary in 1927 from Eastern Transylvania, where the hope for the future is to form, together with the Hungarians and Rumanians, \& separate state: Transylvania (pp. 176-179). He obliquely forecasts his own future as follows:
> "From the day when the country finally rids itself of the shackles of diabolical Communism, the Hungarian lawyers will have to assume an almost superhuman task to help to bring about a national renaissance" (p. 174).

Escape to the West
In the introduction, Dr. Kalman states that although only a few hundred supported the Soviet troops in the October-November, 1956, Revolution in Hungary, the communist party had the upper hand. Soon, "...I was informed that after this 'victory" of the Communists, the Secret Police put my name on the list of the peoples to be liquidated. I had no other choice: leaving behind everything I had, my family and my former life, I escaped to the West" (p. 15).
"After waiting for more than three years," he concluded it was his "duty to throw some light on the legal system in Hungary during the Communist regime." It is noted in Bureau files that Dr. Kalman's sole possession, when he entered the United States was a manuscript (70-26311-2).

## Anarchy in the Exercise of Justice

The book is replete with specific examples of how the communists destroyed the progress the Hungarians had made to gain a sound legal system. By gradually degrading and eliminating the trained lawyer(pp,36,106) or by "re-educating" him ideologically (p. 42), the communists placed party interest above material

Memo Sullivan to Belmont
Re: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM By Dr. Lajos Kalman
justice:
"The Communist party knew only one code of ethics: blind obedience to its interests and program and toward its changing tactics, including the aims of the planned economy. If anybody violated it, or his action was declared a violation by the court, his suit became a political process" (p. 60).

## RECOMMENDATION

For information.





REC 52
September 7， 1960

Dr．Lajos Kalman
762 Elton Avenue
Bronx 51，New York
Dear Dr．Kalman：
Inspector R．L．Edwards has delivered to me the inscribed copy of your book，＂The Lawyer in Communism．${ }^{\text {il }}$ I regret very much that my schedule was such that I could not receive the book from you． personally，but you may be sure that I deeply appreciate． this generous gift．I am looking forward to reading it with a great deal of interest．

Sincerely yours，
雷 Ragas Hooves


NOTE：Re Edwards to Malone memorandum dated $9-2-60$ ，and entitled＂Presentation of Book＂The Lawyer in Communism＂ entitled＂Presentation of Book Kalman．＂
Director By Author，Dr．Lajos



The book has a foreword by Cardinal Cushing indicating he made possible the publication of it primarily because he felt it would help to make known to all classes the diabolical nature and methods of atheistic communism. A loose mimeographed preface was inserted in the book by newly-elected ABA President, Whitney North Seymour, referring to the tragedy of Hungary; indicating the book deals with the portion of the sad tale of Hungary which involves lawyers; refers to the same situation occurring in Cuba and expresses the hope that the "bench and bar of Hungary will be restored under freedom to their former place of honor from which the communists toppled them."

Sincere as the author and his companion, Mr. Erdesz, might be it appeared that the idea of getting a personal audience with the Director to present this book might have been motivated by a commercial angle. I told Mr. Erdesz that I was sure the Director would deeply appreciate the author's thoughtfulness but I felt confident the extremely short notice and the Director's tight schedule would make it unlikely that he could arrange a definite appointment before they were scheduled to leave town. Mr. Erdesz said he thoroughly understood and would appreciate my seeing that the Director received the book with the author ${ }^{2}$ s compliments. I assured him this would be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That a letter acknowledging receipt of this book be prepared by the Crime Records Division and sent to the author, whose mailing address is the same as that of Mr. Erdesz mentioned herein.

2. That the book be referred for review to the Central Research

Section.


FROM

> sUBJECT:"I WAS A SPY" BY MARION MILLER, FORMER SECURITY INFORMANT

## Q Book REvise ns

On 9-16-60, the Director received from Marion Miller a copy of her book "I Was A Spy" which was published this month by Bobbs-Merrill. Company, Inc. Mrs. Miller inscribed the book as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover, Without you this book could never have been. Your personification of integrity and deep personal dedication to our countrys security serves constantly as an inspiration to our fellow citizens. God Bless and protect you that you may continue your vital services for America. Gratefully, Marion Miller."

You will recall that

In May, 1960, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a Photostat of the manuscript of captioned book which was reviewed at the Bureau and minor changes were suggested. Los Angeles Office subsequently forwarded a copy of the galley proofs. This material was reviewed at the Bureau and found to contain the corrections and changes previously suggested.

The book deals principally with Mrs. Millers s activities in the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and her association with communists from 1950 to October, 1955, when she publicly testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington. The Bureau is portrayed in a minor role throughout the book and an overall good picture is created of the FBI. Included in her acknowledgments, Mrs. Miller paid sincere thanks to the; men of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI for their inspiration. The back dust cover points out that Mrs. Miller has received awards and commendations from Enclosures Sand 9-ai $4062-468550$
1-Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Butler - 7630

Jones to DeLoach Memo Re: "I Was A Spy"

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover and other prominent people and organizations.

By letter 9-13-60, attached, SAC $_{8}$ Los Angeles advised that the Millers have received numerous highly favorable letters from readers in scattered parts of the country. On $9-9-60$, Bobbs-Merrill Company held a publisher's party at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, which featured Mrs. Miller. Hugh Miller, Head of Bobbs-Merrill, reportedly told Mrs. Miller that her book was considered the best of 92 books published by this company during the past year and he fully expected it to become a best seller. He indicated that the "Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express" was interested in publishing the book on a daily installment basis.

Los Angeles Office advised that Mrs. Miller was scheduled to be honored at a celebration on 9-19-60 at the Kowloon Restaurant in Los Angeles. Many prominent individuals were expected to attend this affair including various movie celebrities. In addition, arrangements were made by members of the $B^{\text { }}$ mai $B^{\mathfrak{P}}$ rich and Republican National Committee officials in Los Angeles to have Vice President Nixon send congratulatory greetings to Mrs. Miller as a partial answer to some of his critics who have labeled him anti-Semitic. The Millers continue to average two or three speeches per week to various groups in the Southern California area, and continue to receive enthusiastic responses from their audiences.

RECOMMENDATION:
That attached letter from the Director be sent Mrs. Miller thanking her for sending a copy of her book.



$\sigma^{N}$ Title of Book
Author

+ept-28,1960

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


## Bonks about Africa

"MAYIBUYE, A.FRIKA!" (COME BACK, AFRICA!) AN AFRICAN TREASURY. Edited by Langston Hughes, Crown. $\$ 3.50$.
THE AFRICAN by William Center. Little, Drown. \$4.00.

## By MIKE NEWBERRY

BLACK AFRICAN writers were unknown, unheard, and unheralded in our country a few years ago, though they were known throughout the world.

Headlines, that are read by those who do not read history, has changed all that. Now publishers are rushing into print almost every manuscript they can get, to satiate, if not satisfy, the public's interest and curiosity. This indiscriminate seeking for best sellers has led to much not too discriminating publishing. It is well to be wary of some of the "African" books that are offere.

If we are forewarned then that not all this interest in Africa is genuine, nor is all that glitters "the black truth", as one African poet has' written, we can better judge the true from the false.
It is with pleasure, therefore, that I go from this sour comment to the two books at hand. Both are truthful and genuine and exciting. Those who have no acquaintance with African literatore might do well to begin here, get acquainted, and see what they've missed.

## LIFE AND DEATH

Edited in his inimitable way by Langston Hughes, "The African Treasury," is one of those rare books that is much too short. To do. justice to the depth and Breath of its subject it ought to be twice its length. It is a rich collection, yet to portray the literature of Africa in a thin volume of $203^{\circ}$ pages is as ambitious as attempting to squeeze America's culture into such a format. You cant!
The vibrant and varied interest of Langston Hughes come to the rescue here. For this is one time that the personal imprint
of the editor accentuates and lends sensitive understanding to the subject matter. He seems to have done the impossible.
From an "Advice to the Lovelorn" column in South Africa to "What ivarumah Told the U.S. Senate" this anthology travels the byroads' and highways of African folklore, political manifesto, essay, poetry, song and story. Some 46 works, by almost as many Black African writers, are included. And they range from the subtle, sophisticated delineation of the problem facing a modern African leader in a tribal society, "The Blacks" by Peter Abrahams, to the wise proverbs of the Ewe tribe, "Until you have crossed the river, don't insult the alligator's mouth".

In such a kaleidoscopic sole?tion it is unfair to single out one writer over another writer. Yet, I would mention the prose power of. a longshoreman of Simon's Town, South Africa, Peter Kumalo. His terse, striking drama of life and death, "Death in the Sun," is all the more asmounding when placed side by side with his children's poem, "Play Song." In many ways Peter Kumalo reminds one of Jack London. Then too, there are the more familiar writers: Gypxian Ekwensi of Nigeria, Abioseh Nicol of Sierra Leone, Leopold Senghor of Senegal, who will soon enough become well-known and deservedly known . . .

One could argue, as one can always argue with an anthology, that "The African Treasury" suifers' some sad omissions. Where, for instance, is the intricate, forceful work. of Ese Soto, or Ferdinand Oyono's gusty realism? Where is the existentialism, African style, of Camara Lave? Where are the French African poets Bernard Dadie and Paul Niger and Guinea's' Keita Fodeba?

But if they have to await another day, their abscence does not detract from the main theme of "The African Treasury." That is the reaffirmation of pride in self, of national pride. Of "Negri-

Tolson
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Parsons
Belmont $\qquad$
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone $\qquad$
McGuire $\qquad$
Rosen $\qquad$
Tim
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan

Tile, Room $\qquad$
Ingram $\qquad$
Gand


The Washington Post and $\qquad$ Times Herald The Washington Dally News The Evening Star New York Herald Tribune New York Journal-American New York Mirror New York Daily News New York Post
The New York Times The Worker 0 . $f$

The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 9-25-60
writers term it.
It is voicuncis Ernest
Kobina "Parkef" of "Ghana:
Give me black souls,
"Let them be black
Or chocolate brown
Or make them the
Color of dust -
Dust like,
Browner than sand.
But if you can
Please keep them black, Black.
It is voiced too by the Ghanian novelist, William Conton, in his vastly interesting and topical novel, "The African".
The poor boy who rises' "from the bush" to become the Prime Minister of the fictional West African state of "Songhai" is depicted as a sort of Horatio Alger, but his goal is not personal wealth. It is', says Conton, national identification and national liberation. And his achievement, of it comes through dedication and sacrifice.

- "What a deuce, do you think I. am writing a Romance? Don't you see that I am copying Na ture," Richardson, one of England's earliest novelists, once wrote. So too does Conton, as a pioneer of the modern Ghanian novel, seem to say.

His fiction is often non-fictional. Realistic, point blañk, and almost coldly told, his story is drawn so closely from real life that many of his people are easily recognizable. And as the early English, novelists his devices sometimes appear awkward and unpolished, and like them, they are full of life and vitality.
If the lament, often heard, that the Western novel is dying has cause for concern, here, in the work of writers such as William Conton it may be reborn, on the rich soil of Africa.

For "The African" and "The African Treasury" echo the slogan of rebirth, renewal, and new .life of the Accra conference: "Mayiouye Afrika!". "Freely translated", says Langston Hughes, "that means' 'Long Live Africa'! But the literal translation comes much closer: 'Come back Africa'!
$\qquad$
date: September 30, 1960
(By Paul Blanshard) has recently published a book, "God and Man in Washington. ${ }^{\text {B }}$. It is a hardmbound edition in 251 pages and is listed to sell for $\$ 3.50$. According to the author, the book discusses religious pressures of all denominations ( Protestant, Catholic and Jewish) on Congress, the President and the Supreme Court, but on reviewing the book, the author insists that every Catholic presidential candidate has a special responsibility to declare his position on six exclusive policies laid down by his Church in the fields of public education, marriage, divorce, birth control, censorship and the use of public funds for parochial schools. The book is violently anti-Catholic.

Blanshard was also the author of "American Freedom and Catholic Power," which is very critical of catholicism and the author's contention is that the Catholic hierarchy is threatening our fundamental ideals of democracy.

The author, Paul Blanshard, resides in Washington, D.' C., and was born in Fredericksburg, Ohio, August 27;'1892, the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated from the University of Michigan and was a pastor of the Maverick Congregational Church in Boston for two years. He was formerly employed in the State Department and was described by Mr. Adolph $\frac{3}{3}$ Berle of the State Department, as being "possibly socialistic, extremely liberal, but not a Communist Party adherent." Blanshard has not been investigated by the Bureau.

Enclosure
1 -Mr. Baumgardner
1 -Mr. Belmont
1 -Mr. Wick
1 -Central Research
1-(100-21571) (Blanshard)
1- (62-46855) (Book Review Control)
1 -Mr. Harrington
JHH:blw:lel Sos.

$\longrightarrow$
Mf OCT of 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"GOD ANDaMAN IN WASHINGTON"

## REC OMMENDATIONS:

1. This memorandum and attached book, " ${ }^{\text {God and }}$ Man in Washington," be'. routed to Central Research for information purposes.
2. Thereafter, it is recommended that this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention therein. 7 gre

Title of Book
Author
Paulgianshard NC/

Beacon
Book Reviews
$(62-46855)$
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


Nature of Book: On page 16 Blanshard mentions that the derogatory reports linking Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam to the communists which were leaked by the McCarthy Committee to the press in an effort to discredit Oxnam and other Protestants were largely an FBI product.

date: October 6, 1960

FROM

Mr. A. H. Belmont
W. C. Sullivan
subject: ${ }^{\text {BOOK REVIEW: THEY POVERTY OF NATIONS }}$ BY GILBERTEOODMAN, Ph. D.
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
The Author
Gilbert Goodman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Economics, Wayne State University, says that, during the mid-20's, he became acutely aware of the great differences between the income of capitalists and that of the men working for them. He felt that if we could not morally justify the fact that some men made huge sums of money a year while others made but modest incomes, the communist charge of capitalist exploitation of the worker would be well founded. He believes his analysis meets the communist claim.

Dr. Goodman is not identifiable in Bureau files. His book does not mention the Director or the FBI.

Money Received Not Real Income

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { See 62-106353-1 for missing } \\
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& \text { dup. }
\end{aligned}
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The author emphasizes that the money received is not the real income, and neither are the goods and services it buys, as generally believed. The real income, he says; is the satisfaction in these goods and services, which is obtained only through consumption.

Goodman makes use of dialogue between an imaginary laborer in a factory and a professor of economics to advance his theories and to show that there is not as much disparity between the benefits to the capitalist and to the worker as the amount of money received would indicate or as the communists would have the worker believe, 16
PEM:Ims $\ln s$
(8)

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


1 - Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-P. E. Maddox

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont

## Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE POVERTY OF NATIONS BY GILBERT GOODMAN, PH.D.

In pointing out the numerous benefits the worker receives under our system, the author discusses ownership, profit, interest, prices, controls, rent, wages, unionism, distribution, poverty, et cetera.

## Style of Development

The book does not, as the style of development might indicate, present the science of economics in a simplified language. We find, instead, the factory worker using the language of the traditional professor of economics.

Book Submitted by Detroit Office
The author presented this book to the Detroit Office as an item of possible interest. Detroit thanked the author and sent the book to the Bureau for whatever value it might have.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.





Tolson $\qquad$
Mohr
$\qquad$ Belmont Cglerfan Be Load Malone McGuire
$\qquad$

Mr. A. H. Belmont

DẠTE: October 6, 1960

# PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS 

BY EARL PARKER HANSON
OBOOK REVIEWS
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

## SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, describes transformation of Puerto Rico as abject colony to prosperous commonwealth associated with United States. In chapter nine, which is devoted to the "new deal" Democratic Governor of Puerto Rico Rexford Tugwell, the author shows that Louis Munoz Marin, prior to becoming governor, and his popular Democratic Party appealed to the lower classes which was 80 per cent of the population. He said the wealthy upperclass supported by a coalition of Republicans and Socialists did everything to hamper the Puerto Rican Government. He says the embattled "150 per cent Americans" used FBI investigators to confuse and hinder the government program. He says that when Agents investigated a candidate for some job they would go to some "superpatriot" whose loyalty was certain and when this "superpatriot" said the candidate had advocated Puerto Rico's eventual independence the Agents could not understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the candidate was anti-American. The author, an engineer and geographer, is presently a planning consultant, Department of State, commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During 1944 he was employed by United States Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia. Investigation under Hatch Act during 1945 shows he was associated with communist $\frac{r_{2}^{2}}{2}$ fronts and a contributor to communist publications. Inter-p viewed October, 1959, in espionage investigation relative to association with subjects William and Rose Browder, brother and sister-in-law of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA.

Enclosure
62-46855
1-101-6720 (Earl Parker Hanson)
1 - Mr. Parsons 1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick
1 - W.C. Sullivan 1-Mr.Coleman
1 - Mr. Belmont
TC: ser
(9) $500 C T 17193$

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

## OBSERVATIONS:

Hanson's statements about the FBI are, of course, inaccurate but when read in context seem to demonstrate merely the extreme political views of an anti-Republican Party Popular Democrat and certainly would be understood as such by the average reader. It is noteworthy that the author's main purpose in this passage is to castigate the "150 per cent Americans" and "superpatriots" as he terms the political opponents of Governor. Munoz in the early 1940's. The references to the FBI are incidental thereto. Even taken out of context the extreme generality of the undocumented statements would make them of no value to enemies of the FBI seeking authentication of alleged FBI misdeeds.

## ACTION:

For information.


r

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WD NDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

## DETAILS:

## Purpose of the Book

Captioned book was published this year by Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated, New York, New York, and dedicated to "Don \& Muriel," friends of the author. This book, according to the flap, describes one of the world's most exciting social adventures, the transformation of Puerto Rico from an abject colony to a self-reliant increasingly prosperous commonwealth freely associated with the United States.

## Format

This book consists of 320 pages appropriately indexed in thirteen additional pages. on Linotype. The page size is approximately $5^{\prime \prime}$ by $8^{\prime \prime}$.

## Mention of the FBI

The author states that in the 1940 election the Coalition Republicans and Socialists won the office of Resident Commissioner (Puerto Rico's official representative in the United States Congress). On pages 143 and 144 he states the Resident Commissioner did everything he could to hinder Governor Elect Munoz Marin and discredit him in the eyes of the Congress. He then says "The embattled 150 per cent Americans also used the F.B.I. for the purpose of confusing and hindering the government program. Agents of that organization were, of course, everywhere, investigating everything constantly. When they asked questions about a candidate for some job, they usually went first to the superpatriots of whose loyalty and respectability they were certain. These superpatriots then told them that the candidate was, or had been, an advocate of Puerto Rico's eventual independence and must therefore be regarded as being un-American and a poor security risk. As a large percentage of Munoz's following at the upper level was, or had once been, in favor of independence, as the F.B.I. investigators could not be expected to understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the people who held them were anti-American, and as it did not seem to be clearly recognized that a large number of independent countries and peoples were wholeheartedly on the side of the United States during the war, that practice gave rise to a number of irritations. At the lowest political level such use of the F.B.I. seemed a device for having Republicans appointed to jobs in a government devoted to carrying out tasks and programs that were anathema to Republicans."

PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

## Contents

The book eulogizes Governor Munoz Marin and his political career. It covers the modern history of Puerto Rico, its political changes, industrialization, cultural reforms, problems in labor, health, education and the peculiar problem of dual culture. It shows that from such changes the people of Puerto Rico though preferring their present relationship to federated statehood, are overwhelmingly and increasingly for continued relations with the United States. The author concludes by saying that visitors from all parts of the free world see what Puerto Rico has done and is doing and return to their homelands saying "This is America's answer to communism."

## Bioaraphical Sketch of the Author

Earl Parker Hanson, engineer, geographer, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1899, of American parents. Among other activities he was in 1935, 1936, planning consultant and member of the Executive Board, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. He was a special representative of the Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia and Special Assistant to the Onited States Minister in Liberia 1944-1946. In 1958 he was a Consultant of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Planning Board. He is currently employed as Consultant to Puerto Rico's Department of State and a columnist for a weekly newspaper "The Island Times." (Who's Who in America 1960-61)

Hanson became an employee of the United States Department of State when the Foreign Economic Administration went out of existence. He resigned from the State Department on June 30, 1946.

During the 1940's Hanson was affiliated with at least three communist front organizations and contributed to communist publications.

On July 13, 1955, Hanson visited the San Juan Office and said he was preparing a book and desired to show that Governor Munoz had eliminated the danger of communists as far as Puerto Rico was concerned. He desired information relative to the existence of communists in Puerto Rico. No information was furnished Hanson.

Memorandum to Mr . Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS

> by Earl Parker Hanson
> Book Review

William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA, has been identified as the individual who recruited Jane Zlotovsti for espionage during the early 1940's. After his arrest in the above case, Browder and his wife were interviewed and during one interview Rose Browder admitted that she had been a member of the secret cell of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and early 1940's. She identified Alfred $K$. Stern as a member of this group (Stern was indicted for espionage conspiracy in the summer of 1957 and fled to Czechoslovakia) and stated that a former government employee whom she refused to identify had also been a member of this group. She was subsequently called before a Grand Jury and identified the latter individual as Earl Parker Hanson.

Hanson was interviewed by Agents of the San Juan Office on October 6, 1959, relative to his association with William and Rose Browder. He admttted discussing Russian war relief with the Browders on numerous social contacts, the most recent being July, 1959, but denied that Browders ever suggested that Hanson engage in espionage.

Hanson had been previously interviewed on July 28, 1959, concerning his membership in a secret cell of the Communist Party, USA. He denied Communist Party membership at any time but stated he was associated with some Communist Party members during the 1940-1941 period because of his efforts to help with Russian war relief. (101-6720)


Title of Book

## JOURNEY INTO CRIME

Author
Book Reviews (62.46855)
Central Research Sartor
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

## ROUTING

Domestic Intelligence Division
Central Research, Room 7627
$\square$ Espionage, Room 2714Internal Security, Room 1509 Liaison, Room 7641 $\square$ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B. Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527 Subversive Control, Room 1250
$\square$ Identification Division
$\square$-_Section, Room $\qquad$
Training \& Inspection Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$Administrative Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$

$\square$ Files \& Communications Division $\square \square$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$

1 解stigative Division
$\qquad$
Section, Room $\qquad$


Laboratory Division
 Section, Room $\qquad$
Crime/Reôrds Díivision Section, Room $\qquad$ Nature of Book:

51 OcT 181950

Book review not required by this Section or Division

## Doit Whitehead Keeps Hot on Crime Trail

JOURNEY INTO CRIME. By
Don Whitehead. (Random House; $\$ 4.95$ ).
The author of the coleprated "FBI Story" presents a chronicle of crime gathcred on a $30,000-$ mile trip around the world that will fascinate all who have an interest in criminals and their apprehension.

His stories, collected on the eight-month tour from police departments over the world, are about 21 true cases including: The Japanose who invited 18 people to a lethal tea party; the San Franciscan who robbed banks to keep up his credit rating; the proper Britisher who liquidated his victims in acid; the Chinese secret society which pirated a $4,551-$ ton ship and 17 other fascihating occurrences.
The most significant thing is covered by Pulitzer Prize Winner Whitehead is the tre-


DON WHITEHEAD
mendous influence which th FBI and Scotland Yard have. had on the police of other countries.
He reports that many police departments over the world send their men to the FBI to study its organization and methods of crime fighting: The FBI, he reports, has become a symbol of efficiency ;and integrity for many professional police officers who hope that, with time, they can achieve the same results. Of course, he points out, the FBI and Scotland Yard are hardly comparable. The FBI acts only against violatins of Federal law and has no jurisdiction in local crimes. The Yard is more: like the New York City police force in its duties and operalions.

In practice, however, Scotland Yard invariably takes over the investigation of major crimes in Great Britain at the request of local authorities. That's because the locals have to pay the expence of the investigation unless they call in the Yard within 48 hours. Mr. Whitehead says they always do.

This book is essentially a reporting job but that's the work Mr. Whitehead is most qualified to do. A former newsman in Washington, Mr. Whitehead is now turning out columns for the Knox papers.
-JERRY OLEARY, JR.

The Washington Post and $\qquad$
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star $\qquad$
New York Herald Tribune $\qquad$
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
Times
The New York Times
The Worker
leader
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

$62-46855 / 105$ ENCLOSURE

He optional form no. 10

This book was written by Osmond K. Fraenkel, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, (ACLU) and is based on a pamphlet of the same title issued by the ACLU in 1937 which was later revised in subsequent years. The current edition is revised up to June, 1959, the end of the 1958 term of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The book sets forth a number of decisions of the Supreme Court in interpreting the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. The rulings are presented in a factual manner with no expressions of opinion on the part of the author.

On page 96 (tabbed) mention is made of the FBI. It is stated that in the Nugent case (Harry Gray Nugent, Selective Service Act 1948, 25-322634) a majority of the court ruled that a conviction for draft evasion was proper despite the contention by the registrant that he was denied a fair hearing since he was not allowed to examine the FBI report.

In the Remmer case (Elmer F. Remmer, Obstruction of Justice, 72-580) the FBI conducted investigation at the request of the judge without the knowledge of the defendant regarding an allegation that a juror was approached and told he might profit from an acquittal of the defendant. The Supreme Court returned the case to U. S. District Court for rehearing as to whether this episode affected the deferment harmfully, and after the District Court found that it did not, the Supreme Court still reversed and remanded for new trial on the basis that it could not be definitely determined that this episode did not influence the juror 8 EX 100 REC 11 Go l- 46 Sase (Ben: Gold; Labor Management


$\qquad$ Mohr $\qquad$ Parsons $\qquad$ Belmont $\qquad$ Callahan DeLoach Malone McGuire $\square$ Rosin Tami $\qquad$ Trotter $\qquad$ W.C. Sullivan Tell. Room $\qquad$ Ingram $\qquad$ Gand $\qquad$


This book presents a detailed discussion of the legal aspects of race relations. The material is arranged by the field of activity such as interstate travel, education, housing, etc. Many pertinent cases are cited and analyzed.

The point is made that the fact does not always coincide with the law as is illustrated by the continued existence of school segregation in the face of the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. However, it is brought out by the author that although law does not erase prejudice, the law can change conduct and in some areas, such as desegregation of the armed forces, housing projects and employment situations, this has led to a lessening of prejudice.

The only reference to the FBI is on page 76 where it is stated the appearance of the Government is of great help to plaintiffs in segregation suits since the Government not only has a large, able legal staff, but also can draw upon the services of the FBI.

The Attorney General is mentioned on:
Page 77, where it is stated that while proposed legislation would give the Attorney General the right to seek injunctions on behalf of civil rights other than voting, he probably, even without specific statutory authority, may use this procedure in non-voting cases although he has never attempted to do so.

Page 138, where it is explained that under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 the Attorned, $4 / 40$ General may sue to prevent violation of voting rights secured by the Act ${ }_{\text {REC }} 92$

TW 100 REW D2 OCT 211960
Page 271, which discusses legislation that has been proposed for the purpose of giving the Attorney General authority to institute suit
( 0 ) 0 o in various racial and civil rights situations. 1 - 2 L Edwards 1-H. L. Edwards 1 - Book Review ContrAmperis



Memorandum for Mr. Rosen
Re: Book Review
"Race Relations and American Law"

The Department of Justice is mentioned on:
Page 38, where the book tells of the significance of the amicus curiae briefs filed by the Department in cases relat ing to voting, civil rights, school segregation, etc.

Page 77, where it is stated that "the President's office has issued a statement affirming that... the courts have made it clear that the Department of Justice, at the invitation of the Court, must participate in litigation involving public school desegregation for the purpose of assisting the Court."

Page 83, which relates that shortly after a 1957 Supreme Court decision which held that legally enforced segregation of intrastate travel denies due process and equal protection, the Justice Department called a conference of Southern United States Attorneys to consider appropriate measures of implementing the decision. The author observes that it appears that no departmental action ensued. (It is noted that By departmental request, $11 / 14 / 56$, the field was instructed to forward news articles concerning bus segregation in intrastate commerce. This is still being done and the clippings are forwarded to the Department upon receipt from the field.)

The author, Jack Greenberg, argued the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court and reportedly has appeared as counsel in other race relations cases. He is described by the publisher as Assistant Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense Fund and Executive Director of the New York State Bar Association Special Committee to Study the New York Anti-Trust Laws. The book was written under a grant

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen
Re: Book Review
"Race Relations and American Law"
from the Fund for the Republic which grant was administered by the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Publication was by the Columbia University Press.

RECOMMENDATION:
That this be forwarded to the Book Review Control Desk for information.


There, is enclosed one paperback book entitled "The finial of the U-2", which was recently published by the Translation World Publishers, Suite 900, 22 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. It was ascertained at that address, which is actually the State-Madison Secretarial Service, that a hard-cover book is also contemplated, but the actual date of publication at this time is unknown. Therefore, in the interest of expediency the enclosed booklet was obtained. In the event the Bureau aubequently desires a hard-cover book, please advise and it will be obtained.



# Office Menurmulu - vaitzd 

Director, FBI (62-46855).

Begat, Rio de Janeiro (64-293)

Att: CENTRAL BAMCH SECTION

SUBJECT:
BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEI ALERONI NS Lo
GOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ReBulet to Rio de Janeiro $9 / 1 / 60$.
Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 15
and 17 Inquiries made in Bueno Aires, Argentina, October 1960 , failed to indicate subject book has appeared on the market in Argentina to date. Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.
P.

3 - Bureau
1 -Rio de Janeiro
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DATE: $\quad 10 / 28 / 60$


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Ex 25
REC -44 620-46855-109
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Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)
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ROUIFNG
Dómestic Intelligence Division
$\square$ Central Research, Room 7627 Espionage, Room 2714
Internal Security, Room 1509/ Hall
$\square$ Liaison, Room 7641
$\square$ Name Chéck, Room 6 I25 I.B.
$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250

Obtain book for review
 $\square$ $\square$
$\square$ Administrative Division
Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division

$\square$ Laboratory Division
$\square$ $\qquad$

Section, Room


Book review not required by this Section or Division

$\square$ Identification Division
$\square$ —_Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ Training \& Inspection Division
$\square$ Section, Room $\qquad$
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 ADPA R ADAMS Section, Room 2250 Section, Room

## Crime Records Division

Section, Room


Nature of Book: See review of book by Tom Ercoks in The New Leader,

$\triangle a$
file 62-46855-

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked for the Central Research Section.

1. COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES by Ralph Lord Roy. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 750 Third Avenue; $\$ 7.50$
2. YOU CAN TRUST THE COMMUNISTS by Dr. Fred Schwarz. Prentice - Hall, Incorporated, Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey; $\$ 2.95$
3. IN MANY VOICES by Edward Hunter. Norman College, Norman Park, Georgia, $\$ 3.50$

NOTE: The above books are being requested by Central Research Section for reference purposes. After perusal, the books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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(9)


subject: O BOOK REVIENS $_{\text {BCUBA }}$ - ANATOMY OF REVOLUTION"<br>$\mathcal{F}$ from $:$ S. B. Donahoe

"Cuba - Anatomy of a Revolution," written by Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy and recently published by the Monthly Review Press, New York-City, has been reviewed by Nationalities Intelligence Section.

This book is extremely favorable toward the Cuban revolution and toward the aims and activities of the Castro regime. The authors briefly portray the plight of Cuban people under the Batista regime and its predecessors despite fact Cuba is endowed with substantial natural resources. The book blames this situation chiefly on foreign economic control, particularly U. S., of Cuba and charges that the corrupt military dictatorships which have ruled Cuba for the past half century have been supported and condoned by U. S. business interestso which were realizing enormous profits in Cuba.

Huberman and Sweezy trace the course of Castro's revolutionary July 26 Movement as well as developments in Cuba during the first 18 months of Castro's regime. They argue that the Castro revolution has been misunderstood in the U. S. as well as among Cuban middle classes. According to Huberman and Sweezy, the Cuban revolution has always been more radical than was realized either by the American people or by the Cuban middle classes. The authors point out that the extremely radical character of the Castro movement was finally recognized only after Castro put into effect his sweeping agrarian reform laws in May, 1959, and it was at this point that Castro lost support in $U$. $S$. and among Cuban moderates, including some of his own former July 26 followers.

Huberman and Sweezy believe that Castro will be able to withstand any economic or political pressures exerted by the U. S. and, in fact, that Castro can survive all attacks short of a full-scale military attack by U. S. Armed Forces. Although they acknowledge that the Communist Party of Cuba (admittedly late comer in supporting Castro) is enthusiastic backer of his regime and is being increasingly relied on by Castro, Huberman and Sweezy deny the Castro regime is communist dominated. They argue, in fact, that the Cuban revolution is the first socialist revolution in history enginfiered by noncommunists.
109-12-210



Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "CUBA - ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION
109-12-210

The communist weekly publication, "The Worker," carried review of this book $8 / 21 / 60$ which was generally favorable but which sharply criticized the book for its failure to give due credit to the communist's for their support of Castro.

We have main files on Huberman and Sweeny. Both are in $\int$ We have main files on Huberman and Sweeny. variety of communist-front organizations, and both are avowed socialists.

ACTION:
This is for information. A copy of "Cuba-Anatomy of a Revolution" is available in the Bureau library.


/ RED STAR OVER CUBA: The Russian Assault on the Western Hemisphere
Author



Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This hook has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY
23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-5984

TOP REPORTERS TACKLE HOT POLITICAL THEMES

Two books "of extreme importance to Americans who care about is happening to this country and what may happen to their children" are announced for fall, 1960, by Devin A. Garrity, president of the DevinAdair Company. how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers."

Nathaniel Weyl knows his Latin America. A former Communist, he belonged to the same cell as Alger Hiss during the '30's and was their Latin American expert. A Columbia graduate, author of such books as "The Reconquest of Mexico" and "The Negro in American Civilization", Weyl recently directed Latin American research for the Board of GovernIrs, Federal Reserve System.

In RED STAR OVER CUBA, Nathaniel Weyl documents the shocking story of Fidel Castro, stating in one Chapter: "As early as 1949 Fidel Castro was not merely an implacable enemy of the United States, but a trusted Soviet agent as well."

Weyl examines the failure of our State Department to base its policy on the massive, incontrovertible evidence, concluding that "we were hoodwinked about Cuba by naive sentimentalists, deluded liberals and philo communists."

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62-46855-112
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Publication of RED STAR OHER CUBA will be in October.

THE OEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY
23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y. MUrray Hill 3-5984

BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen, by DeWitt Gop
and Marshall Peck is a modern-day adventure story--but a tragically true one. On Thanksgiving Day, 1959, two men walking their dogs in a lonely woodland strip in the borough of Queens, New York City, found the body of Paul Bang-Jensen with a bullet hole in his head. Bang-Jensen was the Danish diplomat who had made world headlines by refusing to hand over to his superiors at the UN a list of witnesses to the Hungarian uprising to whom he had pledged secrecy.

Did Paul Bang-Jensen commit suicide....or was he murdered?

DeWitt (Pete) Copt, a prizewinning radio and tv writer and former Air Force flyer, and Marshall Peck, staff writer and cable editor of the New York Herald Tribune, have done a real detective job on this exciting, baffling and shocking story.

Bang-Jensen was a heroic figure in an unheroic time. He played his role against the backdrop of the Hungarian revolt. Sop and Peck go backstage at the UN to find the answers to these questions:

What was the story behind Bang-Jensen's dismissal from his high ranking UN post? Was there truth in a report that potential Soviet defectors had approached Bang-Jensen? And was it suicide...or murder?

BETRAYAL AT THE UN is the tragic answer. Publication will be in fare.亚
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TO
Mr . Malorem

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FROM
H. L. Edwards if
date: December 14, 1960


$\bigcirc$<br>subject: BOOK REVIEWs ${ }^{\text {s }}$<br>"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME"<br>BY DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M. D.

Captioned book published in 1960 by Columbia University Press, New York, was reviewed by SA N. A. Watson. Copies of book are available in Bureau Library and in Training and Inspection Division for consultation by instructors, National Academy men, and others.


#### Abstract

Davit The author: Dr. Abrahamsen is a well known psychiatrist, author of several prior works in the field of psychiatry. In addition to private practice and research, he has worked and taught at Columbia University and the "New School of Social Research"in New York. "He is a consultant to the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose any derogatory information regarding Abrahamsen. We have had occasional cordial correspondence with him over a period of about 20 years.


## The book:

Because of the author's psychoanalytical orientation, the book deals chiefly with psychodynamics and depth psychology chiefly in the Freudian tradition. Much of his analysis deals with attempts to uncover unconscious motivations for crime and other abnormal conduct. This is not an elementary textbook. It treats in rather specialized detail such concepts as psychosomatic disorders and their relationship to crime; neuroses; psychoses; historical accounts of attempts to classify criminals on the basis of physique or personality; philosophy of the relationship between psychiatry and the law; his procedure in psychiatric examination of the offender; and his thoughts concerning rehabilitation and crime prevention.

The book is primarily d devevew of certain psychological principles as they affect criminal behavior, chiefly from the psychodynamic point of view. The author feels that our prisons, al nd parole and probation systems have failed 62-46855
1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section 1- Mr. Edwards

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"
in their objective of rehabilitating the offender. One of his main theses is that society's aim should be to rehabilitate and not simply to retaliate or punish and he believes that more competent and widespread psychiatric services would help.

The FBI is mentioned in four places in this book all in connection with uniform crime reports which are simply cited without editorial comment. Nothing critical regarding FBI.

Abrahamsen develops the thesis that criminal behavior is a function of several variables according to the formula $C=\frac{T \neq S}{R}$.
In this scheme, $C$ stands for crime, $T$ for criminal tendencies, $S$ for social situation, and $R$ for resistance (to anti-social behavior). Frequent reference is made to this relationship throughout the book. He goes into detail concerning the variability of these factors from one person to another and as they relate to various classes of offenders. He explains, for example, that two juveniles, even in the same family, are not affected in the same way by the social situation in which they live and the fact that only one becomes a delinquent must be due, therefore, to variations in the other factors. He states as the first law of criminal psychology, "A multiplicity of causative factors go into the making of criminal behavior. Since these causative factors vary qualitatively and quantitatively with each case, the causation of criminal behavior is relative."

Abrahamsen's philosophy on the whole appears to be sound although he does favor abolition of capital punishment, and, for certain kinds of offenders, indeterminate sentences (those whose troubles are primarily psychological and thus presumably amenable to correction through psychotherapy). In this connection, he states "..... when an acquittal takes place on the ground of irresponsibility because of mental disease or defect, a legal statute should make committal to a mental hospital mandatory." He then presumes that the ".... offender is kept under supervision and treated and is released only when this is compatible with the security of society." This is a rather naive view. However, his general belief is that "The first duty of the law is to control antisocial and criminal aggressions so that society will be protected and its members able to work and create a foundation for an orderly life." He goes on to state that, "Certainly there are some offenders who are so socially ill and maladjusted that they are unable to adapt to society at all and must be kept within walls för everyone's protection. These are the incorrigibles, those who are beyond correction."

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"

Family tension is the chief factor in producing delinquency, according to Abrahamsen. "...those families which produced criminals showed greater prevalence of unhealthy emotional conditions. .. .than families of nondelinquents." Tension is manifested mainly through hostility, hatred, resentment, nagging, bickering, or psychiatric disorders and such conditions as alcoholism and immorality. As regards delinquents, he feels that "The loss of the elders' authority and the diminished power of moral and social authority bring about rebelliousness, loss of ideals, and lack of goals in the youngsters." He says children need strong discipline.

Abrahamsen indicates his belief that the Soviet Union does not tell the truth about its juvenile delinquency statistics and concludes, "I believe that the sociological and psychological reasons for juvenile delinquency there are by and large the same as in the capitalistic countries, including a keen competition for material wealth."

The following statements indicate his psychological analysis of delinquency:
"Inability to postpone satisfaction indicates a serious defect in the character of a person, which, incidentally, is an earmark of the criminal, indicating the deep-seated pathological nature of the majority of offenders ${ }^{1}$ minds." He states that juvenile delinquents as a group generally blame their crimes upon the situation or circumstances and not upon themselves in that ". . . he always projects the origin of his criminalistic impulses to sources other than himself." "No matter how much the delinquent child receives, he feels that he should have received more because the adult world 'owes' it to him." He says that ". . . we find that the delinquent is more aggressive, assertive, and defiant; he is more resentful and hostile and therefore has more difficulties in submitting to authority and law." He feels that the delinquent shows a marked tendency to be destructive and that his capacity for self-control is much lower than that of the average child. Delinquents show a marked lack of realism. It is his view that the malformation of the delinquent's character should make us see "the necessity for handling practically all offenders with firmness when giving them psychiatric treatment."

As for psychosomatic disturbances he says they ". . . can almost always be found at sometime during the lives of criminals or those who commit anti-social acts, (but) there is no causal relationship between them; that is psychosomatic disturbances in and of themselves do not cause crime." He

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"
believes that there are basic differences between the neurotic individual and the criminal which enable the diagnostician to distinguish between them. He says, "While the neurotic individual manifests an inner conflict through emotional and physical symptoms which he most frequently turns against himself, the criminal most often turns his aggressions against society." "The criminal apparently does not suffer from an inner conflict since he convinces himself that all of his difficulties with the law stem from the environment. If a criminal who manifests a neurotic character disorder feels any regret or remorse at all, it is because he has been caught, not because of the harm he has done to society." His basic view concerning the sex offender is shown in the following statement: "Some sex criminals continually repeat the same sex offenses: they are the exhibitionists, the pedophiles, and most frequently the homosexuals. However, one type of sex offense may lead to another. For example, a person who had merely exhibited himself for many years may eventually commit rape."

Of TV, crime comics, etc., he indicates that they certainly do little if any good. Psychiatrically, the only possible excuse would be to give otherwise well-adjusted youngsters a vicarious outlet for their aggressive feelings. He feels that they should be controlled, stating, "Specific techniques depicted for committing crimes could be eliminated, the heroes need not be superhuman beings but rather officers of the law, and the 'crime does not pay' principle could be clearly stressed."

RECOMMENDATION:
None. . . . . . informative.


4-5-108(5-11-59)



This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Reference is made to the Director's routing slip dated October 3, 1960, which is attached to a review of captioned book by Paul Harvey in his syndicated column Paul Harvey News. The Director noted "I would like to have a review of Campaigne's book."

THE AUTHOR
Dares cis -Summat
Who's Who in America, 1960-1961, reflects that Campaigne is an author and editor who has been connected with The Indianapolis Star, iNdianapolis, Indiana, in an editorial capacity since 1946. He is a recipient of the Lincoln National Life Foundation 3 award for the best editorial on Lincoln and has received several medals and awards 4 from the Freedoms Foundation.

Bufiles indicate that in June, 1959, Campaigne furnished our Indianapolis Office with a "Letter to the Editor" sent to The Indianapolis Star which alleged that the business manager of a Joliet, Illinois, newspaper who had disappeared in 1957 had been kidnapped and that the FBI had not investigated the case. Campaigne wished to know the facts in this matter. He was personally advised by the Special Agent in Charge in Indianapolis that this case was under the primary jurisdiction of the Joliet Police Department and there was no evidence developed reflecting a violation of Federal Law within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Campaigne was completely satisfied with this explanation and there is no indication the letter was ever published. (94-8-483-127, 128)

There have been occasions when The Indianapolis Star has given the Bureau a number of problems over the years. Principal trouble has come from Lester M. Hunt; a reporter-writer for the paper. (94-8-483-134)

Enclosure
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1 -Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLioach
1.- Mr. Belmont

1-Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1-A.M. Butler


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Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: "American Might and Soviet .Myth", by Jameson G. Campaigne

## UNITED STATES NEEDLESSLY FEARS SOVIET UNION

Captioned book ( 218 pages) contends that today, the United States is a dupe of irrational fear of the Soviet Union and that Russia cannot stand against the United States economically, militarily, or ideologically. Russian accomplishments and claims of accomplishment are shown to be a brilliantly exploited facade which hides from the West a backward and primitive country, far more terrified of atomic war than we.

Campaigne claims that one excellent way to appraise the Soviet military situation realistically is to suppose that the tables are turned, putting the United States in the Soviet position. He states that in that case we would face the following menaces:
> ". . . There would be more than two thousand modern Soviet fighters, all better than ours, stationed at two hundred and fifty bases in Mexico and the Caribbean. Overwhelming Russian naval power would be always within a few hundred miles of our coasts. Half of the population of the United States would be needed to work on farms just to feed the people...." (American Might and Soviet Myth, p. 122.)

> Campaigne believes that what the American people are suffering from is a chronic underestimation of their own vitality and a surrender to the Soviet psychological offensive--that is an overestimation of communist power. The Soviets are aware of this and have "exploited our growing weakness: of character to create in us this dangerous uncertainty." (p. 138)

## FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

He is extremely critic al of our foreign aid program, claiming that it is immensely expensive, has dropped America from a respected nation to a level of dislike and active distrust, has actually harmed recipient countries in many cases by disrupting their economies, and has not impeded the rise of communism.

## UNITED NATIONS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

According to Campaigne, the United Nations far from being a force for world peace, is, "in fact, a forum for war," and a "center of intrigue where Communists trap those who dare oppose them. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ He asserts that the United States must not surrender responsibility to the United Nations but must make its own decisions if the cause of "good faith" and "justice" is to be strengthened. He believes that the primary

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: "American Might and Soviet Myth" by Jameson G. Campaign
goal of American foreign policy should be the preservation and strengthening of the United States. Only in this manner can we "save ourselves. And if we do that, perhaps the world can save itself, and we may help effectively toward that end." (p. 172)

FBI MENTION
The FBI is mentioned indirectly on page 106 in referring to Democratic |Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, as "á former FBI agent."

RECOMMENDATION:
For the information of the Director.


from<br>subject: S. B. Donahue th<br>"PRED STAR OVER CUBA" BOOK REVIEWS




Nathaniel Weyl is the author of "Pied Star Over Cuba," which is scheduled for public sale on 12/5/60. The Devin-Adair Company, New York City, will publish the book. George Peabody, George Peabody Associates, Incorporated, New York City, made available copy of final galley proof to our New York office. Weyl is former Communist Party member who was involved with Harold Fare-Alger Hiss group in Washington, D. C. He has been cooperative in interviews by, Bureau and appeared before ilcCarran Committee in 1952. On 6/10/60 Weyl's wife, Sylvia, telephoned the Bureau to advise that he was writing this book and requested some assistance in its preparation. She noted the book would deal largely with the extent of communist influence over fidel Castro. . Irs. Weyl was told we could de of no assistance.
"Red Star Over Cuba" traces Castro's activities from his student days in the early 1940's through August, 1960. Castro is described as a seasoned and highly competent soviet agent who has been involved in many ruthless murders not connected with his military operations.

Many pages are devoted to Castro's role in the Bogota, Colombia, uprising in 1948. By piecing together various police and intelligence reports, Weyl tries to show that Castro and Rafael -del Dino were responsible for setting off the uprising and infers that Castro and Del Fino possibly actually had Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of Colombia's Liberal Party, assassinated. The assassination of Gaitan touched off the riots and his assassin, Roan Sierra, was immediately beaten to death by the crowd which gathered. Much has been written about Castro's part in the uprising, but no official investigative agencies have charged him with Gaitan's assassination to our knowledge. Weyl attempts to document his version

109-539
1 - Parsons
1 - DeLoach
1 - Belmont
1-Donahoe
$10-5$ minivan


Womo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "RED STAR OVER CURA" 109-539

Dy placing Castro and Del Pino in the iminediate vicinity of the assassination, by showing the two were sent to Bogota as Soviet agents, and by detailing suspicious activities on their part prior to and following the assassination. We do know triat they became frightened and fled to the Cuban Zimbassy and thereafter were flown back to Cuba by an ojficial Cuban plane. Del pino, who broke with Castro, made statements about their part in the Bogota uprising while in the U.S., but made no admissions which would confirm that he aind Castro had major part in the uprising.

Generally, the book is based on previous publications by Jules Dubois and Ray Erennan, articles by Herbert Io Mat thews of "The New York Times," testimony of Cuban exiles in the U.S. before various Government committees, testimony and statements of former Ambassadors Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith and various newspapers and periodicals. Weyl bitterly denounces the State Department for its handling of Latin-American affairs and for allowing Castro to take over Cuba. He claims State Department ignored data published in 1949 detailing Castro's part in the Bogota uprising and flatly blames Roy Rubottom who was in Bogota during the uiprising. He quotes iubottom as stating on 12/31/58, the day before Castro took over Cuba, that there is "no evidence of any organized communist element within the Castro Movement or that Castro himself is under communist influence." This statement by Rubottom reportedly was made to a subcommittee of the Senate Fioreign Relations Comittee. Weyl repeated the statements that Fierbert liatthews actually briefed Earl Smith when Smith was made Ambassador to Cuba and that Gardiner, Smith's predecessor, was completely ignored by State Department officials. In referring to Rubottom as a protege of Míiton Eisenhower, Weyl described the Latter as "wel1-intentioned, vaguely leftist, former bureaucrat who exercised massive influence over Latin-American affairs chiefly because he was the President's brother."

Weyl claims Fussian submarines brought munitions to Castro's forces twice in August, 1957, and that Raul C'astro made trips behind the Iron Curtain during that period to raise funds and obtain arms. Weyl states that, if one single American could be heid responsible for the Cuban tragedy, it would be Frerbert Jiat thews. He explains that liat thews exerted great influence through his writings and that American officials and the American public placed great dependence on veracity of Matthews.

Weyl makes the following recommendations：（1）U．S． military assistance to Latin countries threatened by communist aggression；（2）a＂Monroe Doctrine＂as a collective undertaking by non－communist Western Hemisphere nations；（3）elimination from public office of＂personnel responsible for the＂Cuban disgrace；＂ （4）intervention by the U．S．and other Western Hemisphere nations in the internal affairs of a Hemisphere country only when that country becomes an agency or outpost of international cominunism； and（5）U．S．to give leadership in Latin America with idea that the area will be transformed from a region of poverty to a stable area committed to ideals of due process and individual freedom．

REFERENCES TO THE DI：
［1］On pages 75 and 76，Weyl refers to Laurence Duggan as． being－the State Department official who was in charge of its Latin－American affairs during the period when communism first made inroads in Cuba．Weyl quotes testimony of Mede Massing that Duggan was recruited into a soviet spy networks in the． 1930＇s and states Duggan plunged or was pushed to his death from a window of his New York office in 1948，after extensive IFBI interrogation．Duggan was in charge of South American affairs for the State Department at one time and his death did occur ten days after we interviewed him on 12／10／48．However，his death was immediately preceded by his appearance before a congressional committee．

ACTION：
For your information．According to lr．Peabody，who made the galley proof copy available，the Director will be mailed a copy of the Door，as well as Allen Dulles and all members of Congress．


范 BOOK WAS RECEIVED 11－28－60．
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SENT 12－1－60．

Mr.A. A. Mcimont

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The United States is aceuset of using the cold war to attentt to irnpose sts phitich, econonic, and filitary forlination over the entire world, and we charze is mate that this yives rise to a serious cianger of war. The book concodes that the langer of war will remein as long as iwiperiolian condnums. It stroasea, hevaver, that war is not fatally inovitable because the peacefui polictes ot the comernist ntions and thetr combined strength can prevent ether a local or a werlis war.

The book warlts the possiblity and dasirebility of a peactul transition to socidism, but warns that there is no doubt that in a number of centithat countries tra owertirow of the bourgeois thetatorghip will inevitably tats place through on armed class struggle." (0.47)
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RECCMLATATRE
Dome. Ser informenton.
$\square$
TO

Mr . Bohr
DATE: 12/21/60

FROM
J. F. Malonefrin

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK" BY SAMUELGG:CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SYNOPSIS: Pamphlet (enclosed) is compilation of information re use of dogs by police both in the United States and foreign countries. Purports to be objective but shows slight favorable bias although disadvantages are discussed. This work is comprehensive and provides wealth of material not otherwise available in one source. We should have it available in Bureau library for reference.

Author is Assistant Professor at School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University. Bureau files contain no reference to Samuel G. Chapman.

Pamphlet, containing foreword by and endorsed by 0. W. Wilson, was sent to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin unsolicited "for review." Obviously, Bureau should neither endorse nor criticize publication. Believe acknowledgment neither necessary nor desirable.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Bureau make no comment re pamphlet.
2. That pamphlet be placed in Bureau library for reference.


62-46855
1-62-27840
1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
1 - Bureau Library
1 -Mr. C. E. Moore
MW: sjw.
(6)


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Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## DETAILS

Pamphlet entitled "Dogs in Police Work" by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is compilation by Assistant Professor Samuel G. Chapman of School of Public Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, of information pro and con use of dogs in police work. Mimeographed flyer sent with book says book: (1) Describes the advantages and disadvantages of a dog program; (2) Analyzes the factors police officials will need to consider in making a decision on adopting a program; (3) Outlines in detail the organization, costs, and operating procedures of a dog program.
O. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Illinois, endorses book and states in foreword: "Mr. Chapman has filled an urgent and timely need for the compilation of materials summarizing experience with police dog programs in this country and abroad. Through review of these reported experiences and analyses of the various programs, police officials will be better equipped to evaluate the potential value of a canine corps in their own communities."

Review of pamphlet was made by SA N. A. Watson. It is a comprehensive survey of uses of dogs by police departments in United States and foreign countries. First section of book deals with history of movement. Second section recounts experience of British police and third, experience of American police with dogs. Fourth section deals with departmental planning for use of dogs.

Although book purports to be a survey, it is evident on reading that author holds a favorable bias. It is true that disadvantages are set out; however, while not overt, there is a tendency in the text to minimize unfavorable comments. A bibliography and several appendices conclude the work. Appendix $E$ is a list of common police hazards taken from a book by August Vollmer, John Peper, Frank Boolsen. The value of including this material is rather obscure although. the author does refer to it in passing. It bears no relationship to the subject matter of the pamphlet. Book was sent unsolicited to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for review. No letter accompanied it; only a mimeographed form and a printed slip requesting that clipping of any notice published be sent to publisher. Consistent with Bureau policy, we should make no comment either endorsing or criticizing this pamphlet. In view of the manner in which it was sent, i.e. by form rather than letter, it is unnecessary to acknowledge receipt or send comment.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
pUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Bureau files contain no references to Samuel G. Chapman and there are no references to any Samuel Chapman localized to Michigan. Public Administration Service is one of a group of several organizations interested in various aspects of municipal administration and associated with the International City Managers Association (ICMA) at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. There is nothing in Bureau files to indicate that ICMA is other than a legitimate organization advocating a metropolitan form of city government. Bureau representatives have participated in some of its annual conferences. (62-27840)

Booklet is a useful compilation of material on this subject and should be placed in Bureau library for reference purposes.


то : Mr. Bohr
DATE: January 6, 1961

INTRODUCTION: Captioned volume, published 1960 as part of Police Science Series, copy furnished Bureau gratuitously by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois. Book written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., Lieutenant Colonel, Military Police Corps; U. S. Army (formerly Captain of Police, San Antonio, Texas). Illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army. No derogatory information identifiable with either of these men was located in Bureau files.

## SYNOPSIS

Subject matter generally sound; mostly on administration and supervision rather than leadership. Writing is mediocre; errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. Text easy to read by persons of limited educational background. Administrative and supervisory principles are familiar and closely parallel Bureau's policies. Chapter on philosophy very poor'; accomplishing nothing. Cartoons not of much value, sometimes offensive. Few references to Director and Bureau, none unfavorable. Conclusion: Book's good points outweigh its faults; should be available for reference in Bureau library and in Training and Inspection Division. (We have available 4 copies)

RECOMMENDATION:
None - informative.

Enclosure
(62-46855)


1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

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1 - Bureau Library
NW: ejw


Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

## DETAILS

Captioned book was published by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, in 1960 as part of their Police Science Series. The publisher gratuitously furnished Bureau one copy (Receipt was acknowledged by Crime Research Section). In addition, we had already ordered three copies. Book was written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Police Corps, U. S. Army. He was formerly a Captain on the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department. The book has been illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army, not otherwise identified. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose derogatory information identifiable with either of these men. Book was reviewed by SA N. A. Watson of Training Section whose report follows:

This book is a mediocre piece of writing. It contains nothing new and is essentially only a survey of well-known supervisory principles. While it purports to be a book on leadership, it is more of a review of administrative and supervisory techniques. So far as leadership is concerned, the book is unsophisticated and replete with platitudes. What the author says, however, is generally sound so far as it goes and, for police officers and administrators of limited educational background, it should be a useful work.

The book is easy reading for the most part but the author really got in over his head in the chapter entitled "Philosophy and the Police." This is a hodgepodge of pseudo-erudition. It aims almost exclusively at telling the reader (with remarkable naivete) what philosophy is rather than promulgating a basic police philosophy. He throws around a few terms such as metaphysics and epistemology but does not accomplish anything. This chapter is labored and unfortunately obscure. Typical: "These indispensable characteristics that make something what it is must be compared but not confused with its necessary accidents and its contingent accidents or respectively those characteristics which it always has or those which it sometimes has."

The supervisory (leadership) system espoused is familiar. Any FBI Agent would recognize as Bureau policy nearly all of the principles. There is nothing along this line with which we would disagree. It is regrettable that the writing is not better; there are many faults in spelling (moral for morale, p. 46), punctuation (officers for officer's), and grammar. On the positive side, the following are typical:

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"


#### Abstract

"Now this is not intended to belittle the reputable psychologist but we do view with some skepticism the amateur psychiatrist-citizen who, with little real knowledge of the problem is often inclined to pity, for instance, the poor misunderstood criminal and other "problem children" because--just maybe--he was frustrated in infancy by a broken toy or a harsh word."


"Men should be rotated in several assignments, in different areas, and in varing duties if the best in the individual and the best in the group is to be discovered."
"It is not possible however to have a high morale without a high state of discipline."

Of wine, women, and song the author says, "It would be a very unusual man who cared not at all for any of these three delights, but only the very foolish or the very immature would permit his passion for any of them to ruin his career as a police officer and cast a shadow upon his department."

Of misfits who are not washed out during the probationary
period: "Of course it must be remembered that perhaps a man was passed because he tried exceptionally hard or because some how he just wasn't noticed or maybe he had influential friends or an uncle in city hall or a kindly training officer who didn't have the heart to call a slob a slob. Advice to supervisors--discover him early and wash him out during his probationary period without any more fan-fare than necessary."
"This professional attitude means spotless attire, good physical condition, proper grammar, direct and distinct speech, alertness, a willingness to serve, strong desire, a sharp and ready sense of humor, intense loyalty, a great deal of energy, inventive ingenuity, unquestioned courage of convictions, and a better than average education."

In a very few places in the book there are certain matters which are somewhat questionable. For example: "Every experienced officer knows full well the type of homo sapiens who understands no language but force, who respects not the law or its representatives, and who values not man in any form. Do: these mammals deserve the same treatment as the housewife or the business man whose accelerator pressure was a little too heavy for the speed limit? The restrictions on force are to protect this latter group of "law violators" and not the former."
Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

The author approves an occasional white lie. In this connection he says, "Kant seems to have been somewhat of a police officer's philosopher for what policeman would not say that it is good to be a little bit bad for the common good?...Any thinking officer would be content to be a little bit of a liar for the common good. He would suffer no pangs of conscience for a little white lie to a little old lady who trusts implicitly in the nice police officer on her street who helped her save face." Illustrative of the author's philosophic confusion, compare his belief concerning the acceptability of the white lie with the following question from his book, "Can a police officer, for instance, be a little bit honest any more than a female can be a little bit pregnant?"

The illustrations (cartoons) are of little value. Most of them are intended to be humorous and they do provide a chuckle but there is no need in a book like this to try to entertain. In many cases, the cartoon's connection with the text is obscure. A few, if not obscene, are at least offensive. (See pages 42, 81, and 101) The cartoon on page 115 mentions the Director but not in a derogatory way.

The author conducted a survey to find out "how the supervised feel about the supervisor." Questionnaires were distributed to police officers, school teachers, and Army recruits. The form listed 20 desirable and 20 undesirable traits and the respondents were asked to rate them from most important to least important as adjectives descriptive of supervisors. He reports that all 3 groups placed honesty and competence among the first 5 desirable traits and dishonesty and incompetence among the first 5 undesirable traits. Seniority was rated next to last among the desirable traits and lack of seniority was rated least important among the undesirable traits. The reader must bear in mind that this is merely an opinion survey with no theoretical orientation and no scientific controls so that any conclusions drawn from it must likewise be recognized as mere opinion.

There are a few references to the Director and the Bureau:
In the preface it states "The police profession has developed many leaders but most of them remain unsung and unknown. Not all of them can emerge with the stature of a Vollmer or a Hoover or a Wilson and there isn't that much room at the top anyway."

The cartoon previously mentioned portrays a police officer operating a computor like the Univac and shouting "Hey Sarge--It says here the MO fits J. Edgar Hoover."

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

On page 130 the following reference appears: "Every police administrator in the United States should know that invaluable assistance and advice in planning and operating a training program can be had for the asking. All he has to do is write a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation and ask. Many departments have received from this source, recommendations and assistance which could be acquired in no other manner."

A reference to the FBI National Academy appears on page 136: "Quotas for such high level schools as the National Academy, Traffic Institute, Special Training Institutes, Graduate Criminology Schools, and other outstanding facilities should be sought and always filled with the best supervisors available."

Finally, on page 162 relating to philosophy the author states: "Any consideration of principles as pertains to police functions would be remiss without including that indispensable thing called integrity. This is the principle that colors our thoughts and dominates our concepts when we think of such famous police names as The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Scotland Yard, The London Bobby, The Texas Ranger, or the Cop on the Corner; for integrity is the priceless ingredient."



Director, FBI (62-46855)

Legit, Rio de Janeiro (64-293)

BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ReRiolet $10 / 28 / 60$.
Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 19, 1960, failed to indicate captioned book has appeared on the market to date.

Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.
P.

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December 12, 1960

Mr. Walter Bradbury
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York
Dear Mr. Bradbury:
Thank you for your letter of December 5, 1960, with enclosure.
I appreciate your furnishing me the galley proofs of this book, and I am looking forward to reading it as soon as possible.
It was certainly good of you to advise us of this matter.

Sincerely yours,


Clyde Tolson

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1-Mr. Tolson


NOTE: Incoming letter forwarded the galley proofs of the book entitled 1 the Purveyor," authored by John Starr. Mr. Bradbury stated he was forwarding the proofs at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Lows/B Nichols. According to Bradbury, the book is a story of an individual wow discloses full details of current and recent illicit liquor operations. The book apparently will not be published prior to the middle of 1961 according to Mr . Bradbury's letter. Me have enjoyed cordial correspondence with Mr. Bradbury in his capacityzolth Holt, Rinehartand Winston, Inc., and his letters have always been directedto Mr. Tolson. He is on the Special Correspondents' List. Bufiles fail eq g to reflect any information on John Starr or his book, "The Purveyor k ${ }^{* i f}$. The book is being reviewed by the Crime Research Section. (94-41128-56; 62-104277-1256, 1629) the Crime Re


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 BY JOHNISTARR, PUBLISHED BY HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.- Book Rereeens

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## PI

By letter dated 12-5-60, Walter I. Bradbury, Vice President of captioned company, sent Mr. Tolson the galley proofs of the book entitled "The Purveyor" which will be published by their company sometime during 1961. The ; proofs were sent at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols, and Mr . Bradbury felt we would like to have prior knowledge of its contents. Mr. Bradbury's letter was acknowledged on 12-12-60. Inasmuch as Mr. Bradbury did not specify regarding the disposition of the galley proofs, they are not being returned.
He did not request the Bureau's views or criticism of the book.

## REVIEW OF "THE PURVEYOR"

"The Purveyor" is a story of a person named Anger o Pavane relating his experiences during the $1920^{\prime}$ s to 1960 while engaged in illicit narcotics and liquor operations in New York City, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida and Louisiana. The author associates Pavane with many well-known hoodlums listing their names, aliases and a succinct resume of their criminal records--in some instances the author includes the hoodlum's New York Police Department and FBI Identification numbers.

The book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquor business, how to make liquor, how to obtain the ingredients needed to make the product, and et cetera. Although the book is written as a factual presentation of crime in those years, it is believed that a great portion can be attributed to fiction. Throughout the book, Pavane is associated with almost every well-known hoodlum who ever received publicity. The book left the
impression that the author's source was probably a small-time hoodlum who furnished him with as many names as possible, in other words, a "name-dropper."

There were no violations alleged in the book under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. The following referencesto the FBI were noted in the book, none of which were derogatory:

Page 10 --- While discussing Frank CostellbiN whit h ${ }^{2}$ he described as a "greasy punk," he states in the footnote that". . Police and F.B.H. information. . . would seem to give Frank Costello more importance."

1 -Mr. Sullivan RLR: jag (6)

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: 'The Purveyor"
Page 31 --- The author's note on this page mentions John Dillinger's death ". . . under the guns of F.B.I. agents. . ."

Page 49 --- The footnote concerning the hoodlum Louis Buchalter quoted the Director as labeling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States."

Page 55 --- The footnote lists the business interests known 'to the F.B.I." as belonging to hoodlum Longie Zwillman.

Page 66 -.- The footnote relates that, "After/two years of hiding, America's most wanted criminal, Lepke Buchalter, turned himself into J. Edgar Hoover and Walter Winchell, in August, 1939." The information regarding this arrest was set out on page 110 of "The FBI Story."

Page 81 --- The statement is made that, "The FBI will tell you that
the loot of all the burglars, pickpockets, armed robbers, and auto thieves only totals up to about $\$ 479,000,000$ in one year's take. But according to the figures the amateurs are stealing about four million bucks in cash and property from their bosses every day of the year." These figures were probably obtained from Norman Jaspan's book, "The Thief in the White Collar."

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles failed to reflect any information on "The Purveyor, " its author, John Starr, or the main character, Angelo Pavane.

## RECOMMENDATION:



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T．L．Sullivan







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Comomism and the Churches
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TETALS

## Boot sponare by hant for the Kepublic

Communiere ant the Churches, ty Ralph Lord foy, nevhy publishen by Haxccurt, Erace and Ccirgany, of wew Yori City, ha bean reviewed by the Centrat Reesarch Section.

Tuls book is one of sorias of studles relatiag to communion In Amerlean lut ander the general edtorehip of Clinton L. Roselter. The propect was begun in Janury, 1035, when the tord and for the Republic


Selinitivo an tmely Rogk
The book is an extensive (405 pages), well-bocurientes, ant selolarly treatise on the etent and success of communat infituation of and infuence cmong fmerican religious loatars and inattations. It is undoubtediy

 religion in recent years,

The author points cut that nany questions on this issue have been Triquently mised but never atoquately gnswared. He cites, for omample, that



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 group suportig tits Communist nyparatue in the United stater tolay is conposed of lutestrat clergyen. (b) 3)

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and Richard Morford), the role and tactics of the Communist Party, and other pertinent factors bearing on this issue.

As a result of his study, Roy reaches several general conclusions:

1. The notion that America's churches and religous leaders are significantly influenced by Communists or Communist sympathizers is absurd." (p. 421) Noarly every Protestant denomination has been confronted with sich charges, and the National Council of Churches has been a favorite target of the accusers. Neither the National Council of Churches nor the policy-making bodies of the various denominations are above criticism. "But to give serious consideration to the charge that such policy pronouncements are pro-Communist, or even to hint that a single outstanding Protestant leader in the United States today is a Communist sympathizer, is to close one's eyes to the obvious truth." (p. 421) While Roy indicates that such figures as Ward McMichael, Melish, Eritchman, White, Leslie, and Morford have been communists or communist sympathizers, he apparently does not consider them to be among the top protestant leaders of our country; he points out that many of the individuals mentioned in this book whose activities have followed the communist line do: not--or never did-occupy a pulpit and those that do are not very important.
2. The Communist Party, USA, has never undertaken an all-out campaign to infiltrate the churches. In the 1920's and early 1930's the churches were considered an integral feature of the capitalist system and, for this reason, the communists thought that they could be no more successfully infiltrated than could the American Legion or the National Association of Manufacturers. The communists did not abandon their idological antagonism toward religion, but in Later years they assumed a seemingly more tolerant attitude toward the churches. Nevertheless, no plans to captare organized religion--like the plans to capture organized labor--were ever formulated by the Communist Party.
3. Only a small number of clergymen over the past 40 years ever jolned the Communist Party, possibly as few as 50 , perhaps as many as 200. Of the small group of clergymen who did join the Communist Earty, the majority have been Negroes.
4. The main dovice used by the communists among churchmen has been the front organization. Through this means, several thousand clergymen have had communist front affiliations over the past 30 years. Since 1930, there has been an estimated total of over 500,000 ordained clergymen in the United States, approximately 85 per cent of them Protestants. The proportion who have been essociated with communist efforts in any way whatever has been exceedingly small--perhaps slightly over one per cent. The number who have

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Re: The Tund for the Republic Boot Heview: Communism and the Chureans By wah loramoy
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Mencorandum sallivan to betmont
Re: The it und for the is public Book teview:
Communisin and the Churches
Ey Ralph Lord ay

## Mention of Trecter and EBL

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Hesoring to the boon lacket, Roy wac born in Yarmont 1070 , and wan efucted at Swarthmore College, Union Thaological Semintry, wat Colunbic University. Lie has sorved churches in Brooklyn in Minhutan, and from 1857 to 1960 was asaistant gastor of the Metropolitan Community sthedist Church in Larlems. Fe is now pastor of an Snglish-language congragition in tie Iglesia Mctodista Crace th Manhattan.

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clinton L. Rosaitef, feat of the stoty prefect on communism in Ancergen life tinencettby the for tund for the Repoblic, is chatrwon of the Governeent ${ }^{\text {s cpartment at Cornell Unfverelty. }}$

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Remylet 5/31/60.
Attempts have been made in the recent past by this office to obtain this publication without results. $\qquad$ has been contacted regarding this publication, as well as two independent booksellers in London. From them it has been learned that this book was prepared by 12 Soviet newsmen who accompanied KHRUSHCHOV to the United States and for this work they received the Lenin Literary Prize. The book is scheduled to be printed in English, but because of the present world situation it was felt by the booksellers that there would be very little profit in an English publication, which possibly accounts for the fact that it has not yet appeared on the market.

This matter will be followed and an administrative tickler has been set by this office,




RUG.
2 - Bureau
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ACM: ec
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$5-103(5-1 I-59)$,
$1 / 3161$
Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UN

Authors.
Dewitt Comp and Marshall Peck

Book Rove. 2 (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


Nature of Book: EETRAYAI, AT THE UN relates to the "suicide" of U. N. diplomat Paul Bang-Jensen. Authors reportedly feel he may have been murdered because of his activity in a plot to induce the defection of a high Soviet diplomat. ...

FES 20 190:

то ：Mr．DeLoach orval
from $\frac{\sqrt{\prime}}{f}$


Date：February 1， 1961

Jolson
Molt Parsons Belmont Callahan P Contract

> subject: "THE ANTISLAVERY MOVENENT IN THE UNITED STATES BY DWIGHT LOWE D DUMOND
BOOK REVIEWS

## BACKGROUND：

The proofs of the captioned book were furnished the Bureau by Mir．Edwin Watkins，Associate Director，The University of Michigan Press， after being advised byltr 1－16－61 that because of a long－standing policy it would not be possible for the Director to comment concerning the book．Byltr 1－23－61， Watkins stated he understood the Director＇s position and asked if the Director had any suggestions concerning individuals and institutions to whose attention the book should be brought．Watkins also indicated he would like to send the Director a complimentary copy of the book upon its publication，scheduled for October， 1961

## AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER：

The above book was written by Dwight Lowell Dumond，Professor of History of the University of Michigan，and will be published by The University of Michigan Press．Our files contain no derogatory information concerning The University of Michigan Press．Dr．Dumond was born 8－27－95 at Kingston，Ohio， and attended Baldwin－Wallace College，Berea，Ohio，（A．B．，1920），Washington $\downarrow$ University（M．A．，1928），and the University of Michigan（Ph．D．，1929）．He was on the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University，1929－30，and the University of Michigan ${ }^{\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}}$ since then．He is the author of two other books：＂A History of the United States＂ （1942）and＂America In Our Time＂（1947）．

Dumond was interviewed in early 1952 in a Loyalty of Government Employees case and was cooperative．（121－36282－11）In addition，the 1869 eau has received copies of Dr．Dumond＇s addresses and articles in the past and we have had cordial correspondence with him．Bufile \＃62－102936 reflects that E．Merrill Root，author of＂Brain Washing in the High Schools，＂made a study of 11 textbooks used in high schools in the United States which he claimed were loaded with half－ truths and unfair analyses．Root considers the type of indoctrination in these texts to be responsible for the fact that $1 / 3$ of our young men succumbed to the brain－ washing done by Russian and Chinese captors during the Korean War．One of these 11 textbooks was Dwight L．Dumond＇s＂History of the United States．＂

1 －Miss Butler－ 7630
"THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES"

## REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

This book is a history of slavery in the United States from the earliest settlement until 1865; the complete subjection by force of one person to the will of another, recognized and sustained by state law; the subordination of nearly four million Negroes to the status of beasts; the cruelty and injustices; and its effects on the home, education, religion, and politics. It also deals with the contest between slavery and freedom in America which began in the early 18th century and sets forth the efforts of the men and women who dedicated their lives to arresting the spread of slaver $y$.

The author states that "Nothing short of the full power of the government, used to the point of extermination, ever could have restored slavery after July 1862." He concludes that "Had there been no laws, no presidential proclamations, no general orders, every slave would have been free as the armies moved because the owners fled and subjection by force was ended. That is how the slaves became free in such numbers as to impede the progress of the armies. Lincoln's proclamation simply restored the balance of the war's objectives-nationalism and freedom --in the eyes of the world."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information only since we have already told Watkins we could not comment on the contents of the book and since nothing of particular concern to the Bureau is contained therein.
2. That the attached letter, acknowleding Watkins' letter of 1-23-61, be sent.



A. H. Belmont


2/8/61
W. A. Branigan

POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIDAABS)

## SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form a review of the book entitled "Betrayal at the-UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." It documents Bang-Jensen's career with the United Nations (UN), his participation in the investigation of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolt and his ultimate dismissal from the UN for refusing to make available a list of witnesses he had interrogated in connection with the UN investigation. The authors are Delitt Copp and Marshall Peck, a novelist and reporter, respectively, who are World War II veterans. No derogatory information appears in Bureau files concerning them. Four references appear to the FBI; none of which are derogatory. One reference pertains to an interview with an unidentified FBI man regarding Bang-Jensen's contact with the Bureau in 1958. It appears the authors are using literary license in this instance since there is no record in Bureau files of any contact of the Bureau by the authors regarding Bang-Jensen. Previously, public source information has, however, referred to the fact that Bang-Jensen did contact the Bureau prior to his death. The authors, in general, have concluded that Bang-Jensen may have been murdered because of some knowledge he had of the possible defection of a high Soviet official or officials. No new information regarding this matter appears in the book. Bang-Jensen refused to ldentify the supposed defectors when interviewed by the Bureau in September, 1958.

ACTION:
This is submitted for your information.
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$1=$ Parsons
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1/ Central Research
1 - Branigan
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A. H. Belmont -

Re:- POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

## DETATIS:

This memorandum sets forth in sumary form results of a review of a book published in January, 1961, by Defitt Copp and Marshall Peck entitled Betrayal at the UN m The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." Specific references to the RBI are noted, including an alleged interview with an unidentified Agent regarding Bang-Jensen. This appears to be literary IIcense taken by the authors as no record can be located regarding any contact concerning Bang-Jensen.

Background Infonnation and Sumpary Comments on the Book
"Paul" Bang-Jensen was found dead in New York on Thanksgiving Day, 1959. The death was officially recorded as a suicide by the New York Police Department. There has been, however, considerable agitation and question as to whether Bang-Jensen actually committed suicide or whether his death was in some manner engineered by the Soviets because of his criticisin of the handling of the investigation by the UN of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. The book, by authors DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, consists of 275 pages with an additional 50 pages of appendices. The appendices cover various personal documents made available by Bang-Jensen's wife and certain excerpts from the hearings held by the UN which led up to the dismissal of Bang-Jensen for Insuborination by the Secretary General of the $\mathrm{UN}^{2}$.

In summary, the book reviews Bang-Jensen's participation in the investigation of the hungarian Revolt, his disagreement with various officials of the UN regarding the preparation of the UN report involving the Hungarian Revolution; his refusal to make available a list of witnesses that he had interviewed regarding Soviet action in connection with the Hungarian Revolution and his ultimate dismissal from the UN. The authors also concluted that because of the dangerous situation in which Bang-Jensen became involved in acting as a go-between for an unidentified Soviet official who planned to defect to the West there is the possibility that he was murdered by Soviet agents and that the murder was made to appear to be a suicide.

A．B．Belmont－<br>Re：－POVL BANG－JENSEN<br>105－61515

To tangible information has bees produced by the aptrors so suphort these conclusions and wo mew information has been set forth regarding the possible defection of a Soviet of eicial．In this conmection it shouid be noted that Beng－tensen was interviewed by our few York oreice in September，1958，and at that time rofusee to divulge the identities of the Soviets who were allegedly interested in defecting．羅 dismissed questions regareing this netter by steting thet they had returned to the Soviet Union．

## Burcau File Check Regarding Authors

Defitt Copp is a novelise and docunentary film writer who teaches history at $\mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{t}}$ Lukes Schoo1，New Canaan， Connecticut．His film＂The Day Before Tomorrow，＂produced by Warner Brothers，documented the work of the Ballistic Research Laboratories，Aberdeen，Maryland，and won for hin a XiIm Media Award for 1960.

Marshall Peck is a former reporter and editor of the European edition of the＂vew York Herald Tribune＂and is now cable editor of the New York edition of the＂難rald Tribune．＂ Roth Copp and Peck live in Lewisboro，Nev York，and both are veterans of Horla War TI．No identifiable derogatory informetion has been found in Bureat files concerning the authors．

Eeferences to the 1 II
Peferences to the FBI appear in four pleces in the book by Copp and Peck．

1．On pege 20，referring to an interview with the wife of＂payl＂Dang Iensen，a statenent appears to the effect that Deng－bensen told his wife that he had cold the IfI abovt conditions at the UN and that he didn＇t vant to put any thing in writing which his wife vas urging him to do at that time． Dang－Jensen die make charges concerming Soviet donination of the UN and his charges were disseminated to interested agencies， including the Internal Security Division of the Department， the Department of State，Central Intelligence Agency and the Civil Service Comission．
A. H. Belmont -

Re:- POVL BANG IENSEN
105-61515
2. On page 251 the authors refer to coments attributed to an unidentified fBI Agent indicating that Bang-Jensen came to the FBI in the Summer of 1958 and that he was interviewed at length. The unidentificd EBI man is quoted as stating thet he considered Bang-Jensen sane, careful and thorough in what he said but that it involved a matter upon which the FBI could not act, No references can be found in Bureau files indicating that the authors at any time-interviewed an Agent or official of the Bureau regarding Bang-Jensen. It should be noted, however, that immediately following his death, press releases by Robert Morris and news articles that appeared concerning Bang-Jensen indicated that he had contacted the Bureau. This fact was also known by his wife. It appears that the authors are utilizing literary Iicense in writing the book to discredit allegations by certain officials of the in that Bang-Jensen was mentally unstable. These allegations were based on the fact that Bang-Jensen had consulted psychiatrists on several occasions prior to his death.
3. A third reference to the FBI appears on page 254 in the narrative of conversations between the reporter (who represents the authorst and his editor for whom he is allegedly investigating the Bang-Jensen death. He refers to the fact that Bangedensen did not talk in specifics until after his suspension from the UN in 1957 and his ulchate dismissal in 1958 by the Secretary General of the UN. This reference again indicates that Bang-Jensen had talked to the FBI and to Robert Morris who was formerly with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and involved speculation as to the identity of the Russian defector or defectors.
4. The fourth reference to the $D 21$ appears on page 260 and is attributed to Arthur MoDowell, a friend of Bang-Jensen who is Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Council Against Communist Aggression. McDowell deplores the fact that the jurisaliction of the FBI is limited in dealing with "traitors" at the UN. No derogatory coments appear in the book regarding the Burcau or the Bureau's handing of the BangeJensen caso.

The Boak_Reviews Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation
Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control


Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index
(6)

1-Mr. Belmont
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
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Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: "Book Review Control Desk Evaluation Central Research Section"
system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the:purchase of any book suggested for review.

## Reviews Conducted

During the period July 11, 1960,through February 3, 1961, a total of 53 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Thirty books were reviewed and twenty-three were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 15 of which were reviewed. Of the 17 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, eight were done by the Central Research Section,

Instructions
Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont<br>Re: "Book Review Control Desk Evaluation Central Research Section"

## Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For your information.



Title of Book
Y/ BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen 262.5:

Author
DeWitt Copt and Marshall Peck
The Devin-Adair Company, New York; January 1961; \$4.50.
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Repforabse cion.)


Obtain book
for review


Book review not required by this Section or Division

$\square$ Identification Division
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$\square$ Laboratory Division
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$\square$ Crime Records Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$

## Nature of Book:



Mr. A. 爵. Belmont


February 17, 1961
w. C. Sullivan

O
ROOK REVIEWS THE WAR CALLED PMACE
BY HARRY AND BUNARO OVERSTRENTM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

An advanced copy of capíioned book was furnished to the Director as an enclosure to a letter from Harry Overftreet, dated $2 / 11 / 61$, and was acknowledged by letter dated $2 / 16 / 61$.

This book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a welldocumented, hard-hitting, scholarly treatise on the nature of international communism and the communist man. It is typical of the anticommunist literature prevalent at this time. It points out that the objective of international communism to take over the entire world has not changed. Communists even alter the meaning of terms in their effort to obtain this objective. Thus, there is the term "war" called "peace." The reader is urged to understand the nature of international cormmunism, its goal and its use of force wherever there is a "power vacuum."

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned.
Buflles reflect a cordial relationship with the authors.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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1-Mr. Parsons
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Miss Butler
1- Section tickler

1. 62-46855

1 -
Mr. Keatin

то : Mr. DeLoach
DATE:

subject: "THE TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR CHALLENGE" BY KENYON J. SCUDDER AND KENNETH S. BEAM BBOOK REVIEW

## BACKGROUND

By letter 2-21-61, Kenyon J. Scudder enclosed a statement to appear in the Spring Catalog of G. P. Putnam's Sons announcing captioned book. Scudder stated that he and co-author, Kenneth S. Beam, would consider it a great honor if the Director would consent to look over the galleys and furnish a statement which could be used on the back of the jacket and in a circular that will go to thousands of people with a special interest in the subject. Subsequently, by letter 2-24-61 Mr. Howard Cady, Editor-in-Chief and Vice President of G. P. Putnam's Sons, reiterated Saudder's request and furnished galleys of the book.

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES

We have had limited correspondence with Scudder who sent the Director a book "Prisoners Are People" in June, 1956. The Osborne Association, Inc., for whomScudder acts as Director of Field Services, was founded in 1933 to rehabilitate criminals. Their views have been very extreme upon occasion in the past and they have been critical of prisons, parole and probation in this country.

THE BOOK
"The Twenty Billion Dollar Challenge - A National Program For Delinquency Prevention, " according to the authors, "will present a blueprint for community action." The Foreword to the book sets its purposes as: 1. To arouse citizens to their responsibility in the prevention of delinquency in their community; 2. To indicate how they can go about meeting this responsibility through cooperative effort; and"'To point out the need of effective planning and leadership on every level-community, city, county, state and national--with special emphasis on the last. The book is divided into four parts: Some Causes of Delinquency, How Citizens Take Action, Four Major Objectives, and A National Objective. $62-4685$


## Jones to DeLoach <br> RE: "THE TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR CHALLENGE"

The authors offer usual standard, well-publicized reasons for delinqueney and offer the usual methods by which citizens can take action. Nor do the authors' objectives--assisting children and youths, strengthening family life, and improving community conditions, and reaffirming moral values--offer anything new. Possibly the only new approach contained in the book is the authors' conviction that the greatest need in the movement to prevent delinquency, both in this country and overseas, "is a National and International Clearing House, with facilities for research, for collecting and disseminating information on successful methods and programs wherever they are to be found." This would facilitate communication between communities struggling with this problem. The authors conclude $\because$, that in spite of our best efforts we will always have some delinguency; however, it is within our power to decide how much.

## MENTION OF THE FBI

The book contains two references to the FBI, neither of which are id derogatory. The first, in chapter 9, states "We all respect and admire the trained personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its unhampered achievements." It then goes. on to state that crooks, gangsters and criminal syndicates fear the FBI 'because they know it is free from political domination. The second, in the final chapter, justifies the authors' title by stating 'In 1960 both the U. S. Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated that delinquency and crime now costs the taxpayers more than 20 billion dollars each year, and these costs are steadily rising."

## CONCLUSION

The book, while well written, contains nothing new. In addition, it is noted that the book will carry a statement in the front by Chief Justice Earl Warren while the requested statement by the Director is to appear on the back of the jacket. Therefore, it is felt that Messrs. Scudder and Cady should be advised that as a matter of long-standing policy the Director must decline to make the requested statement.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letters to Messrs. Scudder and Cady be forwarded.



D18. \& H. Hituont


February 27, 1961
W. ©. Sullivan






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## Memorandum Gullivan to delmont



62-46855

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#### Abstract

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BOOK सEVTEZ

Hr. Charlea C. Thoxys, Tublisher, Spwingiteld, Tlitnotis, sont a complimentary copy of combat ghooting tor police* to the Director, 鱽ich was acimowledged $2 n 2 / 27 / 61$, and pursuait to youx inetructione has been meviewed by the wettex.
 been acquainied zor evvernl years is a retirad Deputy Chiex Inspector; P角 Foxir city Police Departweat and hat long been ansoctated with Timearms Competitions and follce Training. This book ie dealcated to Yoxner Specsaz Gent Jamen E. Amos, wo brought to tive author's attention, the Durenn" practical fireayw training onaly in hat cateer.

The book given an excellent prementathon of Iundamental and kdyanced itrearm traiaing procedures and is repiete with Lavoyabie Fefurances to the rat, one of bhich is guoted at follows
"J. Lagar Koover and the TBI have perfomed many wondara in the inifld of national clefense; crime control, and coopertation with local ofilicert, but in the Iteld ot personal matety for oach and every police oficicer in the lnated statov the adoption of the Practical rolice fouree and its atsociated training prograna is one of the many wondera in police training. In tew fhort yoary; the poilce forces of the nation heve been changed inom a targetortented group of non to a combat-oriented group of ofticery ready to protect themelves and cause havoc mong their uncerporid opponente.*

Chapter ILI ie an excelient article on montal conditionine when law onforcenent officers are confronted at gun point by a gubject. We are placing atreas on this matter in our igentin training and it is a good adunct to practical zirearms training.

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(Publications Dems - Centrai Rogearch Section)
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## ACston:

(1) Thin manortulum and sevieved book be forvarded to the Publicntions Dew - Contraz Research Section.
(2) That 5 copiea of tate book bo obtained tor the 14braxy at the EBx Aondomy.


Remylet 5-20-60.
Since submission frelet, periodic contacts have
been made
with foreign book dealers and sources $\qquad$ determine if the above book has been ublished in English. No such publication has been received in the English language; however, and during the last contact with foreign book dealers it was determined that they did not have in stock a biography of LENIN published in 1955 by Lawrence and Wishart Litd, London. From records available in this office it could not be determined if this book has previously been furnished to the Bureau and because the cost of the biography was nominal (\$1.00), it is being furnished the Bureau at this time.

Periodic checks will be made to see if the new biography is available in English.

R - Bureau (Enc.)
1 - London
(62-253)
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REC-95 6 48
12 MAR D5 1968


date: March 21, 961 w. C. Sullivan g

SUBJECT: THE PROFILE OF COMMUNISM--A FACT-BY-FACT PRIMER $\sqrt{\rho}$ PREPARED BY THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
OBOOK REVIEW- (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Captioned paperback book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a revision of a pamphlet, ${ }^{\text {primer On Communism, " }}$ which was prepared by B'nai B'rith in 1951.

The 119 -page book is an unusually good, brief, and hard-hitting, primer. It is in question-and-answer form, analyzing the entire system of world commanism. Matter-of-fact statements are given in answer to the questions posed -eng., "What is the communist world peace movement?"--and a bibliography is set out at 0 the end of each chapter for other and more interpretive reading. The inexpensive book commendably serves the purpose announced in the foreword, ". . .to fend off, on the one hand, the attempts of opportunists, demagogues and bigots to exploit fears based on ignorance, and, on the other hand, the siren songs of the commumist appeals on the international scene."

The factual content of the primer appears to be very good with two exceptions. One, with obvious reference to the Judith Coplon case, states, "Among the political data acquired by Soviet espionage agents were the espionage files of the Justice Department. .. ." (p.64) Such a statement is too broad and open to misinterpretation. Another attributes to the FBI a March, 1960, estimate of the strength of the Communist Party, USA, as "approximately 10,000." (p. 26) No public statements on the size of the Communist Party, USA, have been issued by the Bureau since 1957, at which time the membership was placed at 17,000. There GLO: meheh 1 - Mr. Parsons 1 -Mr. Mohr
1 -Mr. DeLoach 1 -Mr. Belmont 1 - Miss Butler 1-100-530 (B'nai B'rith)

1. Section tickler

1-G. L. Oliver


17 MAR 271960


Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont Re: $\quad$ The Profile of Communism
are no other references to the: Director or the FBI. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

B'nai B'rith:
Bureau files indicate $B^{\prime}$ nai $B^{\prime}$ rith is a legitimate Jewish fraternal organization. (100-530)

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


Mr. A.H. Belmont
W.C. Sullivan


March 21, 1961


THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The basic theme of captioned book is that there has been a steady decline in liberal values in the United States since our Nation was founded. The author traces this decline historically from before the American Revolution down to the present time, and, in the process, is critical of the Director and the Bureau.

On page 239, the author charges that the General Inteligence Division of the FBI, relying on radical literature as decisive evidence of subversive beliefs, made illegal arrests during the Palmer Raids. On page 252, Ekirch claims that the Bureau's investigations under the White Slave Traffic Act were, in effect, "legalized snooping." The source cited by the author for both of these claims is the highly distorted book, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal.

While conceding that "it was in no sense desirable" that communists should be employed in sensitive or important positions in government, Ekirch claims that the solution adopted was neither liberal nor legally defensible under traditional American values or constitutional law (p. 328). He also accuses the Director of overestimating the threat posed by the Communist Party, USA (pp. 388-339), criticizes the prosecution of Party leaders under the Smith Act (pp. 340-342), and claims that the FBI's role in the loyalty-security program aroused fears that the United States "was coming under the sway of a Federal police force ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ (p. 345).

The author points out that liberalism is not a well-defined political or economic system but rather an attitude in favor of limited representative government and the widest possible freedom of the individual in all phases of his activity. Since the 18 th century was the classic age of liberalism, in a sense, liberalism and colonial America grew up together. Political liberty in the

1-Miss Gandy
1- Mir. Parsons
1-Mr. Belmont JFC:Igh

$1-A . T$ Butler
$1-62-46855$
$1-$ Section tickler


## Re: THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.

colonies was closely tied to local government; religious liberty flourished; and the availability of land and economic opportunity gave rise to a natural faith in a free economy. The Declaration of Independence explicitly set forth the liberal political philosophy of the American Revolution which found practical expression in the constitutions of the Individual states which specified the personal and property rights of the individual and limited the powers of the Government.

The first half of the 19th century was a period of great contrast. While considerable progress was made toward democratic progress and reform, there were, at the same time, frequent mob attacks on Catholics and immigrants; the Indians were uprooted in the West; and slavery still prevailed in the South. At the same time, the powers of the Federal Government were steadily broadened, and the Supreme Court repeatedly defended Federal over state power. By the middle of the 19th century, slavery stood out as the most direct challenge to American liberalism, and sporadic violence over this issue, in both the North and the South, finally erupted into the Civil War.

There were widespread violations of civil liberties during the Civil War, President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus; censorship of the press was instituted; and military conscription was practiced on an extensive scale for the first time in our history. Following the war, the North governed the defeated South like a conquered province; the Negro, although emancipated, was still not given the right to vote; and the Ku Kluz Klan (KKK), dedicated to violence and intimidation, emerged in the South. Since the Civil War had established the primacy of the Federal over state government, the trend subsequently has been toward an increased centralization of the powers of government and a weakening of liberalism and individualism. By the 1890 's, the concept of a noninterventionist government had been completely discredited. Antitrust and other regulatory measures controlling business were adopted, and the Supreme Court asserted exclusive Federal control over interstate commerce.

Measures adopted during World War I further weakened the liberal tradition. Military conscription made no provision for conscientious objectors. Laws against espionage and sedition suppressed dissent. State criminal syndicalist statutes were enacted, and censorship of the press was common. More and more, the duties rather than the rights of the individual were stressed.

# Re: THE CECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR. 

The period following World War I is described as a period of 'hysteria." Conscientious objectors, pacifists, and political prisoners were kept in jail rather than amnestied. Five legally elected socialist assemblymen were denied their seats in New York State. Over 700 allens were deported because of their poiitical beliefs, and over 4,000 persons were arrested during the Palmer Raids. There was a revival of the KKK; our traditional immigration policy was reversed; and legislation to insure conformity in morals (e.g., prohibition, state censorship laws) was enacted. For the first time in our history, the suppression of freedom enjoyed amost nationwide government support on the local, state, and national levels.

During the administration of President Hoover, the power of the state and local governments was gradually taken over by Washington and, after the New Deal of President Roosevelt, the concept of a planned economy gained even greater acceptance. With the notable exception of the evacuation and detention of the Japanese on the west coast, the author finds few violations of civil liberties during World War II. He stresses, however, the tremendous expansion of the powers of the Federal Government. Following world Viar II, the tensions of the cold war and the Korean War led to a further decliae in liberalism. We now have peacetime conscription; the armed forces have assumed greater power in all branches of the Government; and forelga trade has degenerated into economic wariare. The Government's monopoly over nuclear power has subordinated free enterprise to the interests of the state. Fearful of ofiending minority groups, the press, radio, and the motion-picture and television industries censor potentially controversial material.

Bureau ites reflect that an article in the December 19, 1960, issue of 'Neues Deutschiand, "a publication of the Communist Party of Rast Germany, set forth that Eikirch was one of a group of 30 American professors who urged diplomatic recognition of East Germany and Communist China. In 1943, an individual who may be identical with Ekirch was the subject of a Selective Service investigation in New York City because he claimed to be a conscientious objector. In 1352, Arthur Ekirch of Alexandria, Virginia, who may possibly be identical with the subject, was a subscriber to Alternative, publication of the Committee for Non-Violent Revolution. Alternative claisns that its goal is to fight "against war, capitalism, and totalitarianism." (25-181769;14-2771;100-72924-

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FROM C)/NO subject:


ALBERTO DANIEI FALERONI
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ReRiolet 12/29/60. $\qquad$


On March 8, 1961,
advised that he is acquainted generally with the background of FALERONI over the past several years.


#### Abstract

 declared that while he has no specific adverse information concerning FALERONI as to subversive type activity, he has received a definite impression that FALERONI is an individual who is an opportunist in tendency and in informant's opinion would not be above capitalizing or trading upon his contacts or acquaintances. For this reason, informant said he would advise that considerable circumspection be followed in any dealings with FALERONI. -- With regard to the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", he has received no information of any book or other publication under that title having been written by FALERONI.


On March 9 and 10, 1961, inquiry was made in several of the larger bookstores in Buenos Aires by Legat in an unsuccessfut endeavor to locate a copy of the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", or any other recent writing of FALERONI under a similar title. Information was developed that no book under this title had been published in Argentina insofar as was known by book store employees.
//ance of any writings by FALERONI, including a book under the above or a similar title.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that extreme caution be exercised by the bureau in handing any future contact by FALERONI.

UACB by $3 / 31 / 61$, no additional investigation is being conducted in this matter. One dey of this letter is enclosed for
 2-Rio de Janeiro TEG? 9 TPR 6 (5)



Miss Ann N. Ntto qublicity Department
Holt, Rinehart and Winston; Inc. 333 Madison Avenue
New Yorts 17, New York
Dear Niss etto:
I have received your letter of April 13,
1901, and it was indeed kind of you to send me a cony of
"The Murveyor: The Shocking Story of Today's Mlicit Liquor
Empire." I found the manuecript interesting and an looking
forward to reading the finished book. Thant you for your
thougitfulness on this occasion.


1-Mr. Tolson


Sincerely youre,



NOTE: The galley proofs of this book were sent to Mr. Tolson by Mr. Walter I.

Bradbury of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., on 12-5-60, which was cordially acknowledged by Mr. Tolson on 12-12-60. A review of the galley proofs was made by Jones to DeLoach Memo dated 12-21-60, which reflected the book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquior | $\substack{\text { Passon } \\ \text { Mon } \\ \text { Belmont -business, and is told as the story of one Angelo Pavane relating his experiefices }}$ |
| :--- |

 Deloch - in various States. There are a few minor references to the FBI in the book, $\substack{\text { Evons } \\ \text { Hane } \\ \text { Rosen }}$ primarily regarding FBI Iflentification Numbers in the footnotes, none of which are derogatory in nature. Angelo Pavane, Ann M. Otto, and the author, John Starr, Trocter sulief wreare not identifiable in Bufiles. (62-46855) Miss Otto also furnished a copy of Tele. Roo. fits book to Mr. Tolson on the same date--see Mr. Tolson's letter to Miss

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, inc. - publishers

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Trade Department
April 13, 1961

## BOOK ReVielNs

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25: D.C.
Dear Mr. Hoover:
Enclosed is a copy of THE PURVEYOR: The Shocking Story of Today's Illicit Liquor Empire by John Starr, to be published May 8th.

We know that Mr. Walter I. Bradbury sent you the original manuscript and we thought you would be interested in seeing the finished copy of the book.

With best regards.
Sincerely,

## Qum YO. ON\% Ann M. Otto

Publicity Department
Enclosure


REC. 8 8,


ES APR 241961
$\qquad$

Mar. Tolson
Mir. Parsons
Mr. Bohr

## general

Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sulliva
,

april 21,1961

5x. 4. Trumardner

Qw G- FRIC LINCLL

(THG-maL SECURTK)


In August, 1958, Lincoln advised the Atlanta Office that he planned to do research on the MOI and prepare a paper dealing with the organization from a philosophical seandpoint to atteimpt to form conclusions as to the reasons for persons


Lincoln advised that his book would be puglished by Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, and would Be reloased April 19, 1961. He said he interviewed Elijah Muhamad, National Leader, Nalcolm Little, Dinister of the New York Temie, and other NOI officials for material in addition to attending wo meetings in several cities and reading everything he conld find regarding the EOT. He also mentioned that he feared for mis personal safety when certain NOX officials read the book.

Cn April 7, 1961, Lincoln furnished the Atlante Office a letter recelved from Chicago from Miss Thelma $\mathbb{Z}^{\text {w }}$ which he interpreted as a threat and possible violation of the Extortion Statute. (NOI menibers frequently use the letter $\%$ in place of their last names) The Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Georgia, declined prosecution the matter is currently being presented to the United States Attoraey at Chicago.

## XATHON OF TSLAM (NOD)

The NOI is an all-Negro, violently antiwhite, fanatical group which has been under investigation for the past several years to determine if its activities bring it within the purview of ixecutive Crder 10450 or in violation of any otier Federal statates. There are presently 35 field offices conducting investigations and sabnitting semiannal reports on tiiis organization.

## taichonk

"The Black huslims in Anerica" according to the author presents a partial perspective of the dark and serious problems of racial tension and calls for more sudies aboat the "voiceless
hemorandus for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Mack Muslims in America" By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855
people" who want to be heard in the councils of the world. In the preface, the author explains that he became interested in this study in the Autumn of 1956 while teaching courses in religion and philosophy at Clark College. At this time he read an appraisal of Christianity in a term paper submitted by a senior student which indicated the Christian religion is incompatible with the Negro's aspirations for dignity and equality in Anerica and that Islam offers the answer to these desires.

The book, which originated out of a doctoral dissertation prepared by the author in the Graduate school of Hoston University, is divided into nine chapters and a sections containing documentation or notes. It gives a rather detailed history of the origin of the cult and closely examines the background and rationale of the movement. Considerable portions of this 276 page bcok are devoted to a philosophical, sociological study of the racial tensions which, in the author's opinion, roster the development of the WuI and other Negro supremacy groups. Huch of the material appears to have been obtained from the Negro press coverage of the NOI and its leaders, including the regular newspaper column of Llijah Hhammad. The author epparently interviewed Muhamad, Malcolim Little and others connected with the NoI, however, nothing new appears in the book which conld not be obtaincd from public source taterial. This use of press material by the author has resulted in exaggeration of many facets of the NOI, such as membership, economic growth, organizational efficacy, etc. due to the inherent exaggeracion of the Negro press when covering NOI activities, The book tends to be sympathetic to the NOI when dealing with the racial tensions which spawn such movements. However, the author states America must confront the issue of racism and discrimination with determination and then there will be no need for the "black fuslins" and America will be a better place for all.

Menorandun for Mr. Belmont
Ne: "The Black Mitslims in
62-46855 C. Eric Lincoln in America"

## METION OP ATHEDI

The book makes a dozen references to the FBI,

Feferences renge rion an allemetion br malcoln Liter hese cover his than fifteen Fbi Agents are regulaliflittle that the sime could readily catch "ne" to in regularly assigned to personol move with a fraction of the lyachers complaint that Watchfulimess ands. Many of of the Agents assi school-bonmers these references close surveillatice orences perigned to cover his other publicationare sianilar to ance of the orgain to FBI

## canclusian

The book, while well
Concerning the ror: It ewell written
religious and sociological suaters the Noi frains nothing now the obvious cures outside these stapoint and makes philosophical, leaders while tendial gouging areas of interes no attewt toward orthodoxy. Aling to lend the rank and file. It plays down extremist, bordering though the author to the tred ive fromind that NoI leaders advo on open rebellion believes the of the calt that the movement eavocate overthrowin, he makes no cult is threatens the pent can be stopped and the rover no suggestions See next page for recommendations.
hemorandum for hr. Belmont
Re: "The Black huslims in maerica
ily C. Sric Lincoln
62-46855

RUCCMNNDATIONS:

1. For information.

270-276) be indexed.
3. If you approve, this meniorandum and book should be sent to the kecords branch for appropriate action. The book is being retained in Room 7638 pending approval of this. action.


#### Abstract

AUBREY WILLIS, AUTHOR "OUR GREATEST ENEMY - BEVERAGED ALCOHOL" EXPOSITION PRESS INCORPORATED NEW YORK, NEW YORK


By letter dated 4-20-61, copy attached, I. L. Gurney, Division of Parole, State of New York, Port Kent, New York, requested information concerning the accuracy of statements made by captioned author in his book. He referred to the following two statements allegedly appearing on pages 15 and 23 respectively, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Report for 1956 outlines that 59.47 per cent of all 1956 crimes could be charged to alcohol" and "The F.B.I. tells us that our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounts to $\$ 20,000,000,000$ per year." Gurney also requested any information the Bureau has with regards to the effect alcohol has on crimes, criminals and parole. An appropriate reply was sent to Gurney, a copy of which is attached.

## OBSERVATIONS:

OBORR REvor+ts

The book has been reviewed by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section and was found to be replete with gross statistical misinterpretations, abuses and falsehoods. Willis, an admitted ex-alcoholic and speaker for the Southern Baptist Convention, has an ax to grind and misused FBI statistics and attributed erroneous statements to us to help make his case against alcohol. We did not say any portion of crime could be attributed to alcohol, as Willis states. He took arrest figures for liquor laws, driving while intoxicated, disorderly conduct and drunkenness from Uniform Crime Reports - 1956 and stated since these arrests represented $59.4 \%$ of all arrests, alcohol was responsible for $59.4 \%$ of all the crime in the United States in 1956. This is ridiculous. Arrest figures for 1956 were obtained from 1,551 cities over 2,500 representing a total population of $41,219,052$. This population represented less than $1 / 3$ of the total United States population and while arrests are a partial measure of the crime problem they do not measure the total crime count since not all crimes are cleared by arrest. Also, we never said our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounted to 20 billion dollars per year. This was the estimated total cost of all crime in the United States and Willis used the figure falsely in an attempt to make his case against alcohol.

Enclosures-Cuc s-9-62 MAY 1501984
J. J. Daunt to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum

ACTION:
(1) If you approve there is attached a letter to the publisher, Exposition Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, pointing out the inaccuracy. No letter is being sent to the author since his whereabouts are unknown and there is no information in Bureau files pertaining to him.


Title of Book
THE UNCERTAIN TRUMPET
General Maxwell D. Taylor
Author
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)


Domestic Intelligeme-Bivision
12 Sorntral Research, Room 7627
需 Espionage, Room 2714
Internal Security, Room 1509 Liaison, Room 7641
Rome Chook, Room 6125 IB. Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250 Identification Division Section, Room $\qquad$
Obtain book
for review

Book review not required by this $\underline{\text { Section or Division }}$


Training \& Inspection Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$


## Administrative Division

$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division $\square$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$ Investigative Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ Laboratory Division
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
 <br> Crime Records Division}
$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Bohr

Belmont $\qquad$ Callahan
Conrad $\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
Evans Malone $\qquad$
Rosen $\qquad$
Tavel $\qquad$
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan

Tell Room $\qquad$
Ingram $\qquad$
"At the conclusion of his tour (as Army Chiai of Staff) in the Pentagon he left the Army a disillusioned and deeply troubled man. He was 57 years-old. in vigorotis good health, presumably only just approaching the peak of his intellectual powers.
"Why did he quit? Why does a man of proven countage and ability turn in his uniform?"

That was long before Curs and Laos, of course, but es. sentially the reason Gen. Taylor so abruptly ended a distinguished military cafer was his sure knowledge that the United States was in no position to fight limited wars (such as we are con. fronted with and apparently unable to fight in Southeast Asia today).

## HAS PEELING

He felt, if my reading of "The Uncertain Trumpet" is correct, that American planming was hypnotized into paralysis by the doctrine of massive atomic retaliation, that builtin weakness in the joint Chiefs of Staff system have left our strategy planming to budget - conscious civilian amateurs.

But what of Gen. Taylor's
view of the military future? There are many clements in it, of course, but basic to his whole philosophy is blunt rejection of the assumption that the free world cannot fight a non-atomic war with the Soviet bloc.
"Why," he wrote, "has the United States made no determined effort to develop conventional forces comparable to those of the USSR? For one thing, we have ac. customed ourselves to saying, and perhaps to belieding, that we are hopelessly outnumbered by the conmunist bloc. This statement as a generalization is simply not true."

Gen. Taylor's considered estimate, which is too long to repeat here, arrives at the conclusion that the free world's available manpower totals 156.9 millions against the communist bloc's 145.4 .
he Washington Post and
Times Herald

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re Washington Dally News
ne Evening Star
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sw York Herald Tribune
sw York Journal-Amertcan
ew York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Lector
The Wall Street Journal
Date $\qquad$

## ENCLOSURE

Ir. A. M. Helmont

Mr. I. J. Hawryarduer

"AHERCCAN COMTSSAR" BY SANDOR VOROS WULHSLHED BY THE CHILTOL COMHALI TMLRADELPHLA AND NE YOL

Tay 18, 1901
1-Mr. Marsons
2- Mr. Monr
1- Mir. Belmont
1 - 紋. Deloach

1. Mr. Sullivan

1 - Ir. Bawigardner
1 - Mr. B1and
1 - Mr. Donohue
1-Mr. Eox

Captioned book was reviewed to evaluate the past activities of the communist Harty (CP), USA, enumerated in the book and to deter wine if the Bureau was mentioned. The book does not mention the Hureax or its contacts with the author.

Sandor Voros autobiography corroborates the testinony af nany an ex-comunist: that the utopiar dreain of universal brotnerm hood turns iuto a nightmare reality of the police state.

3 3orn 61 years ago in Hungary, Voros immigrated to tho United states at the age or 21. Working in sweatshops as a furvier in New Yorif bity, he gradually earned us to $\$ 100$ a weel. lie syme pathized wie the anti-lforthy Hovenent in Hungary which brought hin into couk with the commulsts who were running it. In 1929 he was made lanager of "Uj Elore," a Iturgarian communst daily published in New York. as a card-carrying nember, Foros participated in CPactivities until his transfer to llaniton, ontario. Canada, in December, 1929.

For the next nine months Voros edited the Hungarian Canadian worker in Hamilton and became the leader of the canadian Ilungarian hovenent in this city. Upon his return to New Yorir city in September, 1930 , Voros becane active anong the unemployed. When "Uj Liore" noved its office to Cleveland, Onio, in 1931, Voros woved With it. He becane head of the Ohio Bureau of the "Daily poricer" and for the next six years as a Cp member in ohio participated in hunger narches and with the unemployed against the strikebrealiexs.

In $193 \%$ Voros left the United States to fight with the Loyalists in Spain. Voros had sone prior experience: he had participated in the october, 1918, kevolution in Hungary. Le becane chief of the Anglo-American section of the uistorical Comission of the International brigades and was later made Chief of the Comassariat of the XV Brigade. After the Loyaiisto were clefeated, Voyos returned to the dinted States in December, 1938.
100-358290
1 (62-46855 (1300h Reviews)
FFF: bgc/hno
(11)
$162-6 / 6$
NOT RECORDED 10 MAY 251961

Hemorandum to Mr. Belmont ma: "amiciricar commissar" 100-358290

Voros soon becauc aisiliusioned with communism when Russia refused asylum to the ex-loyalists who could not return to their own countries. He became more disillusioned when Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet pact in August, 1939. It was not long thereafter that Voros called it "quits." OBSERVATIONS:

Voros, under his true name Alexander Hrought, was the suoject of a security investigation because of his cp activities. He was first interviewed by Bureau Agents in Harch, 1950, and has been recontacted on numerous occasions since. He has cooperated by furnishing information concerning his activities and the activities of others in the CP but has so far refused to testify against his former acquaintances. A copy of a manuscript entitied "To Spain and Back" by Sandor Voros was reviewed by the Bureau in June, 1959, which manuscript was substantialiy the same as Voros' current book "American Cormissar."

In the epilogue of the book Voros seeas a litt1e bitter When he writes, "The Communist party which I quit over 20 years ago has by now all but disintegrated. Yet, I and fyy fillow former rebeis have been degraded to second-class citizens, denied oven the right of serving our country in the capacities we are best fitted for..." (How is Yoros abie to say that the party has now all but disintegrated if he had, in fact, severed his relationship with the Party over 20 years ago? He has been requested to serve his adopted country by testifying against some former $C P$ acquaintances but he has refused.)

It appears that Voros is disappointed, so he says, because the United States has not called upon hin, because of his experience, to fight totalitarianism. He feels the United states needs ideclogical weapons and trained men to use then - experts that are plontiful anong former communists.
zecommendarion:
That Assistant Director DeLoach consider calling attention to the pubiication of "American Comaissar" to his contacts on the House Consittee on Un-Anerican Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in the event the committees desire to subpoena Sandor Voros to testify before one of the committees.

Title of Book AMERICAN COMMISSAR

O
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the -responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" -at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Domestic Inteftigence Division

Identification Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
Training \& Inspection Division Section, Room $\qquad$

Book review not required by this Section or Division

## $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ <br>  <br> NOT RECORDED <br> ${ }^{5} \square$ UN $\mathbf{1}, 1961$.

Administrative Division Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ Investigative Division
Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ Laboratory Division
$\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$Crime Records Division Section, Room $\qquad$

Book attached
Nature of Book:

Please return book to Central Research.
 RESGARCI DECHTON

> "क्डTIARO ROMO SI MRUQUAY?
> (hine Red Menace in griguay)
> Dy BunIro Natmone
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F- Hio de Janeiro (1-64-350)

JECO:LD
(5)


58 Jun 1953


Memo Branigan to sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

## DHTAIES:



The book entitled "Spy Ring, The Full Story of the Naval Seorets Case," by John Bulloch and Henry Miller, has been reviewed and contains the following inaccuracies:

Fage 9 states the Cohens were spectally groomed in Russia.

This is pure speculation.
Page 9, paragraph 2, states the Cohens were revealed not as Canadians as they claimed to be.

Morris Cohen claimed to be a citizen of New Zealand and his wife claimed to be a Canadian.

Page 10 states that no direct link was ever established between any of the five defendants and a Soviet Embassy official.

In a newspaper article by Houghton he made a statement that he was handled by Vassili Dozhdalev, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, London.

Paqe 11 states as follows: "The American Federal Bureau | of Investigation was largely at fault. In 1950, American agents investigating the case of the Rosenbergs, later executed as Russian spies, found evidence implicating Morris and Lona Cohen. Their activities were checked, but too late. Within a month of the Rosenbergs' arrest, the Cohens had left America for Australia, and the FBI lost them. In 1957, when Colonel Abel was exposed and sentenced to 30 years for spying, evidence linking him with the Cohens was found. The FBI again failed to trace them."

This statement is false. We first heard of Morris and Lona Cohen in 1953. The Cohens left New York City sometime in the summer of 1950; however, it is not known where they went and no evidence has been uncovered indicating they ever went to Australia. At the time of the arrest of Abel, we did find out the Cohens were linked to Abel; however, by that time they were in England residing under aliases.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

Page 12 states "To all intents and purposes the Cohens had a record' in espionage, and the FBI were clearly something less than efficient in losing sight of two dangerous suspects who later made such an easy entry into Britain to continue their careers."

We had no information indicating the Cohens were involved in espionage until 1957. Previous information in 1953 indicated possible membership in the Communist Party, on both the part of Morris and Lona Cohen.

Page 18 states the Cohens were no more than associates of Gordon Lonsdale who had to. be investigated and after the arrest of Lonsdale they were interviewed by the British.


Paqe 42 states that the Cohens had in their possession two genuine American passports which were probably issued in 1947 and were used when the Cohens left America in 1950 to escape the FBI hunt for them which began when their association with the Rosenbergs was discovered.
|passports The Cohens did have issued in 1947 valid American and they used them for a trip to Europe. These passports were not in their possession when they were arrested. These passports were not used by the Cohens in leaving the U. S. No FBI hunt began for them in 1950 since we did not know that they were actually associated with the Rosenbergs. Our later investigation showed that they had left New York City about the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs; however, we do not know of any connection between the Rosenbergs and the Cohens.

New York in Paqe 47 states that Morris Cohen was born in
He was born in 1910.
Page 48 states that Morris Cohen was a star football player at the University of Mississippi.

Cohen did not play football in college.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen


Page 48 states Cohen left the University of Mississippi in 1933:

This is not so. He graduated in 1934.
Page 48 states that Cohen left Mississippi in 1931 and became a temporary teacher and assistant football coach at James Monroe High School in New York.

This is completely wrong. He did not become a teacher in 1931 and never was an assistant high school football coach. Masters Degree at the University 1934 Cohen obtained a Masters Degree at the University of Ilinois and then returned to New Yorit City to more posts as a temporary teacher.

Conen attended the University of Illinois for one semester and obtained no degree. He did not become a teacher in New York City until after World War II.

Page 50 states that the father of Lona Cohen had made money as a bootlegger.

This is pure fiction.
Paqe 50 states that Morris Cohen, upon his return from Spain in 1938, became a substitute teacher.

This is wrong.
Page 51 states that Morris Cohen, after World War II, took the New York Board of Education examinations to become a teacher and came out top in the juntor school list and third in the examinations for high school teachers.

This is pure fiction.
Page 51 states that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were arrested in August, 1950.

Julius Rosenberg was arrested in July, 1950, and Ethel in August; 1950.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale Morris Cohen; Lon Cohen

## CONFHENTIAL

Page 51 ascribes Morris and Lima Cohen as important undercover members of the cell operated by the Rosenbergs. KNown
There is noybasis in fact for this statement.
Page 52 states that while the FBI was investigating the Rosenberg case their agents heard the names of the. Cohens.

This is a lie.
Page 52 states that by the time the detectives (the $B B I$ ) got around to investigating the Cohens, they could not be found.

This is not so when set out in the context of this story. The authors are attempting to imply that we heard about the Cohens during the investigation of the Rosenbergs and allowed them to get away in 1950.

Page 53 states that when Colonel Abel was arrested, among the papers found in his studio the names of Morris and Long Cohen occurred as well as references to the Rosenbergs.

None of these names appeared among the papers of Abel.
Page 54 states that after the defection of Igor Gouzenko from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, he had brought with him. documents which named Allan Nun May, the British atomic scientist. Nun May was arrested, tried, and sentenced, and for four years a name scribbled on an envelope found in his home was ignored. The writers state this name was Klaus Fuchs.

This is not so. Fuchs' name and British address was found in the notebook of Israel Halperin, one of the subjects If the Gouzenko case and it was furnished to the British.
Harry Page 54 states that Fuchs told the police that Harry Gold was his contact.
$\|$ go id.
Fuchs did not know the name of Harry Gold. We identified

Page 54 states that when Abel was arrested in 1957, the evidence of his association with the Rosenbergs and the Cohens was found.
|| No evidence linking Abel to the Rosenberg was found.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen


Page 54 states that before the end of September, 1950, the Cohens were on their way to Australia.

No evidence has been uncovered indicating that. the Cohens went to Australia.

Page 55 states that in 1953, after spending something over two years in the Dominion, including at least one visit to Gisbourne in New Zealand, the Cohens left for Europe.

This is pure speculation. Cohen claimed that he was born in Gisbourne, New Zealand, which gives the writers the thought that he and his wife were in New Zealand.

Page 55 states that in 1953 the Cohens purchased traveler's checks in Vienna and within months cashed them in Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The Cohens traveled to Japan in 1955, not in 2953.
Page 58 states that Lonsdale arrived in England on March 3, 1955.

This is the date on which he left the $U_{0}$. $S$. by ship. He arrived in England on March 7 or March 8.

Page 76 discusses Lonsdale's trips to Europe and states that frequently met other Soviet agents on some of these journeys and passed information to them.


Paqe 114 states that Lonsdale was the chief Russian agent in Southern England and was the head of all agents working for Russia in London and all along the South coast.

This is pure speculation.
Paqe 114 states that Lonsdale was connected with Russian Naval Intelligence.
officer. This is not so. He is a Soviet military intelligence x

COMFPEATHAL -

## Memo Branigan to Sullivan

 Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale Morris Cohen; Lon Cohen

Page 124 abates that it ia poastiolo that Lonadala met Harry Houghton in Warsaw.

This is not so.
Page 128 states $\square$ sap Naval secrets in the back seat of Houghton's car in November, 1960.

No such information has been furnished


Page 154 states that at conferenceswith the Americans it was decided that the spies exposed in England would serve as a good propaganda answer to the U-2 incident.
No conferences were held with the prosecution in England on this case, to the Bureau's knowledge.
| fridge 159 states that a young scientist who had been friendly with Houghton and who had been sent to the U. S. a few months before the arrests was interviewed by the FBI and cleared of any complicity.

No such interview was held.
P Page 175 states that the Cohens were having regular meetings with the Rosenbergs, up to 1950, and that after the arrest of the Rosenbergs the FBI agents back tracked on their activities and the names of the Cozens began to occur.
$\|$ This is lie.
|caught, talked and talked."
This is not correct. Abel has been uncooperative ||since his arrest in June, 1957.
$\mid$ convicted Page 213 states that if Lon Cohen had not been to stand trial for her part in the Rosenberg conspiracy.

## U covering This is not correct. There is no treaty of extradition covering espionage.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale Morris Cohen; Lana Cohen


Page 221 states that the Cohens had an unused British passport which was one of a batch sent to a British colony, and should have been destroyed.

This is a complete garble of the facts. The Cohens did have such a passport and used it in 1954 as an identity document when they obtained their New Zealand passports.


Memorandurn Branigan to Sullivan Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE 65-66266

MORRIS COHEN:
LONA COHEN
100-406659

## DETAILS:

The book entit ed "The War Within" by Comer CTarke has been reviewed and following are some of the inacouracies:
page 7 The author states Lonsdale is a Lientenant Colonel in the Red Army.

We have no information to substantiate this statement.
page 32 The author states a communist spy serving a sentence for espionage told officials the background about Lonsdale. The author claims Lonsdale's parents separated when he was 12 and he was raised in a state school, served in the Army and had an assignment in China.

We have no knowledge of such information.
page 36 The author states Lona Cohen was of Jewish extraction.
Lona Cohen is not of the Jewish faith.
page 36 The author claims Lona Cohen at age 23 went to New York and obtained a job as a librarian.

Lona Cohen left home at age 14 and was never employed as a librarian.
pare 37 The author states Morris Cohen joined the socialist group at the University of Mississippi.

No such information was developed.
page 42 The author states that in 1941 Lona Cohen received a vital and highly trusted job as a courier between the Russian resident directors and their staffs and the spies in United States laboratories and Government offices.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE 65-66266

MORRIS COHEN;
lona conim
100-406659


This is pure fabrication.
page 43 The author states Klaus Fuchs in 1941 was drafted to work at Glasgow University.

Fuchs worked at Edinburgh University from 1936 to 1940 when he was interned. On his release in 1941, he returned to Edinburgh University.
page 45 The author says Lona Cohen had a dead letter box later discovered by the FBI, under the sill of a store window on Park Avenue.

This is pure fantasy.
page 45 The author identifies Harry Gold as "an old American communist of long standing."

Gold never belonged to the Communist Party.
page 47-48 The author tells of courier trips by Lona Cohen to Canada during the war carrying information from Colonel Pavel Sokoloff of the Soviet Consulate in New York to Colonel Zabatin in Canada.

This is not correct. The author is evidently referring to Pavel Mikhailov who was Soviet Vice Consul in New York.
page 50 The author says Morris Cohen was a courier for communist scientists at Columbia University.

This is fiction.
page 50 The author states that the name and American address of Klaus Fuchs were found in a notebook by Irael Halperin, named by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk who defected in Canada, as being involved in espionage in Canada.


Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE 65-66266

MORRIS COHEN:
LUNA COHEN


100-406659
b7D
Referral/Consult

This is not correct. Fuchs name and British address were in Halperin's notebook.
page 51 The author claims that Fuchs came to the United States in 1946 and asked fellow scientists about the duties of a communist scientist which was reported to the FBI. Then the FBI watched Fuchs and reported $\square$ that Fuchs had been seen meeting Soviet agents.

This is a complete fabrication. We identified Fuchs from
page 52 The author claims the FBI followed the Cohen after the arrest of the Rosenbergs. The author claims the FBI found out that the Cohen were friends of the Rosenbergs.

This is false.
page 53 The author states Lon Cohen was co-director of "Save the Rosenbergs" campaign.

This is false.
pages 54-55 The author tells of Lonsdale ${ }^{2}$ s training in Vinnitsa which is allegedly the town in Russia which is set up like an American town.

We have received reports of the existence of this town, however, it has never been proven.
page $55 \quad$ The claim is made that an FBI source in the United States stated Lonsdale was trained in this town.

This is"a lie.
page 61 Contains a Fanciful description of Lonsdale meeting the Cohens in Tokyo in 1954 on their way to Canada:

This has no basis in fact.

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Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE 65-66266

MORRIS COMEN;
LONA COHEN 100-406659

page 102 The author states he recalls standing a few feet from the Cohens at a bar in Fleet Street.

This is undoubtedly the result of a vivid imagination.
page 103 States that Colonel Abel first met Reino Hayhanen at a theater in Flushing, Holland.

This shows the author's complete unfamiliarity with the basic facts in the Abel case. This meeting occurred in a theater in Flushing, New York, not Holland.
page 105 The author states Hayhanen was flown back to the United States after the arrest of Abel in June, 1957.

Hayhanen was flown back in May, 1957, before the arrest.
page 106 The author states the FBI shadowed the Cohens for months while investigating the Rosenbergs.

This is a complete lie.
page 106 The author states as follows: "In fact it (FBI) noticed the Cohens meet Abel and he was watched but his cover was so good it was decided he had no espionage significance. The Cohens seemed to lead nowhere ... and ... went to Canada. In this case it was the American $F B I$ which had slipped up and badly. Abel was to be allowed to carry out his work."

This is an outright lie.
page 109 Contains the statement that Abel had a horde of 357,000 pounds $(\$ 1,000,000)$ which has been dug up.

This is based on erroneous news stories which were circulated at the time of Abel's trial and was proven to be false. Abel had no such amount in buried treasure.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE 65-66266

MORRIS COHEN;
 lona coilin 100-406659
page 144 The author claims $\square$ identified the Krogers as the Cohens before the arrest by comparing photographs of Krogers and the Cohens and that the FBI confirmed this fact.

This is completely false. It was only after the arrest when the fingerprints of the Krogers were compared with the fingerprints of the Cohens which we had furnished to the British earlier that an identification was made. $\int(x)$
page 149 The author states that a locket found in the shop of Cohens contained a microdot which was a newspaper article concerning the Abel case.

Again this is wrong. A locket was found, however, it contained photographs and no microdots.

Bufiles negative on Clarke.


## 

FROM
subject:

DURPOSE

Mr. Evans $\{又$
Date: $6 / 19 / 61$

"A TWO-DOLLAR BET MEANS MURDER" WRITTEN BY ERED J. COOK

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To review the book entitled "A Two-Dollax Bet Means Murder" written by Fred J. Cook, hack writer for the periodical known as "The Nation", in which he has previously attacked the Director and the $F B I_{\text {, for }}$ any information of investigative interest to the Bureau.

DETAILS
In his book the writer rehashes and adds slightly to material previously written by him that appeared in "The Nation" October 22, 1960, entitled "Gambling, Inco", Cook points out what he considers the general apathy of the American public toward gambling as evidencec by the relative ease with which this form of "vice" has become an estimated 46.5 billion dollar annual business in the $U$. S.

He cites inquiries made by the Massachusetts Crime Commission in 1957, the Nev York State Commission of Investigations with their 100 handbook raids in October, 1959, and lauds the efforts of Milton R. Wessel's Speciel Group on Organized Crime in their efforts to identify and expose the extent of hoodlum control of gambling in the $U$. $S$ 。

In a rather disjointed manner, Cook endeavors to point out that in the final analysis a $\$ 2$ bet eventually finds its way through a labyrinth of interrelated sports wire services, and layofi stations, into the pockets of persons like the Meyer Lanskys, Fred Benders and Frank Ericksons of national criminal notoriety whom he claims have successfully operated through police and political corruption as well as fear of threatened character assassination, and physical reprisal againsit those who would attempt to encroach on their domain over the weak and addicted victims of gambling. Cook attacks the Director and the FBI toward the end of the book by commenting on what he believes to be an astigmatic view, present even today, by the FBI toward the alleged important rackets and criminal overlords of national importance.

1- Pir. Deloach
1 - Mr. Smith (Central Research) 5 Sant 128 dUN 271961 \& JUN 261961


Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "A TWO-DOLLIR BET MEANS MURDER".
WRITTEN BY IPED J. COOK
Cook aiso attacks the Directoris position on a crime commission implying that the position taken by Mr. Hoover is incorrect and that in ordel to successfully combat the powerful criminal overlords in the $U .\{$., such a commission would be a necessity.

ACTION
Cook's feelings, as reflected in previous writings, are well known. His book contains no information of inestigative interest to the Criminal Inteliigence Program of the Bureau.



DIRECTOR, FBI (32-60835)
"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRHTICAL HIGTORY"
BY FUFT CFASER
BONK REVIEWS
The captioned book has been published by Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho; the price is $\$ 5.50$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Rection.

AMB:maj $\ldots$
Book reced 7-25-61. Siec he greed is Bureandilivary
after served purpose. Ans (10)

Note: SA C. J. Vizas, Espionage Section, desires a copy of book for reference purposes; after perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library. The following sources were checked as to availability of book with negative results: Bureau Library, Kann's, Hecht's, Sidney Kramer, Park Book Shop, Brentano's.
Tolson
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad $\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
Evans
Malone Rosen Sullivan
Tavel
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Trotter $\qquad$

Ingram
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56 JUL 131196


You should discreetly obtain the following items and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section:

1. Two coples of the July, 1301, issue of the church magazine "The Episcopalian" which is published monthly by the Church Magazine Advisory Board, The Episcopal Church, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York 10, New York
2. One copy of the book "The Grand Tactican: Ehrushchev"s Rise Puéd $1 / 5 / 6$ to Lower by Lazar Histrak, published in April, 1361, by Bu Silinany New York 3, New York; price $\$ 3$ a copy
3. One copy of "Cuba Vs. the C.I.A. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ (handy pocket reference) Cectin-27-6i by Robert E. Light and Carl Karzani, available from toud to bapich Marzani \& Munsell, 100 west Twenty-third Street, Now York 11, New York, for $\$ 1.09$

## AMB:maj man <br> (10)

NOTE: Items 1 and 2 are requested by Assistant Director W. Cullivan; item 3 is requested by SA S. J. Papich, Liaison Section. The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the city were contacted in an effort to obtain the above items with negative results.




With the compliments of the publishers

from THE INNER SANCTUM of SIMON AND SCHUSTER publishers 630 Fifth avenue rockefeller center, new york 20

R. W. Smith


The Book Reviews Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for_books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation
Establishment of this. Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the newfunction with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

## Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card Index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days. Final decision for the purchase of books' rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.
(6)

1-Mr. Sullivan
REC- 7

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1-Section Tickler
1-Mr. Brennan


Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION

## Reviews Conducted

During the period February 4, 1961 - July 14, 1961, a total of 28 books was received and coordinated by Central Research Section. Twenty books were reviewed, four were not reviewed, and four were obtained for reference purposes. Of the twenty books reviewed during pertinent period, seven were reviewed by Central Research Section.

## Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value
The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

## Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For your information.



TO

> Director, FBI $(62-46855)$ DATE: $7 / 20 / 61$
> Attention: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
mp $\beta$ mom
"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY" BY KURT GLASER BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/10/61.
Under separate cover one copy of captioned book is being forwarded to the Bureau.

This book was obtained in such a manner that the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, is not aware the book was purchased for the FBI.

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& 62-46855-135 \\
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& 100-25688-1 / 37
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H. L. EdwardSh $V$

DATE: July ${ }^{\text {ic k }}$,
1961

BOOK REVIEW
DRUG ADDICTION: CRIME OR DISEASE?
INTERIM AND AEINAL REPORTS OF
POINT COMMITTEE OF THE
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) AND THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) ON
NARCOTICS ADDICTION'

## DETAILS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Indiana University Press. ABA and AMA jointly conducted a study of drug addiction and, in particular, the question as to whether it should be regarded as a crime or as a disease. This book publishes the results. Only reference to FBI is neutral and minor and concerns arrest data; no mention of the Director. Study was financed by the Russell Sage Foundation which "is dedicated to the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States."

PROBLEM AND CONTROVERSY: "On the question of how to deal with drug addiction there are two opposing schools of thought. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and its supporters regard addiction to narcotic drugs as an activity that is properly subject to police control. With the growth of addiction in the United States since World War II, increasingly severe penalties have been incorporated into both Federal and state laws, and the distinction between the peddler of drugs and the user of them has grown smaller and smaller. The advocates of this punitive approach argue that crimes committed by addicts are a direct result of the drug; they also contend that most addicts were criminals before they became addicted.

Critics of this view regard addiction as a disease, or something akin to it, for which punishment is inappropriate. They argue that many addicts become criminals in order to get money to buy drugs, since there is no way in which they can obtain them legally and the cost of illegal procurement is high. This state of affairs, they contend, encourages the spread of addiction among criminals and juvenile delinquents who have easy access to drug peddlers. From this point of view, drug addiction is primarily a problem for the physician rather than for the policeman, and it should \#pt be necessary for anyone to violate the criminal law
 1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section



Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

This sets the stage. The introduction states as one reason for publishing the book that an attack upon the report was published in 1959 by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. "The sale of this pamphlet was discontinued after an attack upon the Supreme Court which it contained was given unfavorable newspaper publicity, but by this time the document had already been widely circulated to libraries and law enforcement officials throughout the country. In the meantime, the target of the attack, though it was given some publicity, has become almost unavailable. In view of the discussion and controversy which the Joint Committee's work aroused, it was felt that the reports along with supporting documents should be given circulation equivalent to that enjoyed by the attacks upon them. It is hoped that this book will accomplish that purpose."

Main part of book consists of two reports: One by Judge Morris Ploscowe entitled "Some Basic Problems in Drug Addiction and Suggestions for Research" and one by Rufus King entitled "An Appraisal of International, British and Selected European Narcotic Drug Laws, Regulations and Policies."

Ploscowe surveys the present state of knowledge in this field. He questions the efficacy of our present prohibitory approach and points out that Congressional committees support this approach and seem oblivious to doubts about it despite the failure forty years of attempting to enforce prohibitory laws. He says severe penalties including incarceration have failed to control the problem. Regarding stringent law enforcement, he says, "These predilections for stringent law enforcement and severer penalties as answers to the problems of drug addiction reflect the philosophy and the teachings of the Bureau of Narcotics. For years the Bureau has supported the doctrine that if penalties for narcotic drug violations were severe enough and if they could be enforced strictly enough, drug addiction and the drug traffic would largely disappear from the American scene. Stringent law enforcement has its place in any system of controling narcotic drugs. However, it is by no means the complete answer to American problems of drug addiction. In the first place it is doubtful whether drug addicts can be deterred from using drugs by threats of jail or prison sentences."

Of law enforcement, Ploscowe says, "Moreover, even if it were (theoretically) possible to eliminate the drug traffic through strict and uniform enforcement of narcotic laws, this objective is practically unrealizable. In the first place, inefficiency in law enforcement is endemic in this country. The causes are many and varied. Among such causes are inadequate recruiting and training

Memorandum to Mr . Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.
of police officials, lack of specialized expert direction of police departments, political selection of police chiefs and district attorneys, part time and amateur administration in district attorney's offices and courts, political selection of judges, lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies, lack of State supervision of local law enforcement, inadequacies in the law of arrest, search and seizure, and other branches of procedural law, etc." He concludes that stringent law enforcement and severe penalties are not easy answers and that we must "lookelsewhere for a rational drug control program." His report discusses the definition, extent, nature, and effects of drug addiction.

Ploscowe cites the close relationship between drug addiction and crime and says that for most addicts predatory crime is a necessary way of life. He cites studies to show that the addict's criminality is a necessary consequency of his addiction and says that Anslinger (Federal Bureau of Narcotics) has always taken the position that the addict was usually a criminal first before becoming an addict. His point is that law enforcement claims the problem could be reduced materially by incarcerating the addicts whereas he claims that this will not work. He says, "Since opiate drugs do not act as a stimulant for the commission of violent crime, should not confirmed addicts have a means of obtaining such drugs legally, so that they will not have to engage in crime in order to raise the money necessary for their needs? This basic question goes to the heart of our present policy in dealing with drug addiction."

Thenfollows an analysis of various proposals for establishing clinics for treating addicts including dispensing legally the drugs they must have. In all fairness, it must be noted that ploscowe says, "The author of this report tends to agree with the Council's recommendation that we should go slow in establishing narcotics clinics. He would like to see the various problems involved in the establishment of clinics carefully tested in a research setting. Clinics cannot be established on the basis of broad general principles alone." He concludes by pleading for research in both the medical and legal aspects of the question.

COMPARISON OF UNITED STATES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES. Rufus King analyses the problem as it exists abroad. Regarding England, he says there is a disparity of views as to the situation there. "The Federal Bureau of Narcotics insists that the English have an illicit drug traffic of the same magnitude and viciousness as our own, and that the enforcement policies of the two countries are identical." However, his view is "Giving full weight to such disparity of views, it is nonetheless stated here without hesitation

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.
that England (and the U. K. countries which follow her pattern) has no significant drug-addiction problem, no organized illicit trafficking, and no drug-law enforcement activities that could be regarded as comparable to those which preoccupy our own authorities.

The key to this difference appears to be that the British medical profession is in full and virtually unchallenged control of the distribution of drugs, and this includes distribution, by prescription or administration, to addicts when necessary. The police function is to aid and protect medical control, rather than to substitute for it." The conditions in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and Italy are also examined and described as not being as severe as the problem is in this country.

FINAL REPORT. The final report of the Joint Committee which comprises the last part of the book notes that there exists "Dissatisfaction within the legal and medical professions concerning current policies which tend to emphasize repression and prohibition to the exclusion of other possible methods of dealing with addicts and the drug traffic." The committee acknowledges that although drug peddling is a very grave offense which they describe as "a vicious and predatory crime," there is a grave question as to "whether severe jail and present sentences are the most rational way of dealing with narcotic addicts." In summary, the views of the committee appear to be:

1. The drug peddler is a menace and should be subject to strict law enforcement and severe penalties.
2. The drug addict is neither corrected nor aided by a punitive law enforcement approach and incarceration does him no good except to temporarily get him off the drug after which he reverts to its use in most cases.
3. The crimes comitted by addicts are the result of his addiction and need for drugs and not, in most cases, a forerunner thereof.
4. Medical evidence indicates that the drug addict functions satisfactorily as a person while he is on the drug and his trouble arises when he is deprived of it.
5. The addict is more of a medical and psychological problem than he is a law enforcement problem.
6. Our present method of dealing with drug addicts has failed and should be examined critically with a view to reform.

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

The net result of this study is a plea for continued research on the various aspects of the problem. The final recommendation is that the ABA and the AMA set up permanent instrumentalities for carrying on this work.

## MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

For the American Bar Association:
Rufus King (Chairman), Washington, D. C.; Chairman, Section of Criminal Law, American Bar Association. King is well known to the Bureau. It was he who, with Downey Rice, former Bureau agent, was mixed up with Jean Pierre LaFitte in a scheme to explore and develop mineral deposits and diamond mines in Africa. Rice and King were law partners. King applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI in 1942 but was turned down. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with King for several years in connection with ABA activities, particularly with relation to the Criminal Law Section. In connection with these activities, he has also met with various Bureau officials. In a memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. Tolson, $5 / 2 / 58$, concerning the Criminal Law Section of the ABA, the name of Rufus King and several others associated with this section was mentioned. The Director noted that King and several of the others mentioned in the memorandum were certainly "dubious" friends of the FBI.

Honorable Edward S. Dimock, Judge, United States District Court for the Southern District of New. York. Judge Dimock was the subject of Departmental applicant investigation in February, 1951, which developed no derogatory information. In 1952 he presided at the trial of the "second string" communist leaders; was criticized by New York newspapers for allowing communist defendants to travel outside the district while awaiting trial; George Sokolosky raised the question as to why Dimock was appointed to preside instead of an experienced judge. In 1953, it was reported that a communist party (CP) member had indicated that

Abe Fortas, of Arnold, Fortas \& Porter, Washington, D. C.; Associate Editor, psychiatry; one time Assistant Secretary of the

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

Interior and Professor of Law at Yale University. Fortas was the subject of an internal security; Hatch Act investigation. The basis for the investigation was that his name appeared as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was also reported to have been on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. A 1942 report from the washington Field Office showed no communist tendencies on the part of Fortas nor any indication that he had ever advocated the overthrow of our Government. Informants considered him liberal in his views, but loyal to the United States and not dangerous to the internal security of this country. In September, 1942, Fortas was interviewed under oath. He denied membership of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the American Peace Mobilization or any organization which advocated overthrow of the Federal Government. Fortas admitted membership in the National Lawyers Guild but stated he did not believe it to be under communist influence. He said he had resigned from it approximately 2 years prior to the time of interview. (101-1605) He was one of the lawyers who defended Owen Lattimore (105-87196-5).

For the American Medical Association:
Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service; President, American Psychiatric Association. In 1950, Dr. Felix was the subject of Bureau investigation, loyalty of Government employees. Washington Field Office investigation showed no unfavorable information. Felix was submitted as a contact by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter in December, 1958. He is known personally to Inspector A. K. Bowles. It was stated, "He is a personal friend of Inspector A. K. Bowles. Bowles is in contact with Dr. Felix frequently and knows him well enough to contact him in connection with Bureau business if the need arises."


$\square$ Dr. Felix's degree of association $\square$ was not known. As Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Felix was one of the country's foremost health experts.

Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; Professor of Medicine at University of Pennsylvania. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.
C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, American Medical Association. Bureau files contain no record on Stetler.

## Director of Studies for the Joint Committee

Judge Morris Ploscowe, editor of "Organized Crime and Law Enforcement," author of "Crime and the Criminal Law," "Sex and the Law," "The Truth about Divorce," and "Manual for Prosecuting Attorneys." Ploscowe was born at Minsk, Russia, on January 25, 1904. He became a naturalized American citizen through the naturalization of his father at Brooklyn, New York, in 1912. Ploscowe attended New York University from 1921 to 1923 and Harvard University from 1923 to 1925. He received an A.B. degree from the latter in 1925. He received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1928. He has also attended schools of criminology in Paris, France; Berlin, Germany; Vienna, Austria; and Rome, Italy. He once applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI but was turned down.

During October, 1952, while addressing a national meeting of correctional groups, Ploscowe, then Executive Secretary of the Commission on Organized Crime, made a statement that $90 \%$ of the police training in the United States was no good. In connection with this statement, the Bureau contacted Ploscowe by letter and by interview and found him to be cordial. ploscowe has been an advocate of a state police council to have supervisory jurisdiction over local police; for the Attorney General and the state to supersede the local investigators and prosecutors, and for a Federal agency to receive and circularize information about the criminal element. He was the author of the Kefauver committee report.

Alfred R. Lindesmith, an authority on social psychology, wrote the introduction to this book. He has been interested in narcotics problems for many years. Lindesmith once corresponded with one $\qquad$ subject of a closed Espionage-R investigation. In August, 1955, the subject of a closed Bureau internal security investigation stated in her application for immigration that she was destined to A. R. Lindesmith for a pleasure trip of six months.


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA\# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) $=6$
Page 25 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 26 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 86 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 89 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 134 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 136 ~ Referral/Consult;

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Honorable Harry Flood Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.
My dear Senator:

> Book The copy of Pace and Reason" by

Carleton Putnam was received on April 24, and I did want to wend you this personal note expressing may appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending it to

## me. <br> 

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding Retnapa or James E. Simpson. With respect to Public Affairs P) Fess, Defiles reflect that SA Kemper talked to a Jerry Blue in August, 1950, regardug a book on Washington, D. C. , in which Blue asked for pictures of thessureaiu. When asked what the book was about he was very vague. In vet of very questionable record of this organization, Mr. Telson noted, wee. shouldn't have anything to do with this orettide," to which the Director noted, "I agree H." Bufiles reflect we have had a very friend y andrcordial relationship with Senator Byrd.


Attachment hbb


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62-46855-137
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Because I believe this book to be of exceptional importance, I urge it upon your immediate attention. It is sent to you with the compliments of the North-South Council, James E. Simpson, Chairman, P. O. Box 5554, Friendship Station, Washington $16, \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{C}$. , out of funds contributed by people in both the North and the South.



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RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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# Mr. Rosin <br> BOOK REVIEW <br> "RACE AND REASON" BY <br> CARLETON PUTNAM 

date: July 24, 1961
C. L. magepan Book Reviews


The author, who stresses his northern background, presents his analysis of the viewpoints of the North and South with regard to the relationship between the white and Negro races.

The author, who leaves no doubt as to his own opposition to integration, indicates that the northern point of view is strongly influenced by what he terms modern equalitarian anthropology - a school which holds that all races are currently equal in their capacity for culture and that existing inequalities of status are due solely to inequalities of opportunity. He states that in the school desegregation cases the authorities cited by the Supreme Court "in its opinion, and which in a large measure appear to form the foundtimon of the court's decision, reflect a point of view rooted in modern equalitarian anthropology. His stated opinion is that two generations of Americans have been victimized by a pseudo-scientific hoax in this field, that this hoax is part of an equalitarian propaganda typical of the left-wing overdrift of our times, and that it will not stand an informed judicial test.

The author states:
Carte Ton PuTnanar O. O.
$\because:=$
is no basis in sound science for the assumption, promoted by various minority groups in recent decades, that all faces are biologically equal in their capacity to advance, or even to sustain, what is commonly called Western civilization. They most emphatically are not.
"The Negro race has various and valuable qualities. In those great attributes of the heart - sympathy and kindness and in a sense of humor - the average Negro, taken as an individual, is fully on a par with the average white. In certain skills the Negro ranks above the white. If I were lost in an African jungle, my life might depend on the talents of a Negro. In other qualities of mind and character, qualities specially involved in our Western civilization, the full-blooded Negro is congenipftally only partially adaptable."

1 - Book Review Control Desk
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& \text { Memorandum to Mr. Rosen } \\
& \text { RE: BOOK REVIEW }
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Putnam supports the view that school integration is social integration, and social integration means an ever increasing rate of interbreeding. He asserts that the interbreeding of two superior breeds may or may not produce an improvement in human beings but that crossing a superior breed with an inferior breed, which he considers the Negro race, can only pull the superior down. He states that all the evidence of history points to retrogression where white and black integrate.

Putnam contends that the Negro race is inferior in its culture, moral standards and intelligence. Putnam makes reference to a published report of 1958, summarizing the results of 40 years of intelligence tests involving whites and Negroes. It was found, according to the report, that Negroes regularly score below whites and he supports the conclusion reached in the survey that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. The author also, in further support of his contention that the Negro race is inferior, makes reference to the lack of progress on the part of the Negro race when left on its own as evidenced by the lack of progress in such places as Africa and Haiti.

The author expresses the belief that the Negro should be given every reasonable chance of achieving social and cultural adaptation through equal education in his own schools and by every community effort that does not involve pulling down the white race. He states it does not follow, however, that he believes the average Negro capable of achieving it within $i n y$ time limits that could have a practical bearing on the present racial controversy. He suggests that the best solution to the problem may be permanent voluntary segregation through pride in one's own race, Negroas wellas white. He supports the view that the Negro should be taught that he has customs, background, consciousness and fundamental characteristics of his own and that he must develop these or else cease to exist as an ethnical identity in America. Putnam denies that he preaches a doctrine of white supremacy in any sense of domination, exploitation or violence. He states that he advocates a doctrine of white leadership based on proved achievement. In reply to a request for a few points to stress in an effort to make northerners realize the situation in the South, the author says:

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The whole matter can really be put in a nutshell: a gullible, trusting nation has been misled by various minority groups with their own self-interest at stake into believing that Negroes have an inborn capacity for Western civilization equal to the white race. This has caused the North and the Supreme Court to feel morally justified in forcing the South to risk what amounts to social integration with the Negro. The facts are that the Negro does not have the aforesaid inborn capacity and that social integration with him invariably produces deterioration in any white civilization that tries it. Thus it is not the South which is committing a moral crime against the Negro in maintaining segregation, but the North which is committing a moral crime against the South in forcing integration.
"Let me also put the broader problem in a nutshell if I can: The minority groups in question have sown their seed in soil made fertile by the left-wing overdrift of our times. This overdrift has other manifestations. We see it in declining moral standards, in disrespect for distinction and authority, in juvenile delinquency, in the sordid content of literature and the drama, in the appeal of public leaders for votes instead of principles, in the ascendancy everywhere of quantity over quality, in a rising crime rate, in excessive government partiality to labor unions, in the careless workmanship and lack of discipline of the labor force, in the disappearance of the servant class and the resultant waste of higher energies upon domestic duties, in punitive taxation, in the appeasement of evil and lawlessness among men and nations, and in many other aspects of life.
"It is an overdrift which sources in one colossal error of fact. There is no such thing as equality in nature.
"As is plainly evident, there is no such thing as equality among men. (I acknowledge many men as superior to me, and I mean superior, not simply different.) To contradict this obvious fact is to set in motion a hornet's

Memorandum to Mr. Rose
RE: BOOK REVIEW
nest of evils and to corrupt humanity as a whole. In the United States both the effect of the overdrift and the influence of minorities have been accentuated by the cultural mixing which has taken place since the 1880 's, particularly in the urban Northeast and North, which are centers of cultural dissemination for the rest of the country, and in which the mass media have their roots.
"Against these things, because of the relative purity of its stocks and traditions, the South is a bulwark. To save the South from integration is to begin the saving of the United States from all the manifestations of equalitarianism and cultural deterioration $I$ have mentioned."

The FBI is mentioned in the book only once on page 99 and that indirectly with regard to the arrest of a man named Zborowski on a charge of perjury growing out of the FBI's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. His reference to Zborowski, whom he describes as a research associate in social anthropology at Harvard, is made in connection with a remark of the author that the Harvard faculty is not distinguished by the number of conservatives among its members. (Bureau file 65-58681 captioned|"Mark Zborowski, Espionage - R Perjury" indicates that Zborowski was indicted 4/18/58 for perjury as a result of Grand Jury testimony in the Jack Soble espionage investigation. He was tried and found guilty 11/20/58. On 11/10/59, the Court of Appeals ordered a retrial.)



## SYNOPSIS

Book publishes joint report of $A B A$ and AMA study. Takes position drug peddler is menace and deserves strict penalties, but addict is medical and psychological problem; not legal one; requires treatment, not punishment. Holds that addicts become criminal in order to get money to buy illegal drugs and recommends research looking towards supplying drugs and treatment legally to reduce crime and effect cures. Committee disagrees with Federal Bureau of Narcotics punitive approach to addicts; says efforts at enforcement have failed; most addicts revert to use of drugs after release from incarceration.

Only one innocuous mention of FBI re arrest data; no mention of Director.

Committee includes: (for ABA) Rufus King, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Criminal Law Section, ABA; Hon. Edward S. Dimock, Judge, U. S. District Court, Southern District, New York; Abe Forts, Attorney, Washington, D. C.: (for AMA) Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, AMA. Judge Morris ploscowe of Brooklyn, New York, was Director of Studies for Committee. Alfred R. Lindesmith, Psychologist, wrote introduction of book. Details of these persons set out in memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:
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None - informative.

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1 -Section tickler
SAC, New York
August 9, 1961
Director, FBI (62-46855)
BOOK BY JOSEPH B. स MATTHEWS PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER BOOK REVIEWS

According to the May, 1961, issue of "News \& Views" (a pamphlet published monthly by the National Laymen's Council of the Church League of America, 1407 Hi Y Avenue, Wheaton, Illinois, Edgar C. Bandy, editor) a book by J. Bi tathewcis to be published by the Eookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York.

You should discreetly determine the title of the referenced book and whether the book has been published. One copy of the book should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when available.

NOTE: Following sources checked with negative results concerning publication data re book: Kann's, Bureau Library, "Books in Print, " Bu Indices, "Publishers" Weekly." Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Book will be
© placed in Bureau Library 。
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1 - N. P. Callahan, 5515 Justice
1 - W. C. divan, 807 RB
1 - V. E. chi, 625 RB
1-B. M. Suttler, 4248 Justice
1 - Miss Butler, 624 RB
SAC, Washington Field

1. -Section tickler Original and copy
Yellow file copy

Director, FBI (62-46855)

# COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY: 

DOMESTIC AMD DEIGN POLICIES

11
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book is now available at The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 2452 39th street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C., for $\$ 7.50$ a copy (prepublication price until September).

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. An order form is enclosed for your convenience.

## Enclosure - 1

NOTE: SA V.E. Ruehl, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for reference purposes for NIS. The book will be retained temporarily in NIS.

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SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/9/61.
A telephone call to the Bookmailer, 209 East 34 th Street, NYC, on $8 / 22 / 61$, revealed that J. B. MATTHEWS is currently working on a small book. There is no firm date as yet for publication of this work and no title has been given to it. A Mr. MUNSON at the Bookmailer advised that if it is published it probably would not be ready for at least two months.


1-Miss Butler 1-Section tickler 2-Original \& copy 1 Yellow file copy August 31, 1961

SAC, NEW YORK
"THE SQCLA 5 EASTS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM"
BYMATVANGLAZER AUYHOR -
OBOOK REVIEWS


The captioned book was published recently by Farcourt, Brace and Company, Incorporated, 750 Third Avenue, New York I7, New York, for $\$ 5.50$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA R. W. Corman, Internal Security Section, has requested that the book be reviewed. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Several bookstores and the Bureau Library was checked with negative results as to availability of book.

This book is one in the Fund for the Republic series on "Communism in American Life."
Book Neid 10-2-61, Amp.

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# SAC, New York 

1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Mr. Suttler
1-A. M. Butler
1 -Section tickler
Director, FBI (62-46855)

##  BY HERBERTMPTGEKER OBOOK REVIEWS

Dare We Be Free? (The meaning of the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party) is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 East 16 Street, New York 3, New York, in the paperback edition for $\$ 1$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.


NOTE ON YELLOW:
SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes.
 After the book has served its purpose in CRS, it will be filed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library and Publications Files checked with negative results as to availability.
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то : DIRECTOR, F'BI (62-46855)


SUBJECT NCONIUNIST CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES BY PETER S. H PANG BOOK REVIEWS 1
date: $8 / 30 / 61$
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

ReBulet $8 / 22 / 61$, instructing WFO to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned books

On $8 / 29 / 61$, The Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc, telephonically advised SA CHARLES B. FINDLEY, Jr., that the captioned book has not been printed as yet and that it is expected to be published and available by October 15, 1961.

One copy of the captioned book was ordered by WFO, by United States Post Office money order, under the WFO confidential post office box, IRVING RUBIN, Post Office Box 3176, Columbia Heights Station, Washington 10, D. C.

When the book is received it will be forwarded to The Central Research Section.


"LOOK" MAGAZINE, 9-12-61
The September 12, 1961, issue of "Look" magazine (attached), pages 25-33, contains a condensation of retiring Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman's book entitled "Presidents in Danger." Following is a resume:

Baughman begins by telling of a would-be assassin's plan to dynamite President Kennedy's car on December 11, 1960. According to Baughman, the madman did not go through with his plot when he saw Mrs. Kennedy and her two children approach the car in which Kennedy was sitting. The Secret Service apprehended him a few days later. Baughman mentions some of the security measures, such as sealing manholes along the inaugural parade route, to protect the President from harm.

He then discusses the Secret Service task of safeguarding Eisenhower when he went to Korea in 1952 and goes into some detail: 0 about the measures taken to keep Eisenhower ts departure for this trip secret. Next he sets forth some of the precautions taken to guard President Eisenhower while he played golf. Also included is an account of Eisenhower's fainting spell in Afghanistan and the use of an oxygen tank by a Secret Service man, which action, Baughman claims, probably saved the President's life.

Baughman then discusses Secret Service coverage of President Truman when he took his morning walks. He also tells of President Truman's assignment to Secret Service Agents to check on Secretary of Defense' Forrestal's complaint that he was being followed by "foreign-looking men." The Secret Service men found that Forrestal actually was the victim of hallucinations and thus advised President Truman that Forrestal apparently was having a psychotic breakdown characterized by suicidal features. Baughman goes into considerable detail on the attempt on President Truman's life on 11-1-50 by two Puerto Rican nationalists. In this regard, he mentions the heroism of White House officer Leslie Coffelt who, as he was dying, shot and

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Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Condensation of U. E. Baughman's Book
killed one of the assailants. Baughman tells how Secret Service officer Stewart Stout acted heroically when he held to his station inside Blair House in the event the Puerto Ricans should get through the front door in their attempt to reach President Truman.

Baughman concludes by telling of the Secret Service Agent who inserted himself between President Truman and a barracuda off the Florida coast. The Secret Service Agent luckily was not attacked by the killer fish and later indicated he was glad the incident happened since it proved to be a test of his readiness to make a sacrifice of his life for the President of the United States.

An inset in this article tells of the incident of the smoking lectern at President Kennedy's inaugural. Baughman, who saw the smoke, noted that he thought of halting the inaugural and clearing the stands because of the danger of fire, but hesitated because of the possibility of panic. Fortunately, the smoking subsided and the emergency was over.

There was no mention of the FBI in the condensation of Baughman's book.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


The book is a bitter indictment of Communist China, with a supporting bill of particulars as to why Red China should not be admitted to the United Nations. The Director and FBI are not mentioned.

Admission a Mockery
Hunter cites Red China's many "crimes against humanity:" For example, chapters are devoted to "Slave Labor," "Martyred Religion," "Aggression, " "Outlaw Jurisprudence," "The Smashed Family System, " and "Brainwashing and Genocide." In one chapter, "The Red Crime Combine,". he says that the drug traffic is the main medium by which Red China supports its operations abroad. To substantiate this view, he quotes General Matthew H.
\Ridgway, Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger, and U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland Henry J. Taylor.

Hunter points out that the United Nations Charter defines its objectives as the furtherance of "fundamental human rights, " support for the "dignity and worth of the human person, " the guarantee of "equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." He rationalizes that "To fit Red China into those objectives would make a mockery of them."


NOT RECORDED
PM:bbb/maj (10)

1 -Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1 -Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1 -Mr. Baumgardner
1 -Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Maddox


## Memorandum

то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
FROM. SOU, SAC, WFO (62-8419)
Subject:

COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BUOY REVIEWS
date: $9 / 11 / 61$

ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Erode

ReWFOlet $8 / 30 / 61$.
WFU has received a receipt, dated $8 / 31 / 61$, from the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc for the order of one copy of the captioned book, which is to be mailed upon publication. This receipt will be maintained in WFO files.

This receipt was on the letterhead stationery of the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc and was signed by RICHARD A. HARDOCK, Circulation Manager. PETER S. H. TANG was listed as the Executive Director of this institute and the following were listed as Trustees:

FREDERICK C. BARGHOORN
Yale University
Yale University
ROBERT F. BYRNES
Indiana University
THEODORE HSI-EN CHEN
University of Southern California
STANLEY K. HORNBECK Washington, D. C.
STEFAN T. POSSONY ViE. Georgetown University

PETER S. H. TANG:
Georgetown University

Bureau
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## RICHARD L. WALKER

University of South Carolina
Yuan-Li wU
Marquette Univerisity
Advisors were listed as follows:
GEORGE E. TAYLOR
University of Washington
JOHN A. ARMSTRONG
University of Wisconsin
DAVID T. CATTELL
University of California, L. A.
FRANZ H. MICHAEL
University of Washington
WFO indices are negative regarding RICHARD A. HARDOCK.
WFO indices disclose that STANLEY K. HORNBECK is possibly identical with the case captioned "STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Miscellaneous (Information Concerning)" (WFO 62-6233) which contains Bulet $1 / 9 / 50$, instructing that Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, 2139 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C., should not be contacted by Special Agents of this Bureau in the future. It is to be noted that this individual had advised that he is personally acquainted with the Director. It is also to be noted that he was the Director of the Uffice of For Eastern Affairs; State Dept., when ALGER HISS was Deputy Director of that office.

WFO 62-8419

WFO indices were not searched regarding the above listed persons who are not listed in the Wash., D. C. area. The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.
date: September 19, 1961

subject:
R. W. Smith

A MANUAL FOR SURVIVAL, PUBLISHED 1961 BY THE CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA, EDGAR C. BUNDY GENERAL CHAIRMAN, OBOOK REVIEWS CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## SYNOPSIS:

Bundy is professional anticommunist. Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Bundy. This book another self-promotional scheme. Rehash of old public source material on communism exploited to develop theme: (1) greatest danger to country from communist sympathizers rather than hardcore members; (2) public exposure best remedy; (3) exposure is task of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy 's. Sales pitch climaxed by appeal for funds and subscriptions to Bundy's News and Views. FBI references generally commendatory though FBI called 'private detective arm" of Department of Justice and statement was made, in effect, that it was not the FBI but HCUA which should be given credit for discovering Alger Hiss Letter from Director to Wayne Murphy (formerly) of National Americanism -nmission, American Legion, 3-26-56, reprinted to stress confidential nature - SI files. Letter appeared in Legion paper "The Firing Line. "Attack on Supreme Court for legal hair-splitting included reference to such FBI cases as those of Ben Gold and Shirley Kremen. Errors include: (1) liberties in paraphrasing Director's statements to give seeming support of argument that primary danger to country is from communist sympathizers and non-members who do the work of the Party; (2) actual communist objectives confused with Party line by $\geqq$ citing primary objective of communism as cessation of nuclear testing; (3) obsolete term, "C. I. Rep., "used; (4) undefined epithets. used to describe persons and organizations suspected of communist connection or aid to cause; (5) unidentified American citizen described as having served as Soviet spy may be Arvid Werner Jacobson, jailed in Finland in $1930^{\prime}$ s. If so, account factually incorrect in ways which again emphasize incompetence of self-styled spokesmen on communis such as Bundy.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.
-.CBP:maj/bbb
1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Hanning
QGSEMr Mohr -Mr. Suttler I-Mr. Sullivan

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

## PURPOSE OF MEMO

The purpose of this memo is to furnish a review by Central Research Section of captioned book.

## PUBLISHER

The Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Edgar C. Bundy. Bundy is a professional anticommunist who, by writings, lecture tours, seminars, and other promotional schemes, is attempting to capitalize on the menace of communism. His previous book, Collectivism in the Churches, as well as his bulletin, News and Views, and other writings have relied heavily on outdated public source material and nebulous terms to convey the impression of current communist affiliation or infiltration on the part of individuals or groups whom he has singled out for attack. Chief among Bundy's targets is the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America with which he has a theological dispute.

## THE BOOK

A Manual For Survival professes to be a "Counter-Subversive Study Course" for use at the local level. It is arranged in the form of lessons with questions and recommended reading at the end of each chapter. Review reveals it to be another self-promotional scheme of Bundy and his group. Old public source materials on communism are exploited to develop the book's theme: (1) the greatest danger to this country is posed by communist sympathizers rather than hard-core members; (2) public exposure is the best remedy; (3) exposure is the job of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy's. In the last chapter, 'What You Can Do, " the sales pitch is brought to its peak with an appeal for financial contributions and subscriptions to Bundy's periodical News and Views. The book bears no data as to its price and it is not on sale at principal bookstores in this area.

## REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

Over forty references are made to the Director and the FBI. They are generally commendatory. On page 157, however, which concerned the work of the FBI and Congressional investigative committees, emphasizing the HCUA's function in exposing communism as contrasted with the FBI's limitations in the field, the FBI was referred to as the "private detective arm" of the Department of Justice. On page 162 it was stated, in effect, that it was not the FBI but the HCUA which should be credited with discovering Alger Hiss.

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An attempt was made to impress the reader with the inaccessibility to him of FBI file information (and thus to build up the importance of organizations like Bundy's) by reprinting, on page 160, a letter from the Director to Wayne Murphy dated 3-26-56 when the latter was Research Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. The letter pointed out that it is not within the prescribed authority of the FBI to issue clearance of any type to individuale or organizations, and stressed the confidential nature of our files. Permission was given in the letter to publish it in the American Legion publication, "The Firing Line, " and it was so published in the April 15, 1956 issue, thus passing into the public domain. Attempt was made to discredit Central Intelligence Agency as a possible source, or so it appeared, with the statement on page 44 of the book that Inspector General Lyman Kirkpatrick of that Agency "does not know very much about communism." The reason given was a statement by Kirkpatrick in April, 1961, to the effect that poverty and intolerable social conditions breed communism, which, according to the book, is a fallacy.

Chapter VI is devoted to an attack against the Supreme Court for allegedly aiding the communist cause with legal hair-splitting. On page 71 it was stated with reference to the Ben Gold case: "The Supreme Court had little trouble finding a microscopic flaw in the otherwise carefully prepared case. While Gold was on trial, the FBI innocently contacted three jurors seeking some information on an entirely unrelated case. The FBI did not know that the three interviewed people were jurors. The Supreme Court deemed this an 'unwarranted intrusion into the privacy of the jury' and by a four to three majority ordered a new trial. The government threw up its hands in helpless disgust and announced it was dropping further prosecution." On page 74, the case of Shirley Kremen, accused of harboring communist fugitives (Thompson and Steinberg) was cited to show the lengths to which the Supreme Court would go in challenging the admissibility of evidence seized by FBI.

LIBERTIES TAKEN IN PARAPHRASING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENTS
On April 22, 1954, the Director addressed the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C. Included in his remarks was this statement, as shown in the transcript of his address, page 2, paragraph 4:
"The pseudo liberal can be more destructive than the known Communist because of the esteem which his cloak of respectability invites."

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter ${ }^{\text {t }}$

On page 138 of A Manual for Survival this statement is distorted in such manner as to imply a possible lack of concern about known communists on the part of the FBI. The book's paraphrase follows;

> "J. Edgar Hoover in Addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution in their 1954 national convention in Washington, D. C. stated emphatically that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party as we are. With the self-styled pseudo-liberals. "

On page 132 of the book the Director is alleged to have taken the position that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party, who don't even carry cards anymore, but that we are concerned with the fact that for every actual member of the Communist Party, there are ten others outside the party ready and able and willing to do the Party's work. Again the implication of a possible lack of concern with reference to the Party. An actual statement of the Director on this matter was made before HCUA on 3/26/47. The transcript, page 5, bottom of page, contains his words:
'What is important is the claim of the Communist themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the Party's work. Herein lies the greatest menace of Communism. For these are the people who infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life. So rather than the size of the Communist Party the way to weigh its true importance is by testing its influence, its ability to infiltrate."

Other references to the Director and FBI were made chiefly in connection with the use of old public source material relating to communist infiltration of broad phases of American life.

OTHER ERRORS AND WEAKNESSES
Confusion On Communist Objectives
On page 183 the book sets forth alleged communist objectives at the present time. The primary objective was listed as general and universal disarmament beginning with nuclear disarmament and "cessation of all nuclear testing. " This is an obvious confusion of the Party line with actual communist objectives.

## Use of Obsolete Term

On page 182 of the book the phrase "C. I. Rep. "is used as though it were up-to-date terminology applicable to persons currently responsible for the passing

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"
of orders and instructions from Moscow to Communist Parties abroad. The term "C. I. Rep. " no longer was accurate after the dissolving, in 1943, of the Communist International to which its initial letters referred.

## Use of Nebulous Phrases

On page 180, the reader is warned not to call a person a communist because of the danger of a libel suit. Elsewhere in the book, however, the reader encounters other phrases whose use presumably recommends them as fitting epithets. These include especially the word "radical," for example, radicals, a radical organization radical religious leaders, radical theologians; as well as "left-wing, " for example, left-wingers, left-wing press, and another combination known as "radical leftwing." Also used as epithets are the words: liberals, self-styled liberals, religious vigilantes, Social Gospelers, modernists, and even "modernist-radicalsocialist theologians. "

## Spy Story

On page 151 there appears an account of Soviet espionage activities by an unnamed American in an unspecified country in Europe. Dr. J. B. Matthews, while on the Dies Committee, was said to have interviewed this young American whose story has never been published. After consultation in Espionage Section and check of pertinent references, the individual has been tentatively identified as Arvid Weme Jacobson, who was jailed in Finland from 1933 to 1936 for Soviet espionage activities and whose background closely resembles that of the person described. (617219)

If the individual mentioned in the book is, in fact, Jacobson, the book contains these additional errors of fact: (1) versions of Jacobson's "story" have previously appeared in print, for example, in the book Witness by Whittaker Chambers; and (2) Jacobson admitted to FBI that he was a Communist Party member. The first fact would indicate lack of acquaintance with the published literature on espionage and communism; the second goes to prove all over again the incompetence of persons such as Bundy to make statements relative to an individual's Communist Party adherence. In the connection used in this book, such a mistake would be particularly pertinent, for the reference was intended to prove the potential of non-Party members for espionage recruitment.

## Slanted Bibliography

In the last chapter a list of 12 books is set out, selected by the Church League of America as being 'basic to any understanding of the nature of communism." Bundy's book Collectivism in the Churches appears in this selected list while the Director's book "Masters of Deceit" is relegated to the general bibliography.

GAC, New Orleans
$2-$ Original and copy
Yellow file copy
Mr. Belmont
\%Mr.Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
September 27, 1901
1 -Mr. Sutler
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 - Section tickler
${ }_{1}^{1}$ - A. M. Butler
THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WAGER

BOOK REVERS
$x, s$.


Captioned book is available through The Conservative society of America, P. O. Box 4854, New Orleans 18, Louisiana, for \$2.00 a copy:

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

An order blank is enclosed for your convenience.

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Enclosure - 1

NOTE: Book requested by SA C.D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library. Indices and Bureau Library negative re availability.

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Evans
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date: September 22, 1961 $\qquad$
Tavel $\qquad$
bra. subject:
"MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR" BY KENNETH NEAL WALTZ
PUBLISHED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

## SYNOPSIS:



## Book Reviews



Waltz, an associate professor of political science at Swarthmore College $e_{4}$ graduated from Oberlin College in 1948 and took his M. A. and Pho. degrees at Columbia University. He was on active duty in the U.S. Army for approximately a two year period 1944-1946. He was on leave and studied in England during the school year 1959-1960.

His captioned book is a treatise based on philosophical principles rather than political aspects in an examination of the reasons for war. The inquiry follows three principal themes or "images" of international relations: 1. man is the cause of war; perfect human nature and eliminate war 2. men form states; the reformation of states will bring universal peace 3. there is a constant possibility of war in a world in which there are two or more states each seeking to promote a set of interests and having no agency above them upon which they can rely for protection. "World government is the remedy, for world war." The book represents the author's dissertation for a doctorate in political science.

## RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.


1 -Mr. Sullivan
1-105-84836 (Waltz)
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Branigan
1-Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Gray



Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Man, the State, and War"

## DETAILS:

This memorandum presents a review of the book "IVan, the State, and War" which was referred to the Central Research Section by letter from the Philadelphia Office 9/8/61。

## AUTHOR

Kenneth Neal Waltz is currently an Associate Professor of Political Science at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. He received a B.A. degree from Oberlin College in 1948, an M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1950, and a Ph. D. from the same institution in 1954. He was inducted into the U.S. Army 4/13/44 and honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant October 25, 1946, after foreign service in the Pacific Theatre. He was granted leave of absence during the 1959-60 school year for the purpose of study and research in England.

"MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR"
The foreword has been written by Professor William T. R. Fox, Institute of War and Peace studies at Columbia University, New York. Fox indicates that Waltz' book is the second of the Topical Studies in International Relations to be published, and advises these studies are financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to Columbia University.

Waltz writes in a very studied and elaborate style, ponderous in examples and comparisons.iThe book is an attempt to discover what the major philosophic writers, both classic and modern, have to teach us about the causes of war and means to peace.:.

## * Soviet Committee of State Security

Memorandum Smith cotullivan Re: "Man, the State, and War"
"Man, the State, and War" consists of a study of three major images of international politics: war as a consequence of the nature and behavior of man, as an outcome of the internal organization of states, and as a product of international anarchy.

The first image may be generally summarized by saying the evilness of men, or their improper behavior, leads to war; individual goodness, if it could be universalized, would mean peace. "Man loves as well as hates, savors as well as lusts, makes peace as well as war." War stems from misunderstandings, the evil quality of rulers, or lack of proper education.

The second image admits that there are "bad" states but hastens to add that democracies and liberal states have also initiated war. Environments sometimes force nations to choose highly competitive or even war-like behavior if they wish to survive and to protect the values their social systems represent. Waltz finds it easy to refute the charges that capitalism is the cause of war or that socialists will not support war.

The third image is labeled by Waltz as "International Anarchy." The requirements of state action are imposed by the circumstances in which all states exist. Each state pursues its own interests, however defined, in ways it judges best. Force is a means of achieving the external ends of states because there exists no consistent, reliable process of reconciling the conflicts of interest that inevitably arise. The third image describes the framework of "World Government" and shows how this international system would constrain the behavior of states.


Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is eighth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to survey communist influence in American life. The book is both a history and analysis of membership of the Communist Party from its beginnings to the mid-1950's. Author takes "sociological" approach to examine various elements from which Party expended recruiting efforts and the response of the groups to these efforts. He concludes that while Party efforts were successful at some times and among some groups, over-all, communism in America was a failure. References to Director and FBI are not derogatory, but mainly are quoted membership statistics taken from public records. Author Nathan Glazer not investigated by Bureau, but several references noted in Bufiles. In February, 1960, one Nathan Glazer and three others wrote letter to editor of New York Times urging clemency for Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.



(7.)

1-Mr. Belmont
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1- Miss Butler
1- Mr. Howe
1 - Section tickler



CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review The Social Basis of American Communism By Nathan Glazer

## DETAILS:

Book Sponsored by Fund for the Republic
The Social Basis of American Communism, by Nathan Glazer, published in August, 1961, by Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

This book is the eighth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. The project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-391697-651)

## A Study of Party Membership

The book is both a history and an analysis of the membership of the Communist Party up to the mid-1950's. This "special study of the membership," as the author states in his introduction, aids in understanding communism in America because membership, and its "social composition," is a most important aim of any Communist Party. He says that, according to communist theory, the two main targets of Communist Party efforts to recruit should be the most exploited and most repressed workers. In the United States, the industrial workers and the Negroes. However, in American reality, these groups did not prove to be most responsive.

Author's Approach
The author takes a "sociological" approach to examine each of the various groups of people from which he says the Party obtained its greatest response. Devoting a chapter to each group, they are: (1) the elements, mainly in the Socialist Party of World War I, from which the first members of the Communist Party were drawn; (2) the immigrant workers who made up the greater part of the Party during the twenties; (3) the native-born workers and the workers in trade unions; (4) the middle-class and professional groups increasingly prominent in the late thirties and forties; and (5) the Negroes whose recruitment became intense after World War II.

# Memorandum Smith to Sullivan 

Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review The Social Basis of American Communism By Nathan Glazer

The author sets forth a flood of statistics, including 42 pages of notes, comments, and sources, on Party membership for the various ethnic and social groups to show the Party's successes and failures to influence these groups.

Author's Conclusions
While pointing out partial success by the Party during various periods, the author concludes that, "over-all, communism in America was a failure." His reasons are that in America, even the most oppressed and most miserable could see that the normal processes of American democracy could give them more than the communists ever could. Self-interest, which according to the communists' own theory should be the spur that brings the masses to them, operated here to drive them away. And so the communists had to resort to the special quirks of history that made some groups, at some times, open to them; they operated in these openings with their mixture of organizational skill and moral blindness, and achieved some successes. But in the end, these strains and twists in American democracy were insufficient to give them lasting success.

Mention of the Director and the FBI
The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times in the book, though not critically or derogatorily. In the introduction (p. 12), the author states the perfect material for this study could only be found in the possession of the FBI or the CP, USA. The Director is mentioned (p. 179), and the FBI (pp. 93, 116), but in each case, these are FBI estimates of Party membership which the author has extracted from Congressional reports or the book, Report on the American Communist, by Ernst and Loth.

The Author
According to book jacket, Nathan Glazer $\square$ graduated from City College in 1944, and received his A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania the same year. He has taught at the University of California in Berkeley, Bennington College, Smith College, and Columbia University. He is the author and coauthor of several books and contributes regularly to a number of magazines.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism By Nathan Glazer

Bufiles reveal that no investigation has been made on author; however, there are several references to him. (1) He is the author of "A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" which appeared in The New Leader, July 2, 1956 (65-58236-A). (2) During April and May, 1959, the name Nathan Glazer, Bennington College, appeared on a list of subscribers to the Peking Review, a strongly procommunist English language publication printed in Peking, China (100-394984-6317). (3) One Nathan Glazer and three other individuals wrote $a$ letter to the editor of the New York Times, February. 16, 1960, urging an act of clemency to free Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass (101-2483-A).

Clinton L. Rossiter
Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

Bufiles indicate that
$\qquad$
Sullivan Tavel Trotter

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL".

INTRODUCTION: Captioned book published by Charles C. Thomas, 1961. Editor is Captain Glen D. King of Dallas, Texas, Police Department, graduate of 65 th Session, FBI National Academy. Contributors, all from Dallas Police Department, are Captain C. D. Talbert, Lt. D. A. Byrd (63rd Session, FBI NA), Lt. L. W. Rucker, Lt. W. F. Dyson, Lt. T.D. Cain, and Lt. E. L. Cunningham. Book contains forward by Chief J. E. Curry of Dallas (48th Session, FBI NA). National Academy graduates are all in good standing and we have no derogatory information on any of the others. Book contains no reference to FBI.

SYNOPSIS: Subject matter appears sound and practical. Book is well written; will be very useful. Point of view is that of the intermediate or low-level supervisor; deals with problems of Sergeant and other first-line supervisors. Text contains nothing questionable. A few statements seem somewhat questionable scientifically, but they concern minor supporting data, not major principle. Chapter on performance rating is not thorough, leaves many questions unanswered.

CONCLUSION: Book is an excellent contribution to police literature. Its good points far outweigh its shortcomings. We should have several copies available for use by our staff, National Academy class members, and for loan to police instructors in field offices who lecture on supervision at command-type schools. Separate memorandum prepared.

## RECOMMENDATION:

 167 OCT 17 1964
(62-46855)


1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section


Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

## DETAILS

"First-Line Supervisor's Manual" prepared as a joint effort by officers of intermediate rank of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department and edited by Captain Glen D. King, a graduate of the 65th Session, FBI National Academy, is an excellent, very practical and extremely useful work. It represents a significant contribution to police literature and will undoubtedly be widely read in police circles. If the principles set forth are followed, it should make signal contribution to the improvement of supervision in law enforcement. The book is well written, very readable, and sets out sound principles. Nothing objectionable was found in the text.

There are a few statements which could be questioned from a strictly scientific point of view but they concern data used to illustrate points and have no effect upon the validity of any supervisory principles. For example, on page 72 Lieutenant W. F. Dyson says "Careful studies have revealed no relation between behavior and any such physical characteristics." This appears in a section of the book in which the author warns against charlatanism in psychology, particularly referring to the pseudoscience of phrenology. The conclusion would be challenged by some inasmuch as certain psychologists and anthropologists have discovered a greater than chance incidence of correlation between certain personality traits and certain physical types. It is not safe to state flatly that there is no relation although the significance of the relationship remains unknown.

Again, on page 103 Cunningham and King write, "When measured alone, sight is 87 per cent effective as an avenue of learning, with hearing 7 per cent, and the other senses splitting the remaining 6 per cent." They make this statement in connection with an admonition to the instructor to appeal to more than one sense of the student. This is sound pedagogy, but their statistics are highly suspect. psychological studies have shown that some people learn better through the sense of sight while others are oriented toward the sense of hearing thus the 87 per cent, etc., are meaningless figures. The fact remains, however, that the principle involved is undeniably correct.

A degree of carelessness in publication is apparent in this book as it is unfortunately in so many of the Thomas books. For example, a few typographical errors were noted and one entire paragraph is repeated on page 127.

Memorandum to Mr. Bohr Re: BOOK REVIEW "FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

The chapter on performance rating written by Cunningham and King leaves quite a bit to be desired. It raises many questions; answers few. What they say is sound but it does not se fan enough. It fails to examine critically and in detail the various types of rating systems in use. Its value is thus limited and it represents more of a general survey than a real useful analysis.

Despite the few criticisms, the book is undoubtedly of value and we should have several copies for use by our own staff members in their research, by FBI National Academy men in connection with their research papers and other study and for loan to police. instructors throughout the field who lecture on supervision before police command-type schools. The book is of value as a reference work.


SAC, New Orleans (64-86)
subject:
THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A? WALKER BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/27/61.
Enclosed is copy of the book "The Case of General Edwin A. Walker" by Kent and Phoebe Courtney, which the Bureau requested in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure)
1 - New Orleans MRK: eo
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8AC，New York
October 26， 1961

Director，FBI（62－40855）
＂THIS IS COMMONTEM＂
BOOK BY DAVID E．WEINGAST．
GOOK REVET

This Is Comamunam＂by David E．Weingast was published in 1960 by the Oxford Book Company， 71 Fifth Avenue，New York，New York． The price of the book is not known．

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section．

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NOTE：Captioned book being obtained at the request of SA R．W．Smith，Central Research Section，for use of Bureau．Bureau Library，General Indices， and various bookstores in Washington all negative re book．
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Berm
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Evans Malone Rosen
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[^49]Sullivan
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Tell．Room Ingram $\qquad$




Title of Book THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

Author
ALAN BARTH

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Respoctroequion
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

united states gone mint Memorandum

Mr. W. c. Sullivan $\sqrt{ } \sin$
date: October 16, 1961
$\qquad$
Belmonfe-m Conrad

Trotter
Tell. Room
Ingram R. W. Smith $5 /{ }_{3}$

THETCASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER BY KENT AND PHOEBE
AIR + M OS BOOK REVIEWS ( $62-46855$ ).
 BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

The case of General Walker is actually only incidental in this book, which is, rather, the case of the extreme conservatives. The Director and lIthe FBI are mentioned favorably.

> Purpose of Book
CROOK REVIEWS

The Courtneys' "documented expose" is a lashing of the executive branch of the Government for "appeasing communists" and urging foreign aid bills to "give aid and comfort" to communist satellite countries.

Plan of Attack
The handling of the case of General Walker is to the Courtneys an example of the Administration's softening toward communism, "muzzling the military who warn of the communist threat" (pp. 112-113), when actually what is needed is to defeat the communist conspiracy by:
"(1) The indoctrination and/or education of local groups regarding the Communist menace; and
"(2) Concerted efforts by patriotic Americans to bring about political changes...." (p. 1)

Enclosure (File in Bureau Library)

1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 -Miss Butler
Pr 1 Section tickler
(3) (1) C. M. Ford


Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Case of General Edwin A. Walker

The John Birch Society is highly praised for its approach to the menace (pp. 1-17), and Senator Fullbright is condemned for supporting the Administration's methods (pp. 74-96).
$\underline{\text { Solution }}$
The Conservative Society of America (CSA) was established in June, 1961, with Kent Courtney as national chairman, "to restore the two-party system...; to give the voters a choice between Liberal, New Deal, SocialistCommunist policies on the one hand, and Conservative, Constitutional, Free Enterprise, anti-Communist policies on the other." This book is the first publication effort of CSA. (105-36811-46)

## References to the Director and the FBI

The Director's name is mentioned favorably on page 13 in connection with a quotation from "Communist Target--Youth," and again on page 92 in a quotation by Senator Karl Mundt. In Appendix I, "J. Edgar Hoover's report" on the San Francisco riots is mentioned in a reprint from a Manchester, New Hampshire, newspaper (p. 119), and in Appendix II, "Masters of Deceit" is an item in a suggested reading list (p. 133). Another item on that list is the weekly newsletter published by "ex-FBI agent Dan Smoot" (p. 128), who is also mentioned in the foreword (p. 5).

## The Authors

Kent Courtney is the publisher of "The Independent American" newspaper, New Orleans, Louisiana. His wife Phoebe is editor. ' Neither the Courtneys nor their publication has been investigated by the FBI. The newspaper indicates rabble rousing and hate mongering. (105-36811-37, :-46)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



TO
Mr. DeLoach

FROM
: M. A. Affrass
DATE: 10-23-61
subject:" THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"
BY ALAN BARTH
O BOOK REVIEWS

## SYNOPSIS

"The Price of Liberty" is the latest book by Alan Barth; editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and author of two other books and numerous articles in which he has been critical of the Bureau. This book is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law. enforcement.". As in his other two books, Barth is principally concerned with the on preservation of our rights of privacy and indicates that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring a criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

The book contains numerous derogatory references to the FBI and/ of the Director. Barth refers to Uniform Crime Reports tables which list official arrest statistics by offense, including the so-called "crime of suspicion ${ }^{\text {"t }}$ In his f chapter on wire tapping, he is extremely critical of the FBI which, he states, has flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century. Referring to the Director Appropriations Subcommittee testimony in February, 1959, indicating we had 74 telephone taps in cases involving internal security, Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI...." In his last chapter, Barth quotes copiously from the Director's International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) speech in October, 1960, concerning youthful crime and the cost of crime. 异 All quotations attributed to the Director have been checked and are accurate--the derogatory nature of the material lies in Barth's conclusions or remarks following each quotation. Near the end of the book, Barth does give the police some little 8 credit and indicates the need for more professional training and higher pay for police, citing the Director's remarks before the IACP concerning small salaries police--the only nonderogatory reference in the entire book.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


## DETAILS

PURPOSE
To set forth brief review of captioned book published by The Viking Press, New York, copyrighted in 1961, together with information concerning Barth.

THE AUTHOR
Alan Barth is an editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and the author of two books: "The Loyalty of Free Men" (1951) and "Government By Investigation" (1955). In addition, he has published a number of articles in various periodicals such as "Harper's," "New Republic," and "American Mercury."

Barth has long been critical of the Bureau, congressional investigatin committees and the Government Loyalty Program. His name appearedin the active indices of the American Peace Moblization (a cited organization) in 1941. In 1950, he reviewed Max Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," in which he indicated that "one is tempted to praise Lowenthal's sober indictment of the FBI" and stated that "Mr. Lowenthal's indictment is much too impressive to be dismissed."

In his book "The Loyalty of Free Men," in which he minimizes the threat of communism, he was critical of the Bureau and its handling of the Government Loyalty Program. Barth concluded that the inevitable effect of the Government's Loyalty Program is the corruption of the traditional American right of privacy, and the development of dangerous police powers. This book won for Barth the Skdney Hillman Foundation Award, and the book was distributed by the Fund for the Republic. In his book, "Government by Investigation," Barth attempted to show that the legislative branch has acquired a dominance in the American system of government which is becoming a peril to liberty and is again critical of the FBI.

Barth is also the author of an article entitled "Why Handle Criminals With Kid Gloves?" which appeared in the 9-59 issue of "Harper's Magazine," in which he quoted from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the need for sterner measures in dealing with juvenile offenders. Barth then stated "The only way to civilize these young barbarians, it would appear, is to treat them with the utmost savagery, "inferring that this is the position of the Director which, of course, is a gross inaccuracy.

## THE BOOK

In "The Price of Liberty" Barth, as in his other two books, is principally concerned with the preservation of our "right of privacy." In his Foreword, Barth indicates that we are now justifying short cuts by the police which involve serious trespasses on procedural rules intended to limit governmental authority and to insure fairness in the administration of justice, and states that the premise of the book is that procedural rights are the indispensable keys to political freedom.

The author cites the prevailing tendency of law enforcement to make arrests without warrants, to make arrests for so-called crimes of "suspicion" and "investigation," to wrest confessions from suspects, to conduct searches without warrants, and to seize evidence. He devotes a chapter to wire tapping and another to the right of defendants to the assistance of counsel. The sum total of these chapters is that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring the criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

In his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," he indicates that society's demand for punishment is most insistent and most savage in precisely those areas where it is least deserved and least likely to be beneficial--juvenile delinquents, homosexuals and drug addicts. And, he says, it is precisely in pursuit of these offenders that the police are most careless of civil rights. Barth concludes: "The central problem of political science in a free society is the preservation of a rational balance between order and liberty. It is quite true, of course, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. But it is imperative to rememb that the vigilance demanded by this maxim means vigilance against duly constituted authority--against the forces of order. A resolute containment of those forces is the price of liberty."

## MENTION OF THE FBI

Barth makes several references to the Director and/or the FBI. These references, which are critical in nature, are set forth below:

In Chapter Three, "Arrests for Investigation," the author refers to the study by the Wickersham Commission in 1931 and indicates on page 42 that violations of law by the police continue to be extremely widespread. As irrefutable proof, he points to the official statistics on arrests presented annually in the Uniform Crime Reports for the United States compiled by the FBI. He sets forth statistics in certain crime categories from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports, Table 16, which statistics are correct. He adds that "as the eye runs down the column, it comes upon a curious category of crime--a crime called 'suspicion,' " which shows 99,663 arrests. He states that suspicion is not a crime anywhere in the United States, that "nearly every one" of these arrests was unlawful; nearly every one was in itself a crime. But the srime is so common that the FBI reported it without so
much as a blush or an apology." He states that the figures from the Uniform Crime Reports do not take into account at all the undeterminable number of Adational perions uniawfully arroeted on "guspioion" or "fer investigation," and neither do they reflect the vast number of arrests made all over the country on vague, blanket charges such as 'vagrancy' and 'disorderly conduct' used loosely by police to cover a multitude of sins which are not crimes." (pp. 42-44)

In Chapter Seven, "Eavesdropping," which concerns the practice of wire tapping, Barth indicates that the example of the Federal Government has played a most important part in the growth of law enforcement wire tapping and that it has not been an example conducive to respect for law. He states that "... the inescapable truth is that the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation have, on one pretext after another, flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century--that is, ever since the Federal Communications Act was adopted in 1934." He continues "J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's Director over the whole of this period, has undergone something of a metamorphosis on the subject of wire tapping." Barth cites the Director's testimony before a congressional committee in 1931 prior to the enactment of the Federal Communications Act and states that "... .he (the Director) declared that the Bureau had a definite rule against wire tapping and would dismiss any employee who engaged in it, and that while it may not be illegal, I (the Director) think it is unethical, and it is not permitted under the regulations of the Attorney General." (pp. 130-31)

Barth stated that after a few years had passed, however, these scruples no longer deterred the FBI. He indicated that first there was the fiction that FBI Agents are not "persons" within the meaning of Section 605 and that this was accompanied by the strained invention that wire tapping itself was entirely legal so long as it entailed no divulgence. He goes on to say that Mr. Hoover has evolved an additional and most ingenious justification for tapping telephones. Barth quotes the Director as saying "I have never attempted to keep my views on this subject a secret, nor have I lacked the support of the highest levels of authority in the executive branch of the Government. The late President Franklin D.
Roosevelt, in a letter dated February 25, 1941, which was widely publicized, stated the policies followed by the Bureau. . . 'The quotation from the President's letter was then set forth. Barth states that this excerpt from the President's letter suggests he was laying down policies on wire tapping but, in point of fact, he was merely writing to a member of Congress in response to a request for an expression of his views regarding the pending wire tap bill. Barth states that Mr. Hoover has also referred to a confidential memo from President Roosevelt dated May 21, 1940 which, according to Mr. Hoover, authorized the Attorney Gener to approve wire tapping when necessary in situations involving the defense of the Nation. Barth states that this memorandum was so confidential it has never been made public and that Federal Statutes are hardly to be overridden by confidential memoranda. (pp.130-133).

Barth devotes much space to the findings of Samuel Dash and his testimony before the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (1959). He states that policemen and prosecutors like to create the impression that they resort to wire tapping only in connection with the gravest crimes. Barth then sets forth a quotation from the Director's testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee on 2-5-59 in which the Director indicated we had 74 telephone taps and that these are used in cases involving internal security or where a human life may be imperiled. Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI. Furthermore, the whole effect of FBI wire tapping is by no means encompassed within the 74 taps authorized at a particular time by the Attorney General" (pp. 135-136)

Barth begins his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," with a quotation from the Director's remarks before the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in October, 1960, which sets forth the timetable of crime for 1959 (quotation correct). The author says that if this seems a lurid way to state the case one can find a more prosaic, although no more reassuring, recital by turning to the UCR issued annually by the FBI and that "year after year these reports recount a shocking increase in crime." He then goes on to quote from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, and concludes that these statistics taken together suggest, in rather alarming degrees, a breakdown of law and order. (173-74).

Indicating that "juvenile delinquency" is not going to be ended by the current practice of society of casting them out of the communities, Barth states that "the concept of separateness, of casting out, was expressed with particular clarity by J. Edgar Hoover in his speech to the International Association Chiefs of Police," which he then proceeds to set forth. Barth then concludes that perhaps society must learn that its young members will hold it responsible for its vicious acts of neglect and callousness. (180-181)

On pages 189-190, Barth sets forth the Director's remarks concerning the cost of crime (from IACP speech) and then states that "just what items were covered in his reckoning Mr. Hoover did not specify." Barth then states that the most serious costs of crime cannot be reckoned in money terms but must be reckoned in terms of diminished personal security and social unity, and worst of all, must be reckoned in terms of wasted human lives.

Finally, near the end of his book, Barth gets around to giving the police credit and indicates a need for more professional training and higher pay for policemen. In his first reference to the Director in a non-derogatory manner, Barth sets forth the remarks of the Director in his IACP speech concerning small salaries received by police. (p. 192)

OBSERVATIONS:
"The Price of Liberty" is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law enforcement" and lis ofte repeated fears that the people's right of privacy is being invaded. He is, as always, snidely critical of the FBI. It is interesting to note that while he is critical of law enforcement and the FBI, Attorneys General and others, he refers only once to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and these references reflect that he has a high opinion of these two agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

UNITED STATES GOVER ENT
subject: ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE OBOOK REvicus
The Legal Research Desk has reviewed a book, bearing the same title as the caption, written by Raymond A. Dahl, Milwaukee Police Department, gratuate of the 41st Session of the FBI National Acadeny, and Attorney Howard H. Boyle, Jr., Milwaukee, a copy of which the authors have sent to the Director. It has just come off the press.

This book is better than nothing, but not a whole lot. The errors in it run the garmt from inadequate treatment of pertinent points to complete onission of other pertinent points and plain error on some that are covered. The following are examples:

OMISSIONS. The book does not even mention the fact, which becomes importast in quite a few cases, that although a daytime search warrant cannot be executed at night, an execution begun in daytime can continue into the night. There is no discussion at all on what is daytime and what is night time.

The book fails to distinguish between exploratory searches which are illegal in ail cases and the question of quantity of material which can be seized in a legal search.

INADEQUATE TREATMENT. There is an almost complete absence of examples to show the types of abandoned property which can be seized without a search. There are inadequate examples to show how long a search may be delayed after the arrest and still be "constructively contemporaneous" with the arrest, and thus lawful. Less than 6 weeks ago, we won an important case on this very point and the Department thought enough of it to write it Lp spacially for the information of the U.S. Attorneys. The material ca the search of the person and search of automobiles is entirely inadequate. The same is true of the McNabb Rule and due process in criminal interrogation.

PLAIN ERROR. Under the subject of consent searches, the book says a wife's consent to search the family dwelling is not good against her husband. This is entirely incorrect. In

1-Mr. Donelan
1 - Mr. Watsom
1 - Central Research Section
F-Mr. Rogers


Edwards to Malone Mono
Re: Arrest, Search and Seizure
proof of the point the authors cite Rumen er v. U.S. in which that question did not even arise. The authors suggest that nonresidence buildings can be searched on probable cause alone; we do not understand this to be the law. The authors say that in executing a search warrant an officer may not seize other things found, which offend against the law, except "possibly contraband." The law is that he may seize contraband and he may also seize instrumentalities of the crime.

The book has many good points in it, of course, and we would like to keep a copy in Room 5250 for such use as we can make of it, but we must not recommend use of the book to any person in any fashion and it should not be used as a source or guide either by officers in the FBI National Academy or Special Agents of the FBI.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no letter be sent by the Director to the authors of this book.
2. That the book be kept on the shelf in Room 5250.

date: November 17, 1961 R. W. Smith $\mathcal{S} B$
br subject:
FROM

THIS IS COMMUNISM
BY DAVID E. WEINGAS'T
${ }^{\circ}$ BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER




$\qquad$
 Sullivan Tavel. $\qquad$
$\qquad$


Captioned book is one in a series of Oxford Social Studies Unit-Tests, published by the Oxford Book Company, New York, New York, 1961. According to the author, the original research was made possible by a fellowship awarded by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

References to the Director and the FBI
Masters of Deceit is given as suggested reading on page 140 and the Director is accurately quoted from the same book on page 98 . There is no reference to the FBI.

## The Author

David $\mathbf{E}$. Weingast is presently Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Charge of Secondary education, Newark, New Jersey. In September, 1956, he communicated with the Bureau indicating that he was writing a book for high school students on communist policy and tactics and wanted the Director's assistance with it. In November, 1957, he requested that the Director write a foreword to his newly completed 125-page booklet titled "Communism: This Is It." In both cases the request was declined. Bureau files reflect no derogatory information concerning Weingast. (94-5-44339, 43618)

## Purpose and Scope of Book

This book was designed as a textbook for high school and junior college students as well as adult and trade-union classes which would give a
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LLW: meh

1 -Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bohr
1 -Mr. DeLoanh 1 -Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1-Mrs. Whalen


17 NOV 27-1961

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism
'panoramic view of the communist organization at work on the American and world scenes"--"its purposes, its structure, its strengths, its weaknesses, its meaning for America." Actually, it presents a generalized picture of communism both in theory and practice as it has evolved in the Soviet Union and other communist-dominated countries but does not place much emphasis on the activities of the Communist Party of the United States. Written in a simplified manner, it delineates the devious methods by which the Soviet Union has become a world power, explains the "Party line," the communist front movement, the magnitude and effectiveness of Party propaganda, the organization of the Party, and the relationship of the satellite countries to Russia.

In the last chapter, the author claims that the communist threat to the free world can be met by America and its allies remaining militarily strong, by stressing the true meaning of "co-existence"' as a communist propaganda device, by counteracting communist propaganda with democratic propaganda, and by increasing the exchange program between our Nation and the Iron Curtain countries.

## Format

This 175-page book is divided into ten chapters replete with explanatory graphs, maps, illustrations and cartoons. As the author points out, each chapter can be read independently in any order. The end-of-thechapter questions and suggested readings serve as a source of discussion and as a stimulus for deeper study. At the end of the book is a brief glossary of Marxist terms and names.

However, this textbook suffers greatly because of a poorly planned table of contents as well as from lack of an index and proper documentation. For example, Lenin and Stalin are freely quoted but no sources are given. In one instance Lenin has been directly quoted as saying "For world communism the road to Paris lies through Peking and Calcutta" (p. 167). This doubtful quotation, known among researchers as one of the "Road to Paris" series, has never been documented although Lenin did say something to this effect. In another case, Lavrenti Beria, former head of the Soviet Secret Police, is stated to have been overthrown in 1955 when actually it was in 1953 (p. 123). (Soviet World Outlook, July, 1959, Dept. of State, foreword; Britannica Book of the Year, 1954, pp. 702-703)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism

Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States
In a note to the teacher, the author suggests that teachers may wish to consult the Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States, published by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic in 1955, now being revised. This 1955 version is devoted primarily to literature relating to communism in the United States since the founding of the American Communist Party in 1919. Three magazine articles written by the Director during the period 1948-1951 are listed in the author index. This book was attacked by scholars and writers as a "misleading guide to U. S. communism" which "lacked important anticommunist works." The Fund for the Republic reportedly agreed to revise this bibliography. (100-39167-110; Sub A-Wash Post \& Times Herald, 10/29/55, p. 7)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



2-Original \& 1
SAC, New York
1-Mr. Callahan
Nowamber 27, 1961
1-Mr. Sullivan
Lirector, FBX (82-48055) 1-Mr. Suttler 1-Miss Butler 1-Section tickler
GUAC AND FEX-TARGETS FOR 1-Yellow
ABOLITION"
BOOX EI KD MONERY
BOOK REVIEWG

The followiag information is contained on page 347 of the November 18, 1861, imene of "The National Review."

## 異UAC AND TBI-TARCETS FOR ABOLITION

Pulitzer Prise newman Ed Mowery hat written a ther tus chefonse of the Howas Un-American Activitue Commofttee and the Foderal Burean of Inventigatiom, idmetwing theoe whe would abolisit these invectigating bodion. We felt this beok te importinat that we have beond it in our mew flexhle cloth library biading, poeketbook aise, suitelle tor sehools amd public libraries.
(November 20) \$1.00
The Eockmatler, Enc.
Bax 101
New York 16, New York
You should discreethy obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bareaw, marked to the attention of the Central Research section.


NOTE: Tolson Library. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
"THEMRARK AND THE SARDIS"
BOOK ET DI. JUAN JOSEAREVALO
BOOK REVIEWS
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1-W. C. Sullivan-
$1-\mathrm{L}$, L. Anderson
$16 p^{2}$
November 27, 1961
1-Mr. Sutler

The captioned book, in the English edition, is available from Lyle Stuart, Publisher, 225 Lafayette street, Department T-1, Now York 12, New York, for \$4. 95 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

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(8)

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. Book not available in Bureau Library or local bookstores. General Indices negative. After review book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Author of book was a former President of Guatemala.



Book Reviews (62-46855)

Musth.
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Withequt review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

$\square$ Central Research, Room 7627
$\square$ Espionage, Room 2714
$\square$ Internal Security, Room 1509
$\square$ Liaison, Room 7641
$\square$ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
$\square$ Subversive Control, Room 1250
Identification Division
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$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$ $\square$Training \& Inspection Division
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Administrative Division
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Files \& Communications Division
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Obtain book for review


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Crime Records Division Section, Room $\qquad$
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Nature of Book:
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Mao Tse-tung. Denis Warner quotes from Mao's own writings and speeches to show bow bis plan to destroy the West is more complicated and more sophisticated than Main Kampf.

This is part of Mao Tse-tung's master plan to destroy the West. Fomenting revolution in Latin America, undercutting even Japan's low prices, exporting "hate America" propaganda he has perfected at home to the neutralist countries.... Mao is extending his personal brand of guerilla tactics (devised in his days as a militant revolutionary) to isolate America for the kill.
. the greatest threat the Western world has ever known

Denis Warner is "Australia's most famous foreign correspondent and war reporter and an authority on Asia" (New York Times Book Review). In his new book, Hurricane From China, he forewarns of the possible consequences from the frightening combination of Mao, Marx, and Chinese nationalism... of the 1. destruction that may lie in the wake of this

# HURRICANE FROM CHINA 

by Denis Warner

December 8, 1961

## DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

OF SOCIALIST REALS
 0 BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned hook is published by Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, Kew York, for $\$ 2.95$ a copy. The book has an introduction by Czeslaw Milosz, and the translation from Russian has been done by George Dennis.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research section.

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NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.
Bureau Library, three bookstores checked with negative results; General Indices contained one reference, 100-74972-A, Daily Worker, 6-11-50, which is not pertinent.


Title of Book


Author
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
 a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.).
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) 634,1213 .

## ROUTING <br> Obtain book

Domestic Intelligence Division
$\square$ Central Research, Room
$\square$ Espionage, Room
$\square$ Internal Security, Room
$\square$ Liaison, Boom for review Subversive Control, Room


Book review not
required by this Section or Division

## Identification Division

 $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, RoomTraining \& Inspection Division
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$\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$
$\square$ $\square$尘经 Administrative Division $\square$ $\qquad$ Section, Room $\qquad$

## NOVEMBER 14

 Files \& Commu $\square$ $\qquad$Investigative D$\qquad$ CUBA AND CASTRO Teresa Casuso. Random, \$5. The personal, tragic and affecting story of a Cuban woman diplomat and press agent who has bro:.en away from the regime after having been one of Castro's closest helpers and represent-: Laboratory Devi $\square$ $\qquad$

## Nature of Book:

 tives-her house in Mexico was the jumping-off point for Castro's revolution. She tells of her life of long rebellion against Batista and work for Cuban independence and gives, with reasons and examples, her criticism of the United StatesCrime Records for imperialism in Cuba. Then she describes the

1. C imperial first knew and the arrogant Castro, with a "disordered mind," she last saw, and bitterly describes the worsening tyranny of the Castro regime.


REC -6 $\square$


25 DEC 191961

## OPTIONAL HORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
6

SUBJECT:

R. W. Smith



BOOK REVIEWA BURN AFTER READING BY LADISLAS FARAGO CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER


## SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is collection of selected stories about various intelligence services of countries involved in World War II. Author colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning activities of these organizations and espionage networks working for them. Book interesting, informative, and undoubtedly will prove interesting to general public. Chapter 17 contains description of Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, most of which was apparently taken from The FBI Story. While author's discussion of conflicts between American intelligence agencies prior to World War II was not complimentary to Director, remainder of Chapter praised Director and Bureau. Four articles written by Director are mentioned in bibliography of book. Author was investigated three times by Bureau between 1945 and 1955. Described by informant as brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity and no scruples. In 1954, Bureau obtained article written by author on FBI reports which contained misrepresentations and half-truths. Director then noted about Farago: "I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship." As of February, 1960, Farago not citizen. For time Farago worked closely with late Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, former Assistant Chief of Naval Intelligence, but they parted after Zacharias said Farago had committed too many indiscretions.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
$1-\mathrm{A}$. K. Howe 60
AKH:mlh/ims

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading,
by Ladislas Farago

## DETAILS

Burn After Reading, by Ladislas Farago, published in 1961 by Walker and Company, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

The author states in his preface, "While this book is the history of espionage during World War II, it also covers the whole curriculum of clandestine operations, the several forms of intelligence, espionage and sabotage, subversion and counter-espionage, the whole secret contest conducted apart from the formal and conventional operations of modern war."

Rather than the usual history, the book is a collection of selected stories concerning the various intelligence services of the countries involved in World War II. The author describes these organizations and points out their strength and weaknesses. He colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning the activities of these organizations and the espionage networks working for them. The book is written in interesting style and is informative. The general public will undoubtedly find it very interesting.

Chapter 17, entitled "The Magic of the Black Chamber," contains information concerning the work of the FBI and this chapter will be summarized first in some detail. Because the book covers such a variety of subjects and events, the individual chapter titles and a brief summary of each chapter is then set forth.

About the Director and FBI
Chapter 17, "The Magic of the Black Chamber," opens by advising that while the United States was weak in tactical intelligence about the Japanese at the time of Pearl Harbor, on the stratetic level it had a single secret service arm that was ingenious--the world's best cryptographic secret service. Author then names the various American intelligence gathering organizations, with their leaders, active in early part of 1941. He tells how the Peruvian minister in Tokyo gave information to the United States Embassy in January, 1941, of proposed surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, but information was discounted by the State Department and

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislas Farago

Naval Intelligence (ONI). Then author speculates that, because the U. S. had been able to decipher the Japanese code, had Roosevelt understood the value of intelligence as did Churchill, Pearl Harbor might have been averted. He praises Commander Rochefort at Hawaii as the Navy's foremost cryptographer and describes information Rochefort developed.

The last half of this chapter ( pp . 197-204) describes the activities of the FBI during World War II. It is apparent that nearly this entire portion has been based on The FBI Story. While the quotations and statistics used by Farago were accurately quoted from Whitehead's book, by so condensing Whitehead's description of the conflicts between the various American intelligence agencies, Farago's account was not complimentary to the Director. For instance, in his brief account, Fargo states that the confusion and conflict enabled foreign agents to operate with impunity, and that
> 'Nowhere was the situation more deplorable than in Hawaii. In December, 1341, when the FBI had a total of two thousand six hundred and two agents, Hoover assigned only nine of them to its field office in Honolulu. ..." ( $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{c}}$ 198)

Continuing, Farago wrote that though there was superficial co-operation between the various agencies, under the surface bickering was rampant:
"Discouraged by this fratricidal war and unable to run the show as he wanted to, Hoover retired from energetic prosecution of the espionage war with Japan in Hawaii.....". (p. 199)

Except for the above, the remainder of the chapter briefly describes the Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, which had previously been described in The FBI Story. Farago praises the Director and the Bureau. For example:
"Once the war had begun there was no reason to question the FBI's ability to deal energetically with foreign espionage agents and saboteurs....." (p. 200)

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading by Ladislas Farago
"In 1940, the FBI scored a tremendous victory of lasting significance, when it succeeded in penetrating, through exceptionally smart detective work, one of the Abwehr's greatest secrets, the microdot system used in the transmission of secret messages...." (p. 201)
"J. Edgar Hoover directed the huge spy hunt with unprecedented• finesse...." (p. 202)

## Chapter Summaries

1. : "Operation Canned Meat"--Describes Gestapo's creation of a "cause for war" by creating incidents at Polish border immediately prior to German invasion of Poland in 1939. Also, tells how prior German intelligence led to Germany's quick success in Poland.
2. The Fox in His Lair--Describes Abwehr (German Military Intelligence) and some of its activities prior to World War II.
3. Canaris Paves the Way--Additional activities of Abwehr.
4. Stagnation in the Allied Camp--British and French intelligence services and their inadequacies prior to World War II.
5. The Trojan Horses--Weakness of German political intelligence described. Also, description of how British intelligence agents were entrapped by the Nazis.
6. The Great Carillon--How British intelligence caught Nazi agents in England and then took over the agents' wireless sets to pass false information to the Germans.
7. Straws in the North Wind--Tells of Quisling's part in the German occupation of Norway. Also, information on Germany's occupation of Denmark.
8. Behind the Battle of Europe--German intelligence efforts prior to invasion of Belgium.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislas Farago
9. Churchill at the Helm--Author gives high praise to Churchill whose return to government brought revamping of the British intelligence service and introduction of new agencies or resistance.
10. The Bitter Weeds of England--How Briiish intelligence services counteract Abwehr's espionage attempts and passed to the Nazis much false information which was instrumental in preventing the planned German invasion of Great Britain.
11. Barbarossa-Abwehr's failures in its intelligence efforts against the Soviet Union prior to invasion gave Hitler confidence to go ahead with Russian invasion. Also, how Stalin failed to heed
: warnings developed by Allies on German invasion plans.
12. Footloose in "Sicily"--Describes Soviet Intelligence and several networks of Soviet agents active throughout Europe.
13. Rhapsody in Red--Describes anti-Nazi underground group in Germany called Rote Kapelle which co-operated with the Soviets.
14. War in the Wings--Italian intelligence service and activities against American and British described.
15. A Man Called "Ramsey"--Richard Sorge's spy ring in Tokyo described.
16. Target: United States--Japanese intelligence activities in Washington, D. C., and Pearl Harbor prior to Pearl Harbor attack.
17. The Magic of the Black Chamber--(previously mentioned)
18. Donovan's Brain--Weaknesses of American espionage prior to World War II. Author praises Admiral Zacharias' work at ONI and William J. Donovan's in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)
19. The Misery and Grandeur of the Secret War--Soviet guerilla successes against Nazi Wermacht and Nazi successes against various resistance groups in Western Europe described.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislas Farago
20. On the Eve of D-Day--American intelligence efforts prior to D-Day related.
21. The House on Herren Street-Activities of anti-Nazi groups in Germany and Allen W. Dulles' work in Switzerland with various anti-Nazi groups of the German High Command. Author praises work of Dulles and claims that his work might have ended the war without the D -Day invasion having been necessary.
22. The Surrender of Japan--Author describes his work in Special Warfare? Branch of ONI during World War II. Praises Zacharias and his efforts towards Japan's surrender which author believes could have ended the war without necessity for dropping the atomic bombs.

## Bibliography

A bibliography of about 150 books on intelligence and espionage is set forth at the end of the book. This list includes The FBI Story by Don Whitehead. Farago also acknowledges gratitude to authors of eleven specific magazine articles, four of which were written by the Director. The articles by the Director were:

1. "How the Nazi spy invasion was smashed," American, September, 1944.
2. "Hitler's spying sirens, " American, December, 1944.
3. "Enemy's masterpiece of espionage, " Reader's Digest April, 1946.
4. "Spy who double-crosser Hitler, " American, May, 1946.

## The Author

Ladislas Farago was born September 21, 1906, in Hungary. He was educated in Budapest and married a Hungarian woman in Berlin in 1934. He entered the United States in November, 1937, as a temporary visitor. Though he has since had numerous extensions of his original permit, as of February, 1960, he said he had still not obtained U. S. citizenship.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislas Farago

Bureau investigations: Farago was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation in 1945, which was closed after he was identified as a Special employee of Naval Intelligence. In 1952-63, he was subject of an Espionage-Impersonation investigation, which was closed after there was no indication of a violation. From 1950 to 1955, he was subject of an Internal Security-Israel investigation, which was closed after the Department advised there was no violation of Registration Act.

Employment: Prior to coming to the United States, Farago has said, he was a war correspondent for the London Sunday Chronicle. While in t'his country, he has been a free lance writer, an editor and research director for the Committee for National Morale in New York City during 1940 to 1942, and a confidential analyst in the Office of the Vice Chief of Naval Operations from 1942 to 1946. Since 1946, he has been engaged in research and writing for Radio Free Europe, the United Nations World magazine, and various other magazines in the United States.

The Man and His Writings: In 1950, a Bureau informant who had given reliable information in the past described Farago as a brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity, no scruples, and no political convictions.

In February, 1954, the Bureau obtained a copy of an article entitled "Anatomy of FBI Reports" written by Farago for publication in The Reporter magazine. Though the article never was published, it contained half-truths and misrepresentations about the Bureau. At that time the Director noted regarding Farago: 'I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship."

In March, 1954, the Bureau reviewed the subject's book, War of Wits, then soon to be published. The book contained a chapter on the FBI in which Farago praised the Bureau as the outstanding organization of its type in the World.

Farago has written numerous books including Abyssinia on the Eve, Palestine at the Crossroads, and The Riddle of Arabia. While in the country, he has also written many sensational-type magazine articles dealing with intelligence and espionage subjects.

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan Book Review: Burn After Reading, by Ladislas Farago

Connections with Admiral Ellis Zacharias: While with the Navy Department, Farago became associated with the late Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, former Assistant Chief of Naval Intelligence. Farago did ghost writing for the Admiral and they collaborated on the book, Behind Closed Doors. Later, they became enemies and in December, 1953, Zacharias advised the Bureau he had broken all relations between the two because Farago had committed too many indiscretions. Bufiles show that Zacharias had been characterized as a psychopathic liar.

The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FINCH PATS PALMS AND SOLES
BY HAROLD CUTMINGAFBCHARLI, MIDLO, M. D. BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, Yew York 14, New York, for $\$ 1.98$ in the paperback edition (1961).

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (1961-paperback edition) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

AMB:bbb
(8)


NOTE: The above book has been requested by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter, Division I, for reference purposes. After perusal by Division I personnel, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau Indices and Bureau Library check re 1961 edition negative.

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Title of Book ＂FINGER PRINTS，PALMS AND SOLES；An Introduction to Dermatoglyphics

Author

> HAROLD CUMMINS, CHARLES MIDLO, M. D.

Book Reviews（62－46855）
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section．Without review， a spot check indicates the book relates，or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and／or Divisions．（See＂Nature of Book＂at bottom of page．）
（Please initial in the appropriate box，and return promptly to the Central Research Section．）

## ROUTING

## Domestic Intelligence Division

$\square$ Central Research，RoomEspionage，Room Internal Security，Room Liaison，Room 等金固
Nationalities Intelligence，Room Subversive Control，Room Rest


Book review not required by this Section or Division

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## $\square$ Administrative Division

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$\square$ Investigative Division Section，Room $\qquad$
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$\square$ Training \＆Inspection Division $\square \longrightarrow$ Section，Room $\qquad$
$\square$ Laboratory Division $\square \longrightarrow$ Section，Room $\qquad$ $\square$

Crime Records Division $\square \square$ Section，Room $\qquad$ $\square$
 Nature of Book：


Source：Publishers＇Weekly， $12-4-61 / 62-46 / 6 \sqrt{-1}$ s rite $\because$ armet $2-4-68 \sqrt{5}$
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Captioned book, How Communism Can Be Destroyed! is a plea for America to seize the initiative and offensive in the world struggle between communism and freedom. It claims that our basic mistake has been following a consistent pattern of merely responding to communist aggression. According to author McBirnie, this can be achieved through educating the nation to the communist peril, withdrawing any aid to communist-infiltrated nations, supporting active pro-freedom revolutions in communist orientated countries, increasing our global propaganda for democracy and the American way of life, blockading communist-dominated countries, and not making any more agreements for the suspension of atomic tests. There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.
Dilliam Stenart, McBirnie, a lecturer and church pastor, is presently Moderator for the Crusade for Americanism at Glendale, California, which was organized early in 1961 to provide an opportunity for the average American citizen to help his government meet the communist challenge through his community, not, however, from a "John Birch" viewpoint. Its avowed purpose is to conduct an educational program on the nature and menace of communism and to strengthen the principles of American freedom and liberty. This group is headed by Lewis Gough, former national commander of the American legion.

The policy statement of the Crusade for Americanism is that the "'Crusade shall follow the suggestions for education and action as set forth in the writings and releases of J. Edgar Hoover. . '"" This statement was incorporated in the Congressional Record of $8 / 22 / 61$ by Congressman Smith (R), California. The Director has been requested to speak before the Crusade on
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1-W. C. Sullivan
1-S. B. Donahoe
1-Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re Book Review 'How Communism Can Be Destroyed!' by Dr. William Steuart McBirnie
several occasions and has declined. Bureau files contain no derogatory information re McBirnie nor has any investigation been conducted of him or the Crusade for Americanism. (62-106364-A Los Angeles Times 8/20/61; 66-1731-2015; 94-55888-1)

Captioned book was gratuitously furnished to our Los Angeles office by Dr. McBirnie during his contacts with that office on other matters.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
subject:
BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, $8 / 9 / 61$, and NYlet, $8 / 23 / 61$.
Telephone inquiry of the Bookmailer, 209 East 34 th Street, NYC, on $12 / 29 / 61$, revealed that the Bookmailer has not published any book by JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS and that no such publication is presently contemplated. The only item by MATTHEWS of recent publication date is a reprint of an article from "American Opinion," entitled "Odyssey of a Fellow Traveler," which sells for $\$ 1.00$.

The foregoing is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.


## 207-43

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This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)



Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO
sister, the protected." A treaty is made with mixed emotions while other inhabitants of the ocean heckle and laugh at the proceedings. The fable concludes with "praised be omnipresent law...the Shark state is equal to the sardine state. New life for the sardine mortgaged to perpetuity. Peace of mind for the Shark at the hour of final judgement."

## History

This section begins by stating the ability to turn the $U_{0} S_{0}$ upside down had been bestowed by providence on the gold of "that once Mexican land, California." He then briefly traces U. S. history from a Latin-American point of view from 1850 to the early $1900^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{s}$, during which period he states the U. S. State Department and New York bankers operated as a "two-headed animal," with the State Department making promises on the one hand which the bankers mocked. In 1902, however, the two heads became one under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt who stated "the (U. S.) Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal if possible through Panama." With these words Arevalo states the U. S. proclaims itself "master of the continent," with authority to build a canal wherever they choose. Author continues by describing so-called legal maneuverings, treaties, revolutions, and other pressures utilized by U. S. throughout Iatin America, all for the profit of the Shark and detriment of the individual and collective sardines.

## Philosophy

Author states the case of Nicaragua shows how the Shark attacks and how the law disguises the attack. It shows us how the system of international law functions and tells us what legality is. Whoever wants to $100 k$ for other proof will find it in each and every one of the Latin-American Republics. When the law makes haste to compose documents in which the sardine is spoken of as a "high contracting party," this is done to serve the irrepressible purposes of the Shark. The shark is going to swallow the sardine no matter what wrapping is used for a disguise. Author states that he learned over a six-year period as President, much to his disappointment, that Latin America is neither in paradise nor in hell, but simply passing through a grim period of prostitution. of men.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

## The Glutting

According to the author, the gods have destined Iatin America to be a source of raw materials for transatlantic empires, first Spain, then England, now the U. S. He then gives the following reasons why things have happened as they have in Iatin America: (1) The U. S. speaks a language that has fought everything Spanish for centuries; (2) in religion, the $U_{0} S$. represents the group of Protestant nations that for centuries have opposed the Catholic Church; (3) the U. S. represents modern democracy that has been corrupted by incorporating into its high command as many millionaires as wanted to be incorporated, while the Latin Americans believe in Juridic democracy; (4) the U. So has mutilated our Latin-American Republics, bombed their capitals, landed troops, and murdered Latin Americans without declaring war; and (5) during the last 30 years, almost all Iatin-American wealth has been carried off. He ends each of the above statements with the phrase "because they are our brothers."

The Den
The author concludes elaborating on the theme that the U. S. State Department lacks the independence necessary to give an official and definitive opinion once and for all to the depressed countries of Latin America. The U. S. economic and financial development has forced State Department to become an organ of expression and business agent for world plutocracy. Any economic or financial agreement the State Department might "honorably" make with Iatin-American countries would lack force and real validity unless first approved by bankers, industrialists, businessmen and publishers, who really govern the U. S. and try to govern the world. He then attempts to show how Wall Street, comprised of the Rockefeller, Morgan, Me.1.n, DuPont and Kuhn Loeb organizations, coupled with other key business groups in the U. S., control $\$ 250,000,000,000$ of the world's economy. The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) is the official voice of this group. He then ties both the Democratic and Republican Parties in the $U_{0} S_{0}$ in with Wall Street and proceeds to list various U. S. public officials up to and including the Eisenhower administration, showing their business backgrounds and affiliations.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
$B Y$ JUAN JOSE AREVALO
utilized this theme from a biased Iatin-American propaganda viewpoint, picking out isolated historical facts, playing up our differences, and tying them together in a form which apparently. has been well received by anti-U. S. Latin Americans and critics.

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SAC, Boston

1 - N. P. Callahan 5515JB
1 - B. M. Suttler 4248JB
1 -Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Yellow file copy

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$\cdots 1-100-16842$ (Nearing)
January 8, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEWS

Re letter indicated captioned book has been published by the Social Science Fintitute, Exaborelde, Mine.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1 - Philadelphia (100-1505) (info.) (Registered Mail) Aru-B.

NOTE ON YELLOW: Special Agent C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, requestsixfork. Decision re review of book will be made after it is received. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library check negative; only reference Bureau indices 100-16842-285 (incoming mail).

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date: January 16, 1962

FROM

R. W. Smith



## SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section is the ninth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life.
$\square$ In 1938, one Danio Aaron, probably identical with author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Party member. Book is comprehensive, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, particularly the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later to the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them by the 1940s had become disenchanted. Book limited to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer, " and is not literary criticism of the "writing' that came out of the movement. Author contends that Left Wing intellectuals became attracted to the Party because of the times--the Great Depression, struggles of labor, rise of fascism abroad--not because the Party made them radicals. Writers increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," and their inability to rationalize such issues as the great purges of the 1930s and the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 caused their disillusionment. Mike Gold, long a dedicated communist writer, praised Writers on the Left as a "respectful and very solid book, "--"not a Marxist book." There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.
 (8)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

## DETAILS:

Writers on the Left, subtitled Episodes in American Literary Communism, by Daniel Aaron, published in 1961 by Harcourt, Brace \& World, Inc., New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

Book Sponsored by the Fund for the Republic
This book is the ninth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. This project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-3-82-320; 100-391697-632)

The Author
According to the blurb, Daniel Aaron was born in Chicago, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, and received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University. He is presently Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English Language and Literature at Smith College. He has spent his professional life teaching at colleges and universities here and abroad and during that time has written and edited five books on American history and literature.

Daniel Aaron has never been investigated by the Bureau.
$\square$

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic Book Review: Writers on the Left By Daniel Aaron"

In 1938, one Daniel Aaron, probably identical with the author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Communist Party member. (100-391697-65;121-20223-27)

## Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic is currently John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions at Cornell University. (Who's Who in America, 1960-61, p. 2481)

## Bufiles indicate that

$\square$
Mention of the Director and FBI
There is no reference to either the Director or the FBI in this book.

## Scholarly Presentation

Writers on the Left is a comprehensive ( 460 pp .), extremely well documented, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, and in particular the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them during the 1940s had become disenchanted. Aaron has achieved this through consulting biographical and historical material, radical, liberal and conservative publications, private letters and memoranda, and in many cases through personal interviews with the writers involved in the Left literary movement. As a result of the exhaustive research involved, the objective and lucid presentation supplemented by copious explanatory notes, this book is undoubtedly unique in its field. It is limited, as

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic Book Review: Writers on the Left By Daniel Aaron"

Aaron points out in his preface, to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer, " and is not literary criticism of the writing that came out of the movement.
$\frac{\text { Ideas of Communism Attracted Intellectuals, }}{}$ Uot the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

It is Aaron's contention that the Left Wing intellectuals, many of whom did not actually join the CPUSA but could be classified as fellow travellers, became associated with the communist movement because the times, not the Party, made them radicals. The great Depression of the thirties and its ensuing misery--the hungry, the evicted, the exploitation of the Negro, the struggles of labor--and the rise of fascism abroad and its attendant evils, excited the imagination of the writers. The program of the Communist Party "attracted them because it alone seemed to have a correct diagnosis of America's social sickness and a remedy for it."

It was not actually the communist political organization in the United States that appealed to them but the idea of belonging to an "international movement whose ultimate triumph no temporary setbacks could avert, that one was working for mankind." To this end, they wrote novels, poems, plays, criticism, and reports, and became active in and lent their names to all types of communist front groups. They subordinated the artist's creativeness and inherent freedom of expression to the political domination of the communists. It was their increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," to cope with boredom "that repelled them," and their inability to rationalize such particular issues as the great purges of the $1930^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$, Stalin's persecution of his own nationals who had been sent to aid the Spanish Loyalists, or the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, that caused their disillusionment and disaffection by the 1940 s .

Book Praised by Communist Writer
Although this book mentions most of the writers associated with literary communism during the aforementioned period, it deals specifically with the experiences of a relatively small number of people who represented the prevailing attitudes among a cross section of the literary left such as

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic Book Review: Writers on the Left By Daniel Aaron"

Joseph Freeman, Granville Hicks, Max Eastman, V. F. Calverton, Floyd Dell, Malcolm Cowley, John Dos Bassos, and the still dedicated communist writer, Mike Gold. Gold, who has just returned from a six-month visit to the Soviet Union, recently commented on Writers on the Left:
"It is not slanderous. It's a respectful and very solid book. It is not a Marxist book."

The Worker, January 8, 1962, p. 9.



Origin and Purpose
The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

## Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control
Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file ( $62-46855$ ), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing

1-Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section Tickler


Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation Central Research Section
reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are retained for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted
During the period July 17, 1961, through January 12, 1962, a total of 48 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-two books were reviewed and 22 were retained for reference purposes. Twenty books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the 16 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, 10 were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions
Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors Manual.

Over-All Value
The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action
The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamiining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted annủally.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For your information.
M. A. Jonesy

Subject:

BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS" BY HAROLD S. SMITH, SR., OWNER OF HAROLDS CLUB RENO, NEVADA


On 1-9-62 Frank Brabant, Curator of Harolds Club Museum, Reno, 10 Nevada, called at the Bureau and was interviewed by Inspector Kemper, who stated, "This individual is a complete egotist." Kemper stated Brabant could talk about nothing but himself. Originally Jack Carpenter, Administrative Assistant to Senator Alan Bible (D-Nev.) , called the Director's Office and advised that Brabant was in town and would like to shake hands with the Director. The Director stated he could not do it. Brabant ) left with Kemper a booklet titled "Harolds Club Museum of the Old West" which shows" his name and position on the title page. He also left with Mr. Kemper a copy of the book, "I Want To Quit Winners," by Harold S. Smith, Sr. , which is not autographed to any particular individual, but merely contains on the first inside page, ' $I$ 'm with you Harold S. Smith Sr."

The book is an autobiography of Harold S. Smith, Sr., and is also a history of Harolds Club at Reno, Nevada. It is allegedly the largest gambling casino $\backslash$ in the United States. The book is interesting from a reader's standpoint, but contains, no information of value to the FBI. It would appear at first blush that the author is an egotist, but as the reader gets into Smith's early life and sees how he was 'kicked around" as a victim of a broken home and was forced to leave school at an early age, 른 his egotism turns to pride in that he has attained the position he now has, as owner of the worlds largest gambling casino, in spite of a very bleak and uncertain childhood.

FBI is mentioned only one time. On page 51 author explains that Nevada State Gaming Control Board is headed by an ex-FBI man. He goes on to say the State has regulations for the fingerprinting of all employees, even stenographers, in $\frac{F}{\sigma}$ gambling casinos and all dice and cards must be available for inspection by an agent of the Control Board at any time. Smith tells fabulous stories of amateur and professional gamblers who have won and lost fortunes in his place and mentions many of them by name. The book reveals that Harold S. Smith, Sr. , is a showman and gambler at heart, and it is because of his long hours and constant alertness to what is going on at his casino at all times that he has been able to build it into the fabulous gambling places it is today.

1-Mr. Conrad


1 - Mr. Ingram


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x-2 x-x
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1-Mr. Kemperm
1 - Mr. Morrellos 10it
1-Mr. M.A. Jones.


17 JAN 241962
SEE NEXT PAGE
M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
re: BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS"
1-17-62
The 19th chapter of this book, beginning on page 281, is titled "My Primer Of Gambling. " Smith explains various gambling games, such as, dice, 21, baccarat, chuck-a-luck, roulette, etc. There are drawings to enlighten those interested in such games, and he winds up the chapter by stating, "So there, briefly, is my Primer on Gambling." He stated he does not attempt the details of Hoyle, but merely offers some valuable "do's" and "don't's" in gambling.

BUFILES: There is no derogatory data in Bufiles on Harold S. Smith, Sr. There are several references indicating that Harolds Club is owned jointly by Harold S. Smith, his father and his brother, Raymond I. Smith and Raymond A. Smith, and that all owners of the Club have been particularly cooperative with Bureau Agents and all employees of the Club have been instructed to furnish any information requested by Bureau Agents (62-75147-44, page 109). Other references show author of this book was victim of attempted extortion on two occasions and his full name is Harold Stewart Smith (9-16997-12 and 9-33985-3).

## RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made to Harold S. Smith, Sr., for this book left with Mr. Kemper by Frank Brabant, as it appears that Brabant possibly had Smith autograph several copies for him, and he (Brabant) is giving them to anyone he might care to. In this case, it is felt he left one with Mr. Kemper thinking the Director might shake hands with him. A showman like Harold S. Smith, Sr., or an extrovert like Brabant might use a letter from Mr. Hoover for commercial purposes.



A. Bomen

## Mratichan mazl paxty Racral matrana

Goprge minepln mockwell, Cmmanter of muibject organisationz


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The dedication of the beqk it to Mali Hitier.
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 hat net dote me.

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 In view of the previous admonition to Rockwell, it is not recommended that he again be contacted.

## ACTIOM

The Wamington Field Office and the Richanond Division are being inwtructed to be extrembly limereet in any contacts with Bockwell.

A fuller review of the beek is attached.

# BOOK REVIEW <br>  <br> Commander, AMBICAX MAEI PAETY 

George Lincoln rockwell, Commander of subject organization, has made mailable a copy of his book "This Time the World." The book italic is 440 pages in length and it was printed and bound by rockwell and members of his American Nazi Party. The American Maxi Party it an anti-Hegro, anti-8emitic organization fashioned along fascist lines with headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.

The book is an autobiography of Rockwell and his involvemont in what he term "politics." Rockwell goes back to his early life and proceeds to analyse the events which led him to the formation of the American Magi Party. Numerous photographs of Adolf Hitler and scenes from Cormany during the Nazi regime are spread throughout the book. Also included in the book are numerous photographs of Rockwell and his family.

The dedication of the book is to Adolf Hitler and contains the following:
"Out of the mud and slime of lien, your holy, red, White and black Swastika has been flung back into the skies in Virginia, United states of America, and we pledge you our lives, Adolf Hitler, that we mall not flag or fail until we mall have utterly destroyed the forces of Marxism and darkneme"

In the preface rockwell sets forth the following concerning his own intellectual attainments:
"I believe that modesty is either a virtue made utterly necessary by the fact that the possessor is indeed of only modest mental stature, or else it is disgusting hypocrisy of the mont revolting kind. A truly maperier mind, which can apprehend the mightiest facts and ideas in the universe, - facts which are unthinkable te the millions and billions of human beings, can surely perceive its own relationship to those depressing billions of empty heads. such a great mind can surely realize it w own altitude with regard to the

worm - like minds which squirm and crawl by the
billions in the mud of 1ife. And when such a mind
becomes theroughly aware of the gift which Nature has
bentowed on it, it in an act of greas dishonor to make
a'memly-mouthed pretense to be 'just one of the atupid
berd' in order to curry favor with the army of idiots,
and be able to lower one's oyen 'modestly' while the
forces of organized boobery extoll one's genius. It is
not necemmary, to be sure, to go about boasting and
whooping about one's gifte, but, in his chomen field, I
believe it is proper and honorable to be proud and
conscious of that muperiority, exactly as our Viking for-
bears were not amomed to stand manfully forth with tales
of thedr own prowess and courage in battle.
"In exactiy that mense, then, I am prepared to set
forth my betory, the good with the bad, 1 am neither
afraid to admit my mistaken, nor am I minid to lay clam
to my ow senius. What the world may be not yet ready to
admit, I will wring from it by simplo demonstration, - in
combat."

## LMMTIOA OF TEE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in 11 inctances in the book. There are no deregatory statements in the book concerning the FBI; however, it thould be noted that on pares 187 and 188 Rockwell mets forth that while he was publiwhing "U. S. Lady" in Wachington, D. C., he was appremehea by one Frank Bryer of "Army Times" and an offer was made to Rockwell to put out a companion magazine to "U. S. Lady" to be called "U. S. Officer." According to Bryer the financing for this magazine would come "from the soviet Union." According to Rockwell, Bryer was willing to pay Rockwell'a fare and expenses to go to Texam to wee the "interestg" who wanted to publinh the magaxine, This information tubsequentiy was brought to the attention of the FRI through a fellow werker of Rockwell, Mris. Brownlow. Dockwell statem in his book, "go I got a call from Fin agonts, and told them the story when they anked me to. They muggented I go and see what it was all about, and implied that there would be agents around in case it was dangerous. So I agreed to inveatigate the thing." nockwell states he made the trip to Texas and met a millionaire but that no agreement was reached and he returned to Wanhington.

## Momorandus Tor Mr. Belmont

Rockwell then makem the mtatoment, "When the MEL coublemcrosted me -- unintentienaliy, 1 feel mure now. I had told thom that Bryer was with the "Argy Timen," an outift which could have ruined we in the mervice publinhing bueiness, and I did net want him to knew I had given the mory to the FaI. But thoy interrogeted him anyway, and let him know that they were Leoking inte the "Soviet waion' bit."

On $1 / 31 / 55$ Colenel Themas J. Sharpe, U. S. Army, furniehed information obtained from a friend, G. Liaceln leckwell. He mtated that Fockwell was President of the American Service Publimhing Company, Incerporated, Ioee 405, Walker Euilding, 734 15th stroot, Horthwent, Wamhingten, b. C.; wan ondeavering to publimh a new magazine, "Gaited statef Lady," desigmed to interent wiven of gervicomen; and wal retiding with his wife, whom he mot in Iceland, at the Icelandic Legation in Wanhingten, D. C.

Colonel sharpe then furnimhod, in detail, contact of Rockwell by Frank M. Bryart (mubject of 105-35611). Bryare told Heckwell that ho had a friond in Texas, Troy V. Post, president of the American Indepondonee Inmurance Company of IOMEton, who was interested in manisting Rockwell in the publication of "U. S. Iady;"
 the veature; and mtated that if "U. \%. Lady" were muccessful, Pont had meme idoas of his own. Bryars allegediy told mockwell that the money to finance the deal would come from tho Union of soviet Socialist Republice (Fisen).

On 2/1/55, Rockwell was interviowed by the Wawhiagton Field ofilce at which time he furaished subatantially the mam sbove information. Eo gaid whon he quentioned Iryars about the
 "Maybe from the verne." Rockwell advised that the mtatement might have been made in jeat or might have been the regult of meveral cocktails consumed by Bryarm at that time. During the interview, nockwell requented the information ho furnished not be dimeeminated, partieuiariy to $6-2$; waw queried mbout his inteations to make the trip to Texas; mentioned that ho was a etrong advocate of senator Jomeph McCarthy; and remerked that he considered practically every United states pablication "left-wing."

On 2/9/55 Rockwell advized ho was leaving for pallas, Texas, on $8 / 5 / 55$ and weuld btay at the ballas Athietic club.

Momerandum for Mr. Eelmont

It waw moted that the whmington Field office indices concerning Dryare, Pockwell and post were negative. (105-35611-1 p. 1-4 (18))

In reforonce to the above alleged atatoment made by Frank H, Bryari (nubject of 10s-35611) to eoprye hizcoln noekwell that the vetit would fimanoe wo. Bo Ledy," Wmonimgtom Hield furaishod - blank momo mettiag out an imtorviow with Bryare by Wamington Fiold on 2/15/55. During thic time, Bryasm denied ever having made any wetereace to the trats in his comveruation with Hockwell.
 an to the part wich ho metunily played in the attompt to get mockwil to enter into m bueimenn coal vith Bryars. friend, Trey V. Pont. Aocerding to Bryars, pont wan interented in the printing of "ty. Lis. Lidy" as well an the financinl contrel of mockwell': bumimose.

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& \text { (Elank momo } \\
& \text { encloned } \\
& 105-35611-3 \text { p. } 1 \\
& \text { (12)) }
\end{aligned}
$$

It whould alte be noted that on page 415 of the book mockwoll makes the tollowing ntitoment:

Whe Jewn in the Juntiee Departmont are combing overy lecet of my 1ife, (imaluding thif book, oopios of which wore jumt pieked up by the Fif yenterday, becember 1, 1961) to timd mome greumis lor a "promecution" which would atick."

## 

The beok was metually mede mailable by Rockwell, himself, te the Burear on 12/18/61 (105-70374, Waphagten Field artel 19/28/61). It chonla we moted that Dockwoll ireguontiy calla the Wamiagton Field oifiee and velunteore information to thom. In the paint he ham furninhed copies of hiplieablons of the momberwhip of the organization mal han furnished various oomplainta and information which he melieven wlll be of value to the pureau. It Is aleo noted that on $9 / 28 / 81$ mockwoll made available m rough draft manuacript of this beok te Aconts of the Wathington Field office. It wan returned to him on $9 / 26 / 31$ after photegraphic copies were made. When the manulifript van returned to hoekwell he was advised that the impremsion was loft in the book that the FisI was montioned in an effort to give muthomticity to his writing and to give nome justification for his progran. H val furthor admomishod that his comments that the mar implied they would have Agents in the aren when
he wan attonding a mooting with persons regarding the magagine "U. 8. Ledy" could not be mecurate minee the FBI doen not Jdyise anyone of contempiated astions or give protection as the statement implies. It van amphatieally pointed out to mockwell that the FBI does not condene meh inaccuracien or the uee of the name of the FBI to lean upon. IN wan informed that he was not to conmtrue that the Fil was attempting to cemper his beols but that he could not use the nam and repatation of the FRI to fit his own purposes. meckwoll was applogetic and stated he folt tho IBI was a gromt organisation and the only commanist-iree agbacy of the Government. He mtated that when the book wan rotyped for printiag he would elimimate the garta mentionod above. IV added that he did not realise that the beek might tive the impression be wan uning the name of the Mi to justify his program and stated he would make mure the FsI' man wat not wreagfully uned.

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: January 15, 1962
To: Director, FBI (94-1-2061)
From: Legat, Paris (94-4) (p)
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (IPO)

Re Paris letter 11/27/61.
Revet advised that information had been received that a book had recently been published, written by MARCEL SICOT, Secretary General of Interpol, regarding his experiences in Interpol. It was stated that a copy of this book would be obtained and reviewed for any information of interest to the Bureau.

This is to advise that the book by SICOT entitled A la Barre de I'Interpol (At the Bar of Interpol) has been obtained and has been reviewed. This book is thus far published only in the French language.

The following information of interest to the Bureau is set forth:

On page 35, SICOT discusses the case pertaining to ten Czech refugees who had defected from Czechoslovakia and had stolen an airplane in the process. As the Bureau recalls, ten wanted circulars were issued in June 1950 for these ten Czech refugees, based on the request of the Czech Government, which had charged these individuals with certain crimes, such as theft of the airplane, etc. SICOT explains that after taking all necessary precautions, the then Secretary General
$\begin{array}{ll}3 \text { - Bureau } & \text { (1 - Liaison Section) } \\ 1 \text { - Bern } & \text { (sent direct) } \\ 1 \text { - Bonn } & \text { (sent direct) } \\ 1 \text { - London } & \text { ( } 62-217 \text { ) (sent direct) } \\ 1 \text { - Madrid } & \text { (sent direct) } \\ 1 \text { - Rome } & \text { (sent direct) } \\ 1 \text { - Paris } & \\ \text { NWP: mas. } & \end{array}$
(9)

of Interpol, DOCLOUX, proceeded to distribute these circulars "in very prudent terms" which allowed the authorities of each country to proceed in accordance with their own desires con-sidering their own sovereignty, and that the circulars were merely being distributed at the request of the Czech Government. He points out that the Executive Comittee of Interpol and the General Assembly had approved the position taken that these circulars should be distributed without rejecting the request of the Czech Government. He points out that there were some delegates, however, who felt that Interpol should have abstained from this action. He states that this was in particular the position of J. RPGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, who was then the U. S. representative to Interpol. SICOT states that many times Americans who have been surprised to see Interpol work with other U. S. police services than the FBI have asked if it was the affair of the Czech refugees which caused Mr. HOOVER to withdraw from Interpol. SICOT states that he does not know the answer. He states that Mr. HOOVER has never stated exactly why he withdrew from Interpol a short time after this incident. He pointed out that the FBI continues to maintain relations with Interpol even though the official representative is now the Treasury Department and not the Department of Justice, under which the FBI functions.

The statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol, of course, is not true. The Director advised Mr. F. F. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, by letter dated July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal from Interpol. The Bureau pointed out that it had concluded that the results which the FBI has obtained from its membership do not justify the financial outlay involved. The Bureau letter also states that from previous observations, it appeared that Interpol has little need of the FBI membership inasmuch as Interpol's contacts in the United States seemed to be well established and on a sufficiently close basis that it had not been necessary for Interpol to consult the Bureau regarding the participation of other. U. S. agencies and citizens in Interpol's activities sufficiently in advance to afford a real opportunity for the Bureau to furnish its opinions regarding such questions. The Bureau letter also stated that it was surprised when Interpol issued ten wanted circulars for individuals wanted by another government on obviously political charges although the circulars indicated that the
apprehensions were desired for vaguely described criminal charges.

This was discussed with SICOT on January 12, 1962. HIs statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol was challenged, and he was reminded that the Director had written a letter to Mr. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, on July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal. Mr. SICCT stated that he was aware of the letter and he was aware of the reasons for the Bureau"s withdrawal. He states that by his statement in the book he meant that the Director had never definitely stated that he withdrew from Interpol because of the Czech incident. He stated that the reasons given in the Bureau letter for its withdrawal in 1950 were principally that it felt that the results the EBI had obtained from its membership dict not justify the financial outlay involved. Ne stated that the Bureau's withdrawal followed shortly apter the Czech incident and, although it was obvious that the withdrawal was based upon the Czech incident, the Bureau letter did not so state. Mr. SICOT stated that he apologizes if an erroneous impression is created and stated that he had no intention of criticizing the Bureau in any way whatsoever.

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SICCT's reference to the fact that relations are maintained by the FBI with Interpol in spite of the fact that the Treasury is the official U. S. representative is slightly misleading. As the Bureau is aware, we have maintajededvery lImited contact with Interpol since our withdrawal and have maintained only sufficient liaison on an extremely circumspect basis to protect the Bureau's interests and to keep the Bureau advised of developments. We have declined to cooperate with Interpol and have declined to conduct investigations on their request in the United States. We have maintained contact principally with JEAN NEPOTE, the Assistant Secretary General. This has been handled in accordance with Bureau instructions.

An, Conclarctictround
SICOT goes on to state that whatever part the Czech incident may have played in the position taken by the Chief of the FBI, noting that counterespionage is one of his principal responsibilities and noting that espionage could or could not
have played sowe part in the Crech defection of 1950, it served the purpose of teaching Interpol some lesson. He states that these lessons have caused Interpol to work with the greatest amount of circumspection.

SICOT then goes on to point out that people have asked fron time to time if the Soviet Union and its satellites are members of Interpol. He points out that the Soviet Jnion has never been a member of Interpol. He states, on the other hand, Crechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania were a part of Interpol at ome time and collaborated effectively in its work. The Genevnl Amembly had its meeting in Prague in September 1948. We states, however, that in 1950 and 1961, almost simultaneously these four satellite countries sent in their resignations without indicating their ceasons. Ho states, howevex, that Yugoslavia has continned to naintain its membership and is a member today.

SICOT makes another reierence to the FBI on
page 253 of his book where he discussed the Interpol Congress which was held in Washington, D.C., in October 1960. He states here that a bill was signed by President EIAENHOWER on August 28, 1958, oficially authorizing the Attorney General to designate the U. S. representative to Interpol, thus assuring permanent cooperation with Interpol and assuring the payment of the U. S. contribution. He states that on September 5, 1958, the Attorney General designated the U. S. Treasury Department as the U. S. representative. He stated that the U. S. Govermant appears to have attached a particular importance to crimes covered by international conventions, namely, counterfeiting and illicit traffic of narcotice. He states that it is for these reasons that the office of the Chief of the Secret Service has been designated as the U. S. National Central Bureau for Interpol. SICOT pointed out, however, that the 0 . 3. law does not exclude the participation of other U. 6. law enforcenent agencies and for this reason he hopes that there may be an additional designation made by the Attorney General for U. S. representation. He goes on to state that for these reasons the inaugural session of the Interpol General Assembly in 1960 in Washington, D. C., was presided over by Mr. ROBEEI AMDERSOM, the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

Beginaing on Page 261 where SICOT discumses bis trip to the United States in October, 1960, he mentions that
the Presidential political campaign was going on at the time. Then he goes on to point out that when a new President is elected in the Unjited States, not only do the members of the Cabinet change, Yat many chiefs of bureaus and agencies are likewise replag 1 . 置e points out that this is different from the Euroy mantom where a permanent administration compenaates for manstable political aituation. He states that he was not worried that J. EDGAR HOOVFR, the great and staunch chief of the FBI, would be replaced, nor that ALLEN DULLIS, Director of CIA, with whom he had the pleasure of chatting, would be replaced, but he pointed out that bULLES, together with CIA, had been the target of considerable comment since October 1960.

The only other reference which 8ICOT makes to the Bureau appears on page 269 in which he is describing the recent General Assembly of Interpol which was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September 1961. He states that there were 57 countries represented and that many new African states were admitted to membership. He states that among the American representatives was an observer from the FBI, which seemed to be a good sign.

The book consists momtly of an account by SICOT of the history of Interpol, its General Assemblies, its responsibilities and method of operating, and relates a number of interesting cases which Interpol has handled. It attempts to clarify the position of Interpol as an international coordinating body in criminal police matters rather than as a large international police force, which seems to be the erroneous impression which many people have gained.

As the Bureau is aware, Interpol has scheduled a seminar on organized crime to be held in approximately June, 1962. This office has been following plans for this seminar, based on Bureau instructions, in order that the Bureau can be kept advised and in order that the Bureau's interests may be protected.

Jwan Nipoty, Assistant Seeretary General of Interpol, advised confidentially on January 12, 1962, that the seminar on organized crime is tentatively set for November 12-24, 1962. He stated that it was originally hoped that it would take


January 15, 1962
place In June but that it has been postponed because of conflict (th various other Interpol activities. Be advised that the outline or trend for the meeting will probably be circulated to Interpol members approximately in February 1962. Arrangements will be made for this office to obtain a copy on a confidential bad for the information of the Bureau. Bicorn stated that the seminar will include discussions on almost every the of major crime, particularly the international aspects of crime, It will include discussions on robberies, kidnaping, prostitution, extortion, international gangs of check posers, counterfeiting, smuggling, etc. This will be followed closely and the Bureau will be kept advised regarding developments pertaining to this seminar.
stor also advised confidentially that an African Regional Conference of Interpol will be held in April 1962 In Lomrovis, Liberia. He stated that although this is an African Regional Conference, any other Interpol members who wish to attend may do so. This will not be specialized conference but fill consist mostly of discussions on international police cooperation.
sicon also advised that the next General Assembly of Interpol, is now scheduled to take place in Madrid, Spain, September 19-26, 1962.

This ofilice will continue to follow developments with regard to Interpol and the Bureau will be kept advised.

Copies of this letter have been furnished to other European Legats for information since they may receive comments regarding SICOT's book.
ithenk dicot has gone out of his way th lake a snide attack at
the FBI. Cauteonoun Legat at Pare * acme Thin whom to met ares Licaz he can indiecate mot daphowous

TO<br>W. C. Sullivan $W C$ Com<br>FROM<br>subject:<br>S. B. Donahoe<br>"CUBA AND CASTRO"<br>(Book by Teresa Casuso).<br>(Book by Teresa casuso)

DATE: $1 / 31 / 62$
1-Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Donahoe
1-R.W. Smith
1-Mullins

## SXNOPSIS:

Teresa Casuso resigned her position as Alternate Cuban Delegate to the United Nations (UN) on 10/14/60 and on 11/14/60 started this account of her participation in Castro's rise to power. A revolutionary since college days and widow of a procommunist terrorist who was killed fighting Franco in the Spanish Civil War, the author has alternated as Cuban official and Cuban exile most of her adult life. Finding things dull in Mexico where she was supporting herself as actress and writer, she saw news item concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police in Summer of 1956 after they were found training for invasion of Cuba on a Mexican farm. Thereafter, her Mexico City home became Castro's headquarters and supplies and weapons used in invasion later that year were stored at her home. She was made member of Castro's "palace guard" when he took over in January, 1959, and was constantly in the limelight until April, 1960. Unable to exercise any control over Castro and out of favor with him, she made dramatic withdrawal, still pleading that she was Castro's best friend. She blames United States (US) for bringing about situation in Cuba which allowed person : such as Castro to take over and pictures him as a kid with a toy wino did not know how to operate it after $1 / 1 / 59$. She also claims lack of acceptance by US turned Castro to the Soviets but that this only began late in 1959, the first time that he showed any procommunist sympathies. She finds nothing wrong with Castro's methods but, in retrospect, deplores everything that. has happened in Cuba since he took over.

## OBSERVATIONS:



This book was written to glamorize the US and idolize Castro. Casuso's break with Castro was not based on ideology but resulted from her losing favor with himmowien reached a climax when her fiance, a US free-lance writer, asked Castro to transfer her from Castro's office to the UN so they could live in the US after their marriage, which never took place. Although she bitterly protested in the book that she was hounded by the press and others even though she desired seclusion, she actually hired a press

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTR0"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388
agent the day she resigned and made several television appearances as well as giving numerous press interviews. She obviously attempted to capitalize on the publicity surrounding her defection by beginning the book as soon as the requests for television appearances and interviews subsided. When New York Office interviewed her on $10 / 15 / 60$, she insisted that her agent be present and only wanted to talk about the evils in the US and how we should change our policy toward Cuba. While book does have some appeal as woman's viewpoint of Castro, it adds nothing of importance concerning Castro himself and, in effect, is the story of a scorned woman.

## ACTION:

For information.


Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTR0"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

## DETAILS:

The book begins with an indictment of the US and its
"strangle hold" on Cuba starting with the military occupation by the US following the Spanish-American War. She claims US Government and US business interests controlled elections in Cuba for over 25 years and that US never allowed democracy to function properly there. She attempts to show that we never wanted Cuba to be independent and only entered the Spanish-American War after we learned Spain was ready to concede defeat and saw our chance to annex Cuba with practically no bloodshed.

Casuso traces her role as a revolutionary who, when 15 years old, married Pablo de la Torriente Brau, a procommunist student terrorist who spent most of his time in jail until both fled to the US as exiles after a general strike against Batista was attempted in 1935. After her husband went to Spain where he died in 1936 fighting Franco, Juan Marinello, President of the Cuban Communist Party (CP), arranged to have some of his unpublished revolutionary material sent to Casuso in Mexico where she had gone after her husband's death. She married a Mexican in 1938 and went with him to Cuba where he served as Mexican diplomat for a short time beginning in 1939. In 1944 she divorced the diplomat and returned to Mexico. In 1948 President Carlos Prio of Cuba appointed her Commercial Attache at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, a job which she held until Batista took over again in 1952.

She spent years between 1952 and 1956 as actress and writer in Mexico and during Summer of 1956 happened to see a newspaper clipping concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police. Learning that they were being held in a Mexico City prison on charges they had been using a Mexican farm to train for an invasion of Cuba, she impulsively decided to visit Castro at the prison even though she could not recall definitely if she had ever heard of him previously. Impressed by Castro's sincerity she invited him to make her spacious home his headquarters upon his release from prison and Castro showed up there immediately after being released. Soon Castro's entire group was operating from her home and a huge arsenal of weapons was stored there. A disgruntled member of the group informed the Mexican police and Casuso was arrested and jailed. While in jail, she learned Castro managed to salvage some of the weapons and sailed with 81 followers for Cuba on 11/25/56.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTR0"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388
Carlos Prio furnished money for her bail and she was released from prison after 24 days. Immediately, her home became headquarters for Castro's July 26th Movement in Mexico and she gathered arms and men for the Movement. In many cases Mexican police assisted her in locating weapons for Castro.

When Batista fell, she took over the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and remained in charge there for a month before returning to Cuba. She noticed Castro's arrogance and greed immediately upon her arrival but is sure he was not a communist at that time and had no intention of embracing communism at that time. Castro rewarded her with appointment as Ambassador-At-Large shortly thereafter. However, her chief duties until September, 1959, consisted of handling Castro's visitors. She accompanied Castro to the US in April, 1959, and noted he was not approached officially by anyone in the US nor did he receive a single offer of aid to Cuba. She acknowledged that Castro met with Vice President Nixon and was received by a Congressional committee while here. She also acknowleged that Castro's Treasury Minister has publicly stated since that Fidel Castro ordered him not to ask for any assistance during the visit to the US.

Since Casuso was constantly photographed with Castro during this visit and US newspapers carried many comments concerning her physical attractiveness, the other women surrounding Castro became extremely jealous as did Castro himself who could not stand anyone stealing publicity from him. During the visit her fiance, a young US citizen who did free-lance writing, asked Castro to transfer Casuso to the UN so they both could work in the US after their marriage. Although Castro granted the wish by appointing her Alternate Cuban Delegate to the UN in September, 1959, he completely ignored her from that time on.

Casuso selects November, 1959, as the month in which Castro definitely acceded to the communists. She noted that in that month he allowed communists to participate in unions, arrested many of his close friends, made his brother, Raul, head of the armed forces and "Che" Guevara head of the National Bank. In June 1960, she made visit to Cuba and Castro refused to see her. In Summer of 1960 she took world tour and arrived back in New York City for the opening of the UN session on $9 / 20 / 60$. She found she was no longer accredited to the UN and received orders from Cuban Undersecretary of State Carlos 0livares in Cuba to discuss her accreditation personally with him.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTR0"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

Realizing she was going to break away from Castro, she refused to make trip to Cuba and made every effort to explain her position personally to Castro, who had arrived in the US to attend the session. Failing this, she spent several days preparing her resignation letter which was mailed to Castro on 10/13/60, copies of which she made available to the press the following day.

She summarized Castro's regime from January, 1959, to 0ctober, 1960, as follows: The needed social, industrial and agrarian reforms failed since Castro could not tolerate having around him men capable enough to administrate such reforms. Working hours were lengthened and wages were lowered. The one stable industry--sugar--was ruined when the US discontinued its purchases of sugar at premium prices and the sale of sugar in much less quantity at market prices to the Soviets--with half the purchase price being paid in goods--compounded the problem as the Soviets put large portions of the purchase back on the market in competition with the huge surplus in Cuba. Castro is a traitor to large majority of those who fought with him throughout and he is destined to fall since he cannot stay in power without competent assistance in running his government.

While not citing any firsthand knowledge concerning Castro's possible mental derangement, Casuso said she heard Castro underwent shock treatment sometime after January, 1959. She also states it is a well-known fact in Havana that a Dr. Sorhegui, who attended Castro, studied "brainwashing" in Iron Curtain countries and that when Dr. Sorhegui died (date not given) Raul Castro appeared at the Dr.'s office and carried off all his papers. Without regard to his mental stability, Casuso pictures Castro as being interested only in receiving the adulation of the masses and as a kid who on $1 / 1 / 59$ received a much wanted toy but has never learned to operate it. She claims failure of US to understand and accept Castro so irritated him that he turned to the communists.

# Mr. DeLoach <br> M. <br>  <br> "THE ROAD TO DOOM" <br> MANUSCRIPT BY 

DATE:
2/6/62

DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS
DALLAS, TEXAS
,


DALLAS, TEXAS

## BACKGROUND: OOUK ReveVr

Mr. Reynolds by letter dated 1/18/62 advised that he desired to submition a manuscript to the Director for review. By letter dated $1 / 24 / 62$, Mr. Reynolds was advised that as a matter of policy, the Director could make no comments concerning the merit of the proposed book but that he would review it, in the interest of accuracy for any reference to the FBI or the Director.

By letter to the Director dated $1 / 29 / 62, \mathrm{Mr}$. Reynolds, Director, "Vital Issues, " 5955 Ross Avenue, Dallas 6, Texas, advised that he had mailed by separate cover a manuscript for review by the Director. He advised there were "one or two delicate subjects" in the manuscript "so you may advise me whether you prefer that your speech be eliminated."

The manuscript, entitled "The Road To Doom," was received at the Bureau on $2 / 5 / 62$. A review of his work disclosed that it is a shallow, rambling account of the author's political views. It reveals Reynolds to be an ultraconservative with anticommunist and anti-Semitic leanings. Reynolds castigates Congress, the United Nations and various agencies and activities of the Democratic Administration as socialist and generally expresses extreme right-wing thinking.

The Director is quoted on page 61 of this manuscript as follows:
"Whether you know it or not, your child is a target. Hisfiria is" the fertile plot in which the communist hopes to plant the ${ }^{\text {ched Virus }}{ }^{62}$ and to secure a deadly culture which will spread to others."

It has been determined that this quote is from the first paragraph of the reprint by the Director entitled "Communist Virus" from the "Times Herald," Washington D. C. , dated $6 / 21 / 53$. This was not part of a speech by the Director. Reynolds uses this quotation in a chapter entitled "The School Problem."


Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS

## CHECK OF BUFMES:

In 1955, Reynolds requested permission to use the Director's article "The Crime Of The Century," which appeared in the May, 1951, issue of 'Reader's Digest." He claimed this would appear in a book he was arranging to publish entitled "The Death Of A Nation." A discreet inquiry by the Dallas Office disclosed little information concerning Reynolds from routine sources; however, the Dallas Sheriff claimed Reynolds was an opportunist of rather unsavory character. Dallas advised against acceding to Reynolds' request and the Bureau, by letter dated $10 / 11 / 55$, declined permission for reproduction of the article. In October, 1960, Reynolds wrote the Director lauding him for a speech before the American Legion Convention, Miami Beach, Florida, and requesting permission to reprint the speech with "conservative comments of my own." A copy of this speech was sent to Reynolds but he did not reproduce it, explaining in a letter dated $11 / 14 / 60$ that he was delaying publication fora while.

The files contain no information regarding the publication "Vital Issues." It should be noted that Mr. Reynolds has requested return of his manuscript and has furnished postage for mailing. Mr. Reynolds' manuscript is attached.

## OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the controversial nature of the manuscript and the questionable character of Mr. Reynolds, it does not appear that his request for review of his manuscript should be answered by the Director inasmuch as he might possibly use any communication from the Director as an endorsement of his composition.
Accordingly, an in-absence. letter has been prepared to Mr. Reynolds advising the quotation in the manuscript is accurate but the Director cannot endorse the work.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to Mr. Reynolds and his manuscript be returned under separate cover.




# Memorandum 

FROM

subject: "THE AMERICAN UL'TRAS" BY IRWIN SUALL

SYNOPSIS
Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well-known to the Bureau, called the attention of the New York Office to the captioned book. A copy of the book has been received and has been reviewed.

- "The American Ultras" is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups. It links together high-ranking military leaders and corporate executives who are backing these right-wing organizations; the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead to World War III. It is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups. A number of these groups and individuals are singled out for (criticism, including Dr. Fred Schwartz, the John Birch Society and its leader Robert Welsh, Edgar C. Bundy, Myers G. Lowman of the Circuit Riders, Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist," and Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, the leader of the National Education Program. The author also feels there is a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras."

There are several references to the FBI. Of particular note is one on page 49 which is critical of the title of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit." The author is also somewhat critical of a bulletin issued by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52 , which reportedly issued a bulletin stating that a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover, and further urges workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department if they have any doubt about an organization or publication. Reference is made to a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum," and Assistant Director Sullivan is listed as being associated with or participating in activities of the Institute for American Strategy. The author is also critical that "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms (reference to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge)."

There is no reference in Bufiles to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary Oof the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF). The book is published by New America, official publication of SPSDF:


The SPSDF was founded in 1958 through the merger of the Socialist Party and the Independent Socialist League and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Michael Harrington, Editor of New America who assisted Suall in/preparation of the captioned booklet, is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

$\square$
DETAILS

## BACKGROUND:

By airtel dated 1-19-62, SAC, New York advised information had been received from Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well known to the Bureau, that the Fund for the Republic (FR) had recently released a pamphlet, "Ultras," with a foreword by Norman Thomas. She had not been able to obtain a copy of the pamphlet and efforts of the New York Office at the FR office were negative. The FR stated it had no such pamphlet. The New York Office was telephonically advised to recontact Mrs. Widener for further information inasmuch as no information could be located concerning such a pamphlet in Bufiles. She had indicated that the Director was included in the ultra-conservatives in a somewhat derogatory fashion. Upon recontact, Mrs. Widener advised that the book is entitled "The American Ultras" by Irwin Suall, and was published by New America, 303 Park Avenue South, New York, New York. The New York Office subsequently obtained copies of the booklet and forwarded them to the Bureau.

## REVIEW OF "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS":

"The American Ultras," a 75-cent booklet by Irwin Suall, National Secretary of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF); is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups, leading off with the statement that "Radigaiffryction is on the march in the United States." Linking together high-ranking/leaders and corporate executives, who the book claims are backing these right-wing organizations, the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead toward World War III and a nuclear holocaust The book is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups such as Dr. Fred Schwarz' group, and the attempt by military leaders to indoctrinate civilians through these programs with the "correct" point of view. In this connection, the Institute for American Strategy (IAS), which conducts military-civilian seminars on communism, is described as a powerful institution within the military-industrial complex whose major aim is to fan the flames of the cold war. Assistant Director Sullivan is mentioned in a footnote which contains the names of individuals who are either on the LAS Board or active in its conferences.

The author is concerned with the view of the professional anticommunists that any liberal, progressive or wel fare-type view is considered by these groups as a communist viewpoint.' Singled out for criticism are Robert Welsh, John Birch Society (JBS); Dr。Fred Schwarz, Christian Anticommunist Crusade (CAC); Reverend Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist"; Edgar C. Bundy; Myers G. Lowman, the Circuit Riders; Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, and leader of the National Education Program (NEP); and others. The book describes the effectiveness of these "crusaders," their irresponsible statements
on public platforms and the sources of the money they are able to obtain. It was pointed out that several states have been stampeded by these "Ultras" into passing laws that, in Florida, require all high school students to read "The Naked Communists" by Cleon Skousen, former FBI Agent who has been traveling with Dr. Schwarz; in Louisiana, require all high and junior high school students to view "Communism on the Map" (has been subject to some controversy), distributed by Dr . Benson and his NEP. In addition, Texas is said to have allowed "Americanists"/Eensor school and library books.

It is noted by the author that there is growing evidence of a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras." He cites Robert Welch of JBS who claims that States Rights and not integration is the real issue in the South. Dr. Benson allegedly claims that "increased subversion through racial unrest..." is in "point 9 of the communist timetable for 1961."

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:
In addition to the previously mentioned reference to Assistant Director Sullivan (page 28), Mr. Sullivan is named among those participating in a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum" produced by NEP (page 22).

On page 49, the author is critical of the book titles used by the "Ultras, " stating that they "play on the note of betrayal, spying, swindling, infiltrating。 In the spook world of the right nothing is ever as it appears to be...." He continues, "Interestingly the title of the single most widely touted book among the'Ultras" is a classic example of this mentality: "Masters of Deceit' by J. Edgar Hoover."

Taking off on Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52, the author refers to Murray Kempton, "the brilliant correspondent for the New York Post" who revealed that this company promotes the "ultra line through a regular bulletin to employees. One bulletin allegedly lauds the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and tells employees that "a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover; and urges Jones and Laughlin workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department 'if you have any doubts about an organization or publication.' :: As Murray Kempton says, 'The conspiracy is everywhere。' "

The pamphlet makes passing reference to the FBI when discussing the American Security Council (ASC), which the booklet refers to as the ultra organization which originally formed to develop a private and extremist loyalty board for American industry. The ASC is quoted as saying that "The FBI cannot provide specific information to help private groups because its files are secret. Business therefore organized the American Security Council to be better informed and more effective in jointly meeting the communist threat." In referring to the ASC, the book states that by uniting military leaders, corporate executives and former Agents
of the FBI (refers to those associated with ASC), it has entered the foreign policy business.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, is also referred to as one of the ultra right-wing" organizations and on page 36 and 37 it describes some of the individuals who have received awards from this Foundtion. It points out that these individuals include Dr. George Benson of the NEP, a Southern leader of the JBS, an individual associated with the LAS, and points out that Kenneth Wells, President of the Freedoms Foundation, is a frequent speaker at NEP Freedom Forums throughout the country and shares the platform with men like Fred Schwarz, George Benson and Herbert Philbrick. The author then cites other prominent military leaders and executives who have been honored by the Foundation. Following this, the author states, "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms. Undoubtedly some of these men (referring to prominent leaders and executives) may not know that they are associated with the radical right in Freedoms Foundation, but what excuse has J. Edgar Hoover."

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no reference to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary of the SPSDF. The book is published by New America at 303 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York. This is the location of the publication, "New America, " which is an official publication of the SPSDF。 The SPSDF was formed in 1958 through the merger of the SP and the Independent Socialist League. SPSDF has not been investigated by this Bureau. It is noted that Michael Harrington is Editor of the "New America" and Suall, on the inside cover acknowledges his thanks to Harrington, along with others, for his help in research and writing "The American Ultras." Harrington is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.


Enclosed for the Bureau is the copy of the captioned book ordered by WFO from the Research Institute on the SinoSoviet Bloc on 8/29/61 through WFO confidential mail box which was received on 2/6/62.
 BF: dlb
(4)


January 30, 1962

Dear Reader:
Your interest in Communist China Today: Vol. I: Domestic and Foreign Policies is greatly appreciated. We sincerely regret any inconvenience which may have been caused by the delay in sending the book to you, but we trust you share our interest in making this the most satisfactory volume possible.

Unforeseen difficulties in printing the text, including a change of management in the company engaged, necessitated the postponement in sending you the book in order to ensure that the final product would justify your expectations.

The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc and Peter S. H. Tang, the author of Communist China Today, welcome your comments and suggestions from which, we believe, we can benefit enormously in our future work.

Sincerely,

Publication Staff
The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc

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Name $\qquad$ Street
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The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc
; 2452-39th Street, NW
Washington


The Book
God and the H-Bomb is an anthology containing the writings, or excerpts from writings, of 22 authors who are spiritual leaders and/or teachers of Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic faiths. Also included are excerpts from a message from the National Council of the Churches of Christ, a study made by leaders from four theological institutions, and a message of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

## The Purpose

The Foreword of the book was written by the television personality, Steve Allen who states "that our nation is in the throes of a moral collapse of serious dimensions." Because of his concern, Allen states "I have arranged for the publication of this book because of the disquieting realization that theological commentary on the morality of nuclear war has made no impression whatsoever upon the national conscience."

## The Theme:

Most of the articles included in the book are excerpts from material written by the various authors for other occasions. There is no one position set forth for dealing with the problem but all articles are concerned with the moral questions of war or the limited phases of war, the use of nuclear weapons, disarmament, and various phases of cold war strategy. All are concerned with the question of ends and means. Does the end--the continued existence of Christianity and freedom--justify the means--nuclear warfare? All take the pacifist view, agreeing that wholesale nuclear warfare is beyond all limits of morality and religion.

(8)

1 - Mm Mohur
1 -Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Suttler

## REG 5

1 -Section tickler


Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb Edited By: Donald Keys

Many of the authors discuss problems of war generally, and nuclear war in particular, without furnishing methods of directly dealing with the problems. Those who furnish proposals generally take an impractical, idealistic, or "utopian" view toward possible solutions. For example, Norman K. Gottwald, Professor of Old Testament, Andover-Newton [Theological School, suggests that we "throw open our nuclear installations to inspection teams from the United Nations and invite the Soviets to do the same." 'Could the Russians," he asks, "resist following our lead?"

The Authors
Bufiles contain information on some, of the authors whose articles appear in the book. Both the editor, DonaldKeys, and the sponsor, Steve Allen, are leaders in the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). Additionally, four other men whose articles are included in the book have signed petitions circulated by SANE in the past.

SANE was organized in October, 1957, with headquarters in New York City. It is a pacifist-type organization and its announced purpose is to act as a clearinghouse for all groups working for limitation of testing tof nuclear weapons. SANE has not been investigated by the Bureau but individuals connected with local committees are checked for communist affiliation.

Neither Donald Keys, the Executive Director of SANE, nor Steve Allen has been investigated by the Bureau. Information in Bufiles shows that Allen has had a great interest in many social causes, including his telegram to the Alabama Governor protesting the execution of a Negro for a $\$ 1.95$ robbery, his co-chairmanship of the Hollywood Committee of SANE, his numerous speeches throughout the country for SANE, and his participation in protest of the execution of Caryl Chessman, convicted California kidnapper. Allen wrote to the Director in 1959 concerning a rumored investigation of Allen, which was cordially answered by the Director who also thanked Allen for recommending "Masters of Deceit" to his television audience.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb Edited by Donald Keys

Several authors whose works appear in book have been investigated by the Bureau:

Harold E. Fey, editor of The Christian Century, was investigated by the Bureau in January, 1944, for sedition in view of a sermon delivered by him at a church in Hiram, Ohio, on October 10, 1943. This sermon was pacifist in nature and was objected to by a number of people in the audience. No prosecutive action was taken. (14-1978)

Georgia E. Harkness, professor at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, was a security index subject. In 1951, Louis F. Budenz described her as a concealed communist. According to Budenz, a concealed communist is one who does not hold himself out as a communist and one who would deny membership in the Communist Party. This case was closed in August, 1954. (100-383058)

There is information in Bureau files on several other authors, not investigated by the Bureau, indicating that they sponsored, contributed to, or signed statements for various pacifist or communist front organizations. These are:

Roland H. Bainton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale University Divinity School. (100-174684)

Paul Tillich, Professor at Harvard University. (100~39215)
Martin Buber, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. (100-279704)

The book contains no reference to the FBI or the Director. The book
is being routed to the Bureau library for future reference purposes.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


R. W.


The Book
$\rightarrow$ I ceplacel m
 3-7-62

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research section, was published for the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. (NCCCA). This 1962 edition is a third and enlarged edition of a booklet first put out in 1052. It has not been officially sanctioned by the General Board of the NCCCA. There is no mention of the Director or the FII.

This Handbook is designed for both American and foreign readers. In six chapters it sent to examine communism in theory and practice and to point out the role of the Christian in combating it.

The Theme
The Handbook makes the following point:

1. Economic exploitation and bitter social infuntice afford commwism a fertile breeding ground.
2. Marxist theory is refuted by manequent history.
3. The communist regimes have a disregard for the rights of individuals.

JER: bbb
1 -Mr. Mohr


## The Purpose

4. Atmine a part of cobamunitm.
5. Commotima can be fought by preaching Christianity.
6. The olmareh haw a clear directive for metion in community and national Life.

## Ponsible Controvernal Inoues

The Handeat does an objective and effective job of refuting communiet theory and exposhs communist tactics. There are mente minor errors such as attributing the theory of himterical materialimm to Tegel as well as to Marx and
 World War i. In discumitrg communim in practice in Russin, the disadvantages are thown to outweith the accomplimhmente. Nowever, it the accompliehment listed, for example bringing the problem of unemployment under control, wre taren out of context the material conid be used effectively by opponents of the NCCCA.

We know that mone members of the NCCCA, for whatever reasong, have been identified whth eommuniat fronte. An attompt is made to jugtify this and blame communint tactica. Twather, it is ameerted thit in order to put moderately liberal people into a had int with conservative groups, Communiats often identify themselves with them, get them labeled 'red' or at leant 'pink, 'and mo create distrust and contuilon."

It in alwo smserted that about threc-fourths of the spensore of communist1ed organimations are twamspecting people of good roputation asked to lend their mames an sponarars of mome worthy cause." Ho effort is made to mow the need to learn the nature of an orgmanation betore mponioring it.

While stating that no argument is made for or agrinat any form of social or economitc organtantion, protucers and conaumere cooperatives are presented in a favorable light. On the other hand, while condemning Marxism for slorityiag acience and denying God, the free enterpindee byom is maid to encourage an attituce of wormhiping science and denying God's Providence.

By urging muport of the United Mations and promoting social action programs, the NCCCA may be siving ammunition to ite theological opponents.

RECOMMEADATION:
For Laformation.

SAC, Now York
2-Orig。\& 1
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
2/28/82

Director, Fist (88-4885) 1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

BY ROCHET VYONLELS
BOOK REVIEW/

The captioned book has been published recently by Random Souse, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; the price is $\$ 6.50$ a copy.

You should Ascrectly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Control Research Section.

NOTE:
SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, has requested the book for use as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area were checked regarding availability of the book with negative results.
$\underset{\text { (7) }}{\text { ABB: }} \mathrm{cb}^{\circ} \mathrm{f}$


Tolso
Belmont
Bohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone din
Posen
Sullivan
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Ingram
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62-46855=
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19 FEB $28^{1962}$
$\qquad$

subject: $\operatorname{FREEDOM,~PROMISE~AND~MENACE~}$
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEW

Re Bureau letter to Boston dated 1-8-62.
On 1/30/62, MRS. JESSIE HOWARD, Postmaster, Harborside, Marne, advised that mail addressed to the Social Science Institute, Harborside, Maine, is forwarded to SCOTIXVARING and his wife, HEEEN AEARING. She advised that SCOKIU EARING is presently on a speaking tour accompanied by his wife, HELEN NEARING.
 that he would order a copy of the book, "Freedom, Promise and Menace," and that he would make same available upon receipt of same.

The above mentioned book will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as it is available.

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& 2 \text { - Bureau }(62-46855) R M \\
& 1-\text { Boston }(62-4074) \\
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In our review we followed these principles:

1. Be alert for any statements that could prove embarrassing to the Director.
2. Pinpoint any errors of fact.
3. So far as possible, read having in mind that book is intended for young people in their late teens. Consider language and development, of thought from that point of view.
4. Try to forget what you know about subject and look at it from angle of one who is unfamiliar with it.
5. Make suggestions for improved organization and greater clarity. Also, watch for errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Our reviewers have made numerous suggestions which we feel will help materially to strengthen the book. A few of these are mentioned as illustrations for your information:

REC. 46


1. We suggest an introductory chapter designed to pontinay aramaticall why the young student' needs to be personally interéstédeln concerned about communism. We propose a "story" of what his life would be like under communist dictatorship and suggest twenty points to be developed in ito
2. We suggest book should make more of the fact that communists pervert word meanings, use words and ideas as weapons, and hold truth of a statemont to be. secondary to its propaganda value. Emphasize the fact that they have made the United States their main target. Show spurious nature of communistmanufactured demonstrations. : Include faked pictures that have been used for propaganda purposes.
Enclosure


Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re: Revision of Director's Book
3. Work in more headings, tables, maps, charts, and pictures.
4. We have pointed up several places where the material is topical today, but will not be a year or two hence and have suggested rewording these facts from point of view of person reading book five years from now.
5. We feel it would be embarrassing to point to a "peak" of two million unemployed in the Soviet Union when we have four million unemployed today.
6. We have suggested certain additions such as more ways in which communism presents a psychological appeal, certain material from "Masters of Deceit" which could be quoted to strengthen a point, a quotation from "Expose of Soviet Espionage," and certain items to be included in glossary and appendix.
7. Numerous suggestions were made for changes in language and punctuation.
8. We feel that this work is one of monumental importance to the patriotic indoctrination of young people thus deserving the very best the Bureau can offer. We feel that it should frankly attempt indoctrination in democratic principles and, with this in mind, the text should at every opportunity show the contrast between communist . oppression and democratic freedom. This attempt to contrast the two should be done frankly and openly throughout the book wherever the opportunity can be found.

Enclosed is a copy of the blank memorandum setting forth our comments and suggestions.

RECOMMENDATION:
That this material be forwarded to Central Research Section for appropriate action.



DERYCTOR, FBI $\left(\begin{array}{l}100-3-95) \\ 100-420041)\end{array}\right.$ sic, LOS AMEXYES $(100-32495)$
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Rerglet 9/27/61 beaxing mbove dual caption.

For the information of the Bureain, there are being forwarded as enclosurea to thia letter two photortate of pages fourteen and rifteen from the pebruary, 1962 terule of "prontier mingazine, voluma thifteen, number four; published monthly at lon Angeles,
by fuchand DRNNO!

The Bureme-wiai notrethat the enelosec photestats

 is cescribed et the bottom of page fourteen ats ntprociate
 Los sngelien). In thic revieu wiskit makes derognteiy zeferences to the wirector in columi three on page courteen.
on the basis of avallable inforwation, it does not appear that DOBAD JEvick, muthor of this book revieve is
 Tridax subject (awbject of Burine 100-416798; Lom Angelea fille 100-h2096), (tio inveatigention concerning Domapo Menas, Associatil Irocessor of piletoxy. has been contureted by thie prrice and only other itaentitiable references to him in the Iar Angelea ineicea concem additional contributiona to "Frontiex" mangine nade by. him. The tbove is beine furnighed for the gurvenith informition and no investigation of Nexer is contemplated.

The original issue of the February, 1962 "montrier ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ macazine was turnished sa githerit 0. EENGAMIM by $\square$ and will be maintained as an exhibie in lygs Angeles file 100-4t307-14 4- Burem
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## In the Dispute Between Russia and China Mr. Zagoria Sees No Profit for the West



Premier Khrushchev with Mao Tse-tung (left) in Peiping, 1959.

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62-46855-173
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Tho russians retaliated with economic sanctions and severe curfailments on military aid. - They have refused to give the Chinese nuclear weapons and at a critical juncture in 1958 refused even to let the Chinese rattle


By now many other issues have been tossed into the argument, and schism threatens to become chasm. There is the bittor debate over the EastWest balance of power, the desirability of East-West negotiation, the inevitability of both big and small wars, the feasibility of disarmament, the advisability of cooperating with nationalists like Nehru and Nasser, the necessity, in the end, of establishing either Soviet or Chinese hegemony aver the whole Communist world.

Mr. Zagoria traces all the evidence of disputation and competition, notes the convolutions of the arguments, seeks the motives behind them and the practical consequences of them. His good sense is his best guide through the tortuous quasi-ecclesiastical Mos-cow-Peiping polemics. He is not content to describe a debate over the "inevitability of war." He points out that this is not a matter of the Chinese desíring war more than the Russians but only of their advocating a more aggressive, militant and risk-taking foreign policy.
Nor does the author rest there What

Nor does the author rest there. What does it mean? It means that in 1958, when Western trepps invaded the Middle East, the Chinese wanted to risk a showdown and even limited war to imprèss revolutionaries everywhere, while the Russians held back in fear of world war.
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TiERBusians favor moremgegaitition, Mr. Zagoria suggests, not because they are necessarily nicer guys but because their geographical, political, military and economic power allows them to expect to profit from negotiations with a minimum of risk. The Chinese have no such expectation. The Russians, he says; favor help for the Nehrus and Nassers, not because they are trying to inhibit Communist power and influence, but because they can afford to buy such influence while the Chinese can hope to attain it ondy thrownorimes lence. And so on.

Mr. Zagoria never loses sight of the cohesive factors in the Sino-Soviet alliance-mostly its fear of a weaker position toward the West-nor the momentum of the power struggle and the related split of the entire world Communist movement. Some of the wounds may be healed when Khrushchev and Mao are both gone. he suggests; greater caution may develop in China when she finally develops her - own nuclear power.

Yet, the effect of the split on the Cold War is likely to be negative, he - believes. For one thing, he says, the Chinese have unquestionably reduced the Russians' room for maneuver and even for temporary accommodation. And for another, any weak or deferential response by the West, he believes, is likely only to encourage the Russians to appease the militant of their world by running greater risks with the West.

Mr. Zagoria. who has joined the social-science (Continued on Poge 26)
divisier of the Rand Corpora-
tion after a decade of analyzing Communist affairs for the Government, is a sure guide through the murky corners of Communist theology. He not only translates it well but provides one of the finest explanations of how to read the Reds and how it is that we know so much about the many things they try to hide,


THE SINO-SOVIET GONFLICT, 1956-1961. By FHE Russians and Chinese, he brei Donald S. Zagofiz. 484 pp. Princeton: Pritheeton University Press. \$8.50.

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=\text { By MAX FRANKEL }
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THE rivalry and conflict between Communist China and the Soviet Union constitute one of the most remarkable and most neglected dramas of our day. It was ignored for so long that it seemed to erupt suddenly and, for many skeptical Americans, ausviciously. Others found it a tale so wondrous that they embraced it hopefully and embroidered it romantically.
$\dot{\text { We }}$ thus have the old spectacle of some scholars and analysts watching it as the most important single stor of our time while others would hardly remember to put it among the top ten. And we have politicians insisting that it is all only a fraud to deceive us while others already postulate a realignment pitting reasonable us and the sweet Russians against the terrible Chinese. --
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Not a moment too soon, therefore, comes. this superbly researched, refreshingly sensible and-given the gobbledegook raw material-surprisingly readable analysis of the wholejbusiness. "I have tried in this book," says Donnald S. Zagoria, "to take the measure of one of the titanic battles of the Commonist world and to determine just what it is that this warfare is being
fought about." And that is exact y what he has done, painstakingly and convincingly.
Anyone who still doubts the depth and bitterness of the conflict can get his proof here. Anyone tempted to turn it all into a happy-ending fairy tale will find his reproof here. Whichever way Mr. Zagoria finally turns, his material, he finds that the Cold War probably will get colder.
lieves, have maneuvered and argued themselves into positions and circumstances that at any time within the next five years could produce an open, though not total, break. This break, he concludes, "need not be permanent, it need not involve gravitation by the U.S.S.R. or China to the West, it need not make less serious the challenge presented by the Communist world to the West."

What then is it all about? It is an argument that began in 1956 over tire meaning of Stalin, not because the Chinese are pious Stalinists (they have many reasons to hate him), but because they objected to Premier Khrushchev's unilaterally conceived, awnwardly timed, poorly analyzed and recklessly developed assault on the whole house of Stalinist history. They,
veter titan the Russians, saw what was coming-in Hungary and finally within Russia itself-and they started the fight to make sure "that the Commonist baby would not be thrown out with the Stalinist bath water."
The argument, in essence, remains the same: Whose communism is better, that of the Chinese or that of the Russans? The argument remains even though the Chinese have run around from Right to Left and perhaps even back to Right-ggain. The Chinese became accustom themselves speak from a position of parity
 a little meddling in both the Soviet sphere of Europe and in Soviet internat politics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, 3-4-62, Sec. 7, pp 1 \& 26

- Mr. Frankel, a Times cörresponident based in Washington, fanmeention reputed from-Moscowern

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BOOK REVIEW: COMMUNISM, ITS FAITH AND FALLACIES

Captioned book, published by Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1962, has been reviewed by Central Research Section. The book was sent to the Director by Mr. Herman Baker of the Baker Book House.

The Author
Dr. James D. Bales, born November 5, 1915, in Tacoma, Washington, eras been professor of Bible at Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, for 17 years, and a minister in the Church of Christ for over 25 years. Bales is a prolific author has written 14 books and numerous articles for newspapers and periodicals. He was the subject of a conscientious objector investigation in 1943 at which time he was an ardent pacifist, and the subject of a sedition case in 1944 in which the allegation was not substantiated by investigation. Bureau files indicate cordial correspondence with Bales in the past. (Jacket, Communism, Its Faith and Fallacies; 94-48656; 94-36512)


AG MAR 151962
The Director is quoted and/or paraphrased on pages 162, 181, $183^{1}$ 186 in connection with the communist attitude toward religious organizations sind the United States; p. 207 stating that the Communist Party, USA, is part of it he international conspiracy directed from Moscow; p. 208 stating that a; numerically small Communist Party does not mean that it is not dangerous; $\quad \mathbf{p} 209$ stating that the Communist Party, USA, emerged from the 17th National Gotivention
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1 - Belmont 1-Mohr 1-DeLoach 1-Sullivan 1-Baumgardner 1-Butler 1-Whalef Stile 62.46255


Memo.Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Communism, Its Faith and Fallacies" By Dr. James D. Bales
(December, 1959) more powerful, more unified and even more of a menace to our Republic, and that public exposure of the communist menace by Government investigating committees is their most important service to America. In every instance, the quotation is correct and the paraphrased material accurate in context. . There is no mention of the FBI as such.

## Purpose, Scope, and Nature

This well documented, 211-page book is designed as an exposition and criticism of the communist system and is dedicated to the proposition that all communist activity is predicated upon their philosophy which embraces atheism, dialectical materialism and class struggle as integral parts.

After defining communism as a 'Marx inspired, Moscow directed, international criminal conspiracy against civilization...," (p. 20) the author offers a scholarly review of the philosophy of communism, of atheism and theism, dialectical and historical materialism, the communist concept of class and class struggle, the communist doctrine of revolution, the communist attitude toward religion and infiltration of religious organizations, and a brief summary of the role of the Communist Party. Dr. Bales refutes the communist denial of the existence of a Supreme Being by setting forth the Christian's belief in the existence of God, the naturalness of faith in God, the fact of conscience, and the existence of moral law and order.

Bates concludes that
"to recognize that a communist is a communist, and to understand the philosophy of communism, will not automatically enable us to solve the problems which have been brought into the world, or intensified, by communism. However, such an understanding is essential if the world is to escape enslavement by the communists..." (p. 211)

This book contains minor inaccuracies such as referring to the Dies Committee (House Committee on Un-American Activities--1938-1943) as the Fish Committee (House Committee to investigate Communist Activities in the United States--1930) on pages 37, 142. It also suffers from an inadequate index. The Director, for instance, is referred to nine times in the text, but is not mentioned in the index.

RECOMMENDATION:


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UNITED STATES GOVERNME

## Memorandum

FROM
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SUBJECT:

RICHARD DRINNON<br>AUTHOR "REBEL IN PARADISE"

By letter of February 26, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a copy of review of the above book which appeared in the "Frontier Magazine" and was authored by Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles: "Rebel in Paradise" published by the University of Chicago Press, deals with a biography, 4 of Emma Goldman, a Russian immigrant who was later deported by the Federal Governmont for anarchist activities. In this connection, Meyer in his review stated, "They finally got her out, in 1919, with the help of evidence carefully doctored by the General Intelligence Division, headed by a rising young police-bureaucrat named J. Edgar Hoover. After that, back to Russia."

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no information which can be identified with Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles. Bufiles contain no reference to the book, "Rebel in Paradise," but Bufiles contain numerous references to its author,; Richard Drinnon.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin" on $2 / 1 / 61$ published an article entitled UUC Moves to Drop Liberal Professor" which stated that Richard T. Drinnon, aged 36, Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, California, had : his contract cancelled on the grounds that he neglected scholarly research as a faculty member and never had any of his works published.

The article went on to state that Drinnon was a faculty member who had been associated with numerous controversial campus causes in recent years. He is a critic of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the campus advisor to "Slate," a student political group from which the University has withdrawn recognition, and permission to operate on the campus.

The article advised that Drinnon stated that foctodifecedrintishers are
 biography of Emma Goldman, a Russian-born anarchist who was-deported-from-the United States after World War I.

1-Mr. Sullivan

Bufiles also revealed that Richard Tweed Drinnon was an instructor of history at the University of California and has not been investigated by the FBI.

Bufiles reveal that on $2 / 14 / 58$ a debate on the subject "Is Russia a Socialist Society?" was held at the University of California under the sponsorship of the Young Socialist League (YSL), which debate was moderated by Drinnon. The YSL, now defunct, was the youth affiliate of the Independent Socialist League, also defunct, and was cited by the Attorney General until $7 / 18 / 58$.

In 1953 the Department requested a name check concerning Drinnon, a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota, who was writing a dissertation and wished to review anarchist and subversive literature seized by the Government during World War I. The Department was advised that Bufiles contained no identifiable informaldion concerning Drinnon.

In May, 1960, it was reported that a protest signed by nearly 300 University of California faculty members, including Richard Drinnon, attacked the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "insidious and harmful. "

Bufiles reveal that we initiated an Internal Security Investigation of "Frontier Magazine in 1954, but no information was developed indicating Communist Party membership of any of its staff members. Several issues of this magazine have made very darcy gatory references to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION: $\qquad$ $-$


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## Memorandum

TO $:$ DIRECTOR, FBI $(62-46855)$
$\alpha \omega_{\text {FROM }}:$ LEGAT, LONDON $(62-255)$ (RUS)

Date: March 14, 1962
subject: ${ }^{4}$ FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY" prepared by F-KKONSTANIINOV, ital
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet dated July 29, 1960.
Since submission of referenced letter, this office has periodically discreetly contacted book shops in an effort to determine if an English version of this publication was to appear. For many months, those persons contacted indicated that a Russian version is available and that an English edition would be available. However, during recent contacts with established foreign booksellers, it was learned that they do not how believe that. an English version will be printed.

Accordingly, this matter is being brought to the Bureau's attention for information, it being noted a Russian version is available.

UACB.
No further action will be taken regarding this matter

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This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)Identification Division, I. B.

Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.Administrative Division, J. B.
$\square$Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
$\square$ $\qquad$
General Investigative Division, J. B.Laboratory Division, J. B.Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.


See attached.

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T American Activities of the House Representfives, for years a matter of controversy, is a subject of a new book, "The Committee and Its, Critics: A Calm. Review of the house Com: mite on UnA mexican Activities, ${ }^{\text {an }}$ by William . Brickley fr. and the editors - of National Review - (Put... nama is. \$4.95). On this page
appear (wo appraisals of the book: one is by Rep. Samuel
S. Stratton, Democrat from New York, who has been, "sympathetic to the Committee; the other by Rep. Thomas Ludlow Ashley, Democrat from Ohio, who:


The Washington Post and $\qquad$
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The Washington Daily News
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New York Herald Tribune $\qquad$
New York Journal-American
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal Date _3-25-62 $\qquad$

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Mohr Parsons
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(3) In such circumstances, Congress has a clear obligativa to inform itself and the American people about the extent of any attempted subversion, and take whatever steps may be required to protect the Republic. Basically, this is the function of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as it is of the Subcommittee on Internal Security in the Senate. It is a different function, it should be noted, from that of actually apprehending Soviet operatives, which falls within the province of such police agencies as the F. B. I.
Now, most criticisms of the Committee's work have been directed less at the elements of this underlying syllogism than at the more complex related question of just how far any democracy can go in protecting itself against .political subver-sion-an area that touches so closely on opinions and beliefs -without undermining our basic principles of free speech and individual liberty. Surely Congress has no right to persecute individual persons for merely holding unorthodox views, however unpopular, or to try to impose any kind of intellectual conformity on America

## A

 -mittee's, own expertence has shown, it is not always easy to draw this nice line between, to use Mr. Buckley's phrase, "heresy and conspiracy." For This reason some have concluded that such a committee cannot properly function at all in a democratic system, and have urged its abolition. But others, and this includes the overwhelming majority of members of the House, believe that aemocracy not only can but must defend itself, that a proper spotlight O public opinion is one key weapon of the defense, and that while mistakes have undoubtedly been made by the Committee in the past. the answer is not to abolish it but rather to work to perfect its procedures so that it pan pertorm its as-signment without harm to individual freedom of expression,
Mr. Buckley sides of course with this latter group. Though ${ }^{5}$ he and his associates, as might be expected, expend relatively little time or emotion in discussing the ramifications of this key problem; he does at least acknowledge its existence and challenges the academic community, which has been particularly critical of the Committee, to come up with some new ideas for helping the Committee move safely through .these difficult and largely uncharted waters.
In fact, Mr. Buckley even offers a couple of suggestions: of his own in this field, perhaps in response to the views of some of the Committee's more persistent critics. For one thing, he recommends abandonment of the word "un-American" in the Committee's name. And secondy, he supports similar investigation into movements on the Radical Right which might threaten "explosive internal crisis," a course that could align him with those who have lately been suggesting that the Committee might look into subversive influence in such organizations as the John. Birch Society or the Minute-men $\longrightarrow$

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W.C. Sullivan

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The Washington Post and Times Herald

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By THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEX

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY Jr., principal author of this series of essays on the House Un-American Activities Committee, was also the main contributor to a work entitled "McCarthy and His Enemies," which appeared in 1954. The gap between the two books, if one exists, has been largely filled by a journal called National Review, with which most of the contributors to "The Committee and Its Critics" are associated. .
In all essential respects the two Buckley books are identical. The same adroit techniques used to vindicate McCarthy are put to work in defense of the Committee. In each instance the authors strike a pose of critical detachment as they undertake to review the record and performance of their subject. In each instance the verdict has already been reached, however,

- which explains the authors' persistent practice of treating evience as proof añd assuming he truth of charges that they re pretending to test.
It becomes clear that the Buckley method seeks to justify more than McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee. Its real purpose is to establish a political philosophy for our time which accepts authoritarianism as the only means of surviving "in a world in which things like Communists and atom bombs exist." This is a dogma which the House Un-American Activities Committee itself has been unwilling to articulate and use of the Committee as a vehicle for its promotion will. I suspect, be greeted even by this group with something less than enthusiasm.

Mr. Buckley's thesis, set forth in the lead chapter, is that "the distinction between the internal and the external threat is unreal: that the scope of the Communist effort transcends the conventional boundaries, and that therefore the conventional vocabulary is anachronistic." If one is led to wonder whether the , author considers the Bill of Rights to be anachronistic, the doubt is sooin dispelleu. "The tragedy," he tells us. "is that_at this moment, when the State is
songravely threatened, we find. ourselves frozen in inaction by lofty and other worldly pronouncements," and he goes on to propose that "if the Constitution is not, as presently understood; resilient enough to cope with the contemporary requirements of survival, then the Constitution should be modified, as it has been before."
In a concesssion which turns out to mean very little, Mr. Buckley admits that there is reason to doubt the competence of the House Un-American Activities Committee to determine what-is and what-isn't unAmerican, and that perhaps this investigative body doesn't fall: within the traditional pattern of a Congressional Committee. This puts him at odds with James Burnham who argues in his chapter, "The Investigating Power of Congress," that the Committee really has done nothing essentially different from hundreds of other committees and inquisitorial bodies which he appropriately traces from medieval England to the present.

$\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{R}}$R. BURNHAM, however, tries to prove too much: i.e., that the autonomy of Congress to investigate anything, anywhere is completely unlimited. This remarkable conclusion supports the essential creed which the boōk seeks to establish, च्चut to the best of my knowledge it has few proponents in the House or Senate, and it is totally contrary to Supreme Court decisions on the precise issue.
Winmoore Kendalls contribution seeks to define subversion in the twentieth century in terms which vindicate the activities of the Committee and the further incursions against individual freedoms which the authors ointly demañ

Mucsumathod, following Max Buckley's lead, is to lump together the internal and external threat of communism into a single subversive package. Against this total threat, the book contends, our free society must become less free if it is to remain free at all. Suffice it to say that Mr. Kendall has expanded greatly upon the concept of the kind of clear and present danger which traditionally has been required to justify curtailment of American civil. liberties $\longrightarrow$
All of the authors take a pass at the Committee's critics, but William F. Rickenbacker performs noblest service to the cause. He has a shiny new label for every category of dissenter and to all but a tiny band of the opposition (the "Purist Minority") he ascribes, as Buckley did to the enemies of McCarthy, distortion and falsehood having their origin in the Communist party.

This finding has no more plausible foundation than earlier conclusions, but all are essential to the book's purpose. For it is upon them that Mr. Buckley and his followers rely in reaching their verdict that America can no longer afford the luxury of a free soction

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New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times Boolc Ravien The Worker
The New Leader
The wall Street Journal Date $3-25-62, p \cdot 6$

date: $4 / 6 / 62$


Re Philadelphia letter dated 12/27/61, Bureau letter to Boston dated $1 / 8 / 62$ and Boston letter to Bureau dated 2/19/62.

Enclosed is one copy of the book entitled "Freedom, Promise and Menace"by SCOTP NEARING which was obtained from Bangor,
Maine on March 28, 1962.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0
Total Deleted Page(s) = 11
Page 23 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 36 ~ Duplicate - of Memo Smith to Sullivan;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate - of Memo Smith to Sullivan;
Page 59 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 67 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 70 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 71 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 73 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 139 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 140 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 166 ~ Duplicate - of following memo dated September 25, 1962;
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ROUTING
OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

Central ResearchEspionageInternal SecurityLiaison ".Nationalities Intelligence
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Identification Division, I. B.
Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Administrative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
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Nature of Book:

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BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION



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Mr. DeLonch
M. A. Jonee

RICHARD M. MXXON最 DCOX,


The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of "dix Crises," the wackily released 460-page book by former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This deals with six mother crises in the career of Mr. Nixon

 Mr. Waxen are:
(1) the Hist case aye 1-71). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon deals with his expmricuce as a metier of the House Committee on Un-American

 which are favorable. Mr. Minot doom cellemidygidetry, however, that the Departinent of notice was remits in its handing of the Hiss case and, for a time, planned to proceed against Whitaker Chambers,
(2) The fund raised by Axon's political supporters (pages 73-129). This fund, totaling \$18, 235, became an israv in the 1852 campaign and nearly resulted ia the removal of Nixon as Republican Vice Presidential candidate. Mr. Nixon explains that the fund was used to pay expenses for travel, printing and mantling of specchew, and extra clerical help which were stuterty political ind could not properly be reimbursed by the Government. He explains that the fund was set up after his election to the senate in leva; that his somme chairman, Dana smith, handled the collections and murbursements; that he mil not obtain personal use

(3) The heart other and subsequent illnesses suffered by President Dwatht mikftower (me 1B1-181). This deals with the tense situation apentol, ate well as the ammtienal responsibilities
$\underset{\substack{\text { Telson } \\ \text { Belmont }}}{ }$ Which confronted Mr. Mom, at the time of memilient Eisenhower's
Belmont
 Callahan heart attack in 193. a allee deals with the President's ileitis operation Conrad in 1005 and $h$ s stroke in 1057.
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Mos one L-TIT sullivan
sullivan

1 -Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Callahan

> NOT RECORDED

Jones to DeLoach Me mo RE: "Six Crises"
(4) Mr. Nixon's trip to South America in the Spring of 1953 (pages 183-234). This chapter contains a vivid description of the violent demonstrations and personal attacks upon the then Vice President during his trip to Latin America in 1958. Mr. Nixon is particularly outspoken in criticizing the inaction and blindness toward the true menace of communism which he observed on the part of Venezuelan authoricies; and he goes into great detail concerning the communist-le s street mobs which jeopardized his life in caracas.
(5) Mr. Nixon's visit to Russia in July, 1959, and his encounter with Nikita Khrushchev (pages 236-251). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon pays warmtribute to the late John Foster Dulles and recounts the details of his
(Nixon's)'kitchen debate" with Khrushchev in the presence of newsmen. It also contains Mr. Nixon's account of the tremendous warm and friendly reception he received from the people of Poland upon his visit to that country after leaving Russia.
(6) The Presidential Campaign of 1960 (pages 294-426). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon deals with the iour television debates in which he and John F. Kennedy participated, as well as with various issues of the campaign, including Matsu and Cuemoy, Catholicism, Cuba, and the like.

FEFERENCES TO THE BUREAU:
There are several references to the Bureau in Mr. Wixon's book, particularly in the early pages. All of them are favorable. They include:

Page 5 --the book states that, in 1943, FBI Agente visited Whittaker Chambers at his farm in Saryland; and Chambers repeate to them the story he had previousiy told concerning communist iathtration of the Federal Government. Ar. Aixon observes, "Again, nothing happened. In 1945, and ${ }^{2} 4947$, ne told the same story to FBI Agents but, to his knowledge, no action was taken. It should be emphasized that during this period, J. Edgar hoover, to his eternal credit, was concucting constant investigations of cornmunist infiltration in the United States generally and the Government in particular, despite the fact that the official Administration policy was to 'get along with Stalin.' But, Hoover had the power only to conduct investigations. E coals not follow them up with prosecutions orer required action without the approval of his superiors in the Justice oepartment ant in the White House."(Bufile 100-25824 rellects that hittaker Chambers was interviewed on a number of occasions in the 1043's, including an interview by the Galtimore Office at his Westminster, Maryland, farm on Warci 5, 1943, and as early as May, 1942, as well as in 1945 and 144 i, by the New York Office.)

Along these same lines with reference to the isiss case, Mr. Nixon states on page 58 that he was convinced "Chambers' case was so airtight that the Justice Department had no choice buc to ask for an indictment of Hiss. And furthermore, we had great confiuence in fom Donegan, a former FBI Agent who was the Justice Department attorney assigned to present the case to the Grand Jury. . . . But hiss and his legion of supporters within the Administration still had an ace up their sleeves. They did not reckon, however, with some of the Justice Department employees in lower echelons who were so inturiated by their superiors' handling of the case that they apprised the Committee stafi of every action that was being taken."

On pages 59 and 60 , Mr. Nixon refers to the hiss typewriter-a portion of his book which erroneously states that the FBI succeeded in finding the typewriter which was used in preparing espionage data that Hiss gave to Chambers. (Mr. Nixon has admitted that this data concerning the typewriter is erroneous and stated that it will be omitted from subsequent editions of the book. The Domestic Intelligence Division has previously prepared a memorandum setting forth the facts concerning the erroneous material regarding Hiss' typewriter in Mr. Nixon's book).

Again with reference to the hiss case, Mr. Nixon states on page 61, "... I would not want this opportunity to pass without paying a deserved tribute to. . . the Agents of the FBI who added to the laurels of the world's finest investigative agency by tracking down bits of evidence going back over a period of 10 to 15 years with almost unbelievable efficiency. As Whittaker Chambers so accurately pointed out, without (Federal Prosecutor Tom) Murphy and the selfless devotion of the FBI Agents, the successful prosecution of Alger Hiss would never have been possible."

On page 65, Mr. Nixon againtells his readers, "Once the FBI was given the green light in its investigation of the Hiss case, it did a magnificent job. The blame for failing to act veiore that time iests not on the FBI but squarely on those officials of the Executive branch who had full access to FBI reports and who failed or refused to order a full investigation."

On page 92, with reference to the 1952 campaign in which he was the successful candidate for Vice President, wir. Nixon refers to help which he received from "Bob Lamilton, who had taken leave from his job with the FBI in San Francisco to serve as my aide." (SA Robert Lee Hamilton is in GS-13 at San Erancisco. Le is a long-time iriend of Fichard Nixon, having resided in Whittier, California, and having--like Mr. Nixon--attended Whittier College before entering the Bureau. A Hamilton was not given a
leave of absence in 1952 , although Congressman Pat Fillings contacted L. B. Nichols in August, 1952, to request Hamilton be released to join Nixon's staff for the duration of the campaign. Subsequently, SA Hamilton submitted his resignation effective September 12, 1952, to accede to Mr. Nixon's request to accompany him as his personal security officer during the campaign. In January, 1953, Hamilton applied for reinstatement and was reinstated at the San Francisco Office.) (67-429775)

On page 352, Mr. Nixon relates that following a conference with Fidel Castro in April, 1959, he wrote a memorandum stating he was convinced that Castro was "either incredibly naive about communism or under communist discipline." He states that his position was a minority one within the Administration but it was "shared by J. Edgar Hoover and by two of our former Ambassadors to Cuba...."

## OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST:

"Six Crises" contains many statements and observations of interest. It reflects, for example, Ni. Nixon's antipathy for Adlai Stevenson. On page 6, Mr. Nixon notes that Stevenson recommended Hiss to John Foster Dulles for a top ponition with the Carnegle Endowment following World War II.

On page 90, he quotes William P. Rogers (whom Nixon greatly admires) as stating that it was Stevenson's "usual pattern" to consider a"problem very carefully before making a wrong decision'; and on page 96 , he refers to tevonson as being "all veneer and no substance--a man plagued with indecision tho could speak beautifully but could not act decisively."

With respect to the special "fund" issue which was raised against Mr. Nixon in 1052, he observes that the "New York Post" attacked hime in tablold vtyle, falsely inferring that a secret fund had been placed at his disposal by a illionaires"club. He describes the "New York Post" as the most partisan emocratic paper in the country.

On page 110, Mr. Nixon states that Thomas Dewey (whom he inviously considers to be an astute politician) telephoned him after the story corning the special fund broke in 1952 to state that $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{r}$. Eisenhower's top isers had met and had asked Dewey to tell Mr. Nixon that it was their opinion should submit his resignation to Mr. Eisenhower (as Vice Presidential candidate). ewey told Mr. Nixon that he did not share this view, but that it was his responsility to pass the recommendation on to Mr . Nixon.

Jones to DeLoach Memo RE: "Six Crises"

On page 243, Mr. Nixon has the following to say concerning the reasons why President Eisenhower authorized him to discuss with Khrushchev in 1959. his (Eisenhower's) decision to invite Khrushchev to visit the USA: "While Khrushchev's tour of the United States would lend a certain degree of respectability to the Soviet leader and allow him to spread his propaganda among the American people, the United States stood to gain a great deal more by convincing Khrushchev of the size, the strength, and the spirit of the United States through the first-hand information he would gather while crossing the North American continent

On page 272, Nixon gives the following personal impression of Khrushchev: "When anything of importance was being discussed, he is sober, cold, unemotional, and analytical. He will be influenced in his conduct only by the hard realities of the power balance, and to that extent we can exert some control over his actions and our own destiny."

On page 273, Mr. Nixon gives the following definition of Khrushchev's "diplomatic techniques": "First, he demands something to which he is not entitled. Second, he threatens war if he does not get what he demands. Third, he charges that we will be endangering the meace unless we negotiate on his demands. And fourth, the price of peace is giving him half or more of what he was not entitled to in the first place."

On pages 288 through 290, Mr. Nixon sets forth his personal views concerning the dire threat of communism and the best means of combating this threat. He concludes this discussion by quoting an Indian statesman-scholar as saying, "Communism is doomed to failure because its principles are contrary to the nature of man." Mr. Nixon then observes, "Man needs God, and communism is atheistic. Man wants to be free, and communism enslaves him. Man chorishes his individual dignity, and communism collectivizes him." He also quotes John Foster Dulles as obiseryingn in 1958, "The communist rulers have mown an immense capacity to extend their rule. But nowhere have they developed a capacity to make their rule genuinely and freely acceptable to the ruled."

On pages 312 and $313, \mathrm{Mr}$. Nixon gives reaction to the ticket of Lyndon ohnson and John Kennedy as follows: He (Johnson) has always been a political ragmatist and has never had too much difficulty accommodating his principles o his politics. But, Kennedy's selection of Johnson and the way he was then able 1 ram this choice cown the throats of his liberal supporters told a lot more about samedy than it did about Johnson. Here, indeed, was a tough-minded, capable olitical operator, and a formidable opporient."

Jones to DeLoach Memt.
RE: "Six Crises"

On page 354, Mr. Nixon states that John Kennedy was briefed by Allen Dulles at the time of the 1960 Presidential Campaign concerning the fact that CIA had been supporting and training Cuban exiles for an eventual invasion of Cuba. Mr. Nixon states that despite this briefing, Kennedy advocated that the USA "must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic, anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro" during a campaign speech and; thereby, "was jeopardizing the security of a United States foreign policy operation. " (President Kennedy has publicly denied that he was briefed concerning CIA's program with respect to the Cuban invasion, and former CIA Director Dulles has confirmed this.)

On page 362, Mr. Nixon criticizes Robert Kennedy for telephoing the judge in Georgia who was involved in the case which resulted in Martin Luther King's receiving a 4 -month sentence in October, 1960, on a charge arising from his driving without a valid license. Mr. Nixon states it was completely improper for any lawyer to call the judge-- And Robert Kennedy should have known better than to do so." (At the time of this sentence, King had just been arrested with a group of others at an Atlanta restaurant sit-in. The others were released on bail, but King was held and given the 4 -month sentence based on the previous driver's license charge. Mr. Nixon states he discussed the matter with Attorney General Rogers, asking if King's constitutional rights had been infringed upon; that Rogers strongly recommended that a statement be made by Jim Hagerty from the White House to the effect that the Justice Department had been instructed to look into the question; but that Rogers was unable to get approval from the White House for such a statement.)

On pages 365 and 366, Mr. Nixon clearly implies that Robert Kennedy was among the Democrats whose actions kept the religious issue alive throughout the 1960 campaign.

On page 403, Mr. Nixon quotes his chauffeur (obviously a Negrof as statiag after the 1960 election, "I can't tell you how sick I am about the way my people voted in the election. You know I had been talking to all my friends. They were all for you. But when Mr. Robert Kennedy called the judge to get Dr. Martin Luther) King out of jail--well, they just all turned to him."

On page 408, Mr. Nixon gives his opinion of the "career people" in TIA, USIA (U.S. Information Agency) and the State Department. He states that "our careerists in these agencies are for the most part devoted, loyal, and efficient ublic servants. But many times they lack imagination, or are fearful of using it. sll too often they are more concerned with keeping a good job than with doing one. ir. Wxon states he recommended to President Kennedy that CLA's assignment was 10 broad; that CIA should continue to have primary responsibility for gathering and raluating intelligence, "in which it was doing a good job"; but that, if Mr. Nixon it been elected, he had planned to set up a new and independent organization for rrying out covert para-military operations.

Jones to DeLoach Momo RE: "Six Crises"

On page 412, in mentioning the vote fraud charges which arose following the 1960 elections, Mr. Nixon cites several specific examples--such as a county in Texas where 6, 138 votes were counted despite the fact that there were only 4,895 on the official "poll tax list, " and a ward in Chicago where 77 individuals voted although there were only 22 voters on the official list. Mr. Nixon states that when he looked into the legal aspects of the situation, he found it would take at least a year and a half to get a recount in Cook County, illinois, and that there was no procedure whatever for a losing candidate to get a recount in Texas.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855-179
CHANGED TO
100-379923-10

$\overbrace{\text { FROM }}^{\text {TO }}$
subject:

DATE:
W. C. Sullivan
W. A. Branigat
"SCHOOL FOR SPIES" BY J. BERNARD HUTTON, aka Josef Heisler ESPIONAGE - R


This memorandum is written to report information previously obtained $\qquad$ regarding the captioned book and author to the effect that the author is a fabricator and the book is a mixture of known facts and pure imagination.

The attached review of the captioned book appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" for 4/I5/62.

Our files show that by letter dated 12/1/GI Sancho de Gramont, author, requested the Bureau to furnish a copy of the press release issued by the Bureau identifying Gordon Lonsdale, Soviet agent convicted in Britain as Conn Moldy. In his letter De Gramont mentioned a book entitled "School For Spies" published in England which included information about Lonsdale. We requested the Legal Attache, London, to obtain the comments of his source about this book.

$\| t$
By letter $1 / 17 / 62$ the Legal Attache, London, advised Hutton's true name is Josef Heisier and he was born in Chrast, Czechoslovakia, July 7, 1917. Fe at one time was a member of the Czech Communist Party but has lived in England for many years. He claims to have the ability to receive information from behind the Iron Curtain. Case and had also included information in his current book about that case. $\square$ the information was, in fact, nonsensical and described it as all "rubbish."


Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: "SCHOOL FOR SPIES" BY J. BERNARD HUTTON, aka Josef Heisler

ACTION:
A copy of this book will be obtained and read and if it appears to contain anything of value a review of it will be prepared.


## A BOOR FOR <br> By DONALD MINTZ

## Behind the Cloak of Soviet Espionage

SCYOOL FOR SPIES, The ABC oí How Russia's Secret Service Operates by J. Bernard Futton. 222 pp., illus., end-paper map. (CowardMcCann, Inc.; \$3.95.).
J. Bemard Hutton-which is not his real name-is a Moscow - trained, former Czech Communist who now writes on Soviet affairs for a number of British and American newspapers. The publisher describes him as "an ex-Communist from Moscow's spy school." Mr. Hutton's preface is somewhat ambiguous, but there is the distinct possibility that this description rests on the erroneous idea that the Lenin School in Moscow (which Mr. Hutton ilttended) and the Lenin Technical Institute in Verf:hovnoye near Kazan (which II. Futton probably did not attend) are the same.

They are not. The latter is a spy school-and what a spy school!-whereas the former is an institution for the training of potential party leaders.
"School for Spies" is a detailed exposition of the organization of the KGB (Soviet Secret Service) and the manner in which it trains spies for work abroad. This discussion is followed by summaries of a number of typical spy operations including both those in which some or all of the participants were caught and those in which they were not.

MR. HUTTON'S informar tifn about the second kind of operation is obtained from ah information bulletin put out by. the MVD (Soviet Ministry of the Interior). The bulletin is not intended for public consumption either in the Soviet Union or the West. But documents of this sort cannot be protected, even in a closed, totalitarian society, and Mr . Hutton, like othe: Sovietologists, manages to keep himself well informed.

The training he describes borders on the fantastic. But it makes perfect sense and its existence is indisputable.

Atter a normal, but hard courae im-pinotographý, radio operation and cloak-anddagger methods in general, the potential spy is sent to an institution which seeks to duplicate conditions in the country in which he will live.

He speaks nothing but the language of that country. He lives in its environment in towns populated largely by Communists who are former citizens of the nation in - duestion. If he is going fo Great Britain, he must become expert not only in the intricate mysteries of pounds, shillings and ounces (as A. A. Milne put it) but in the even deeper secrets of cricket. In short, he must be able to pose as a native." This training takes 10 years; it is obviously : worth every minute of it.

But his spies are on the whole remarkably unselective. In effect, they seek to make contact with some draftsman in some factory that has some military contracts. Though Mr. Hutton does not say so, it appears that the various atom spy cases have given us a distorted picture of the aims of Soviet intelligence.
IN THOSE CASES, agents were seeking specific information that could reasonably bi: expected to advance Sovie technology. But more often. they seek information of a more general sort, in fact anything that increases Soviet knowledge of what the West is doing.
Given the enormous size of the Soviet intelligence network, skillful use of the material it produces must be very difficult, and a discus. sion of the evaluation processes would be most interesting. But Mr. Hutton does not go into this. It may well be impossible for him to do so, but the omission remains regrettable.
Mr. Hutton's ideas about countermeasures are vague and moderate. He does not appear to suggest much more than a modest increase in our own counterintelligence work and a general pubic awareness that we are faced with a
real danger. He seems to believe that an open, democratic society has an inherent disadvantage in this sort of business.
It is unfortunate that he has not been more specific. This is a subject on which he writes with considerable authority, and he ought not retire from the debate at a point where readers can draw -and justify-conclusions of virtually any kind. "School for Spies" can he used to support suggestions ranging from adherence to the status quo or even reduction of our defensive measures to a drastic extension of secrecy and controls.
The book, then, is interesting and important, but the reader must bear in mind that it covers only a portion bf the subject of Soviet intelligence.


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The Washington Post and
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The Washington Daily News The Evening Star $A-1$ New York Herald Tribune

New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal $\qquad$
The Natlonal Observer
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NOUS
Mr., Frank's 1956 novel. "Forbidden Area." told now a Soviet spy, ecuworked in the united states.
SCROOL EOR SPIES. By
J. Bernard Hutton. Coward. McCain. 222 pp. $\$ 3.95$.
THIS BOOK may raise goose bumps in the FBI but it will shake the Soviet Embassy. It is a factual spy book with the clear ring of truth in it A lot of coded cables will be swapped across the Atlantic, asking; "How did Hutton find out?" and a more ominous, "Who talked?" For this is a really definitive study of the Soviet espionage system and how it works.

Hutton's background proides few clues. He was a f writer for a Czech Commufist paper until he was sent to Moscow in 1934. He was trained at the Lenin School. In 1938 he resigned from the Party and returned to Prague but was forced to leave Czechoslovakia because of his, at that time, unfashion$\therefore$ able anti-Nazi articles. Now in London, "a citizen of no country," he writes for Lon${ }_{5}$ don and New York papers.

IT IS APPARENT that he has maintained some of his S Moscow contacts : by clandestine means, for he takes you inside the Russian spy schools and tells in detail how they operate, creating Americans, have communications, He is lin.

a carefully honed and very dangerous weapon.

Abel in the United States and Lonsdale in England attest to the success of the school. They were exposed and captured, true, but espionage is like an iceberg, with only one-tenth showing above the surface.
AFTER FINISHING "School For Spies," one is incline to wonder what the United States is doing, until you remember the U-2. For years we maintained a continual aerial reconnaisance of Russia, and the Russians either didn't know about it or couldn't find a way to check it.

As a guess, I would say that one U-2 flight was worth a hundred highly trained graduates of that town with the unpronounceable name. After all, any filling station provides you, free, with a detailed map of vital areas of the United States, while in Russia there are not many filling stations, and none of them passes out. maps.

Also, I would hope that the CIA has its own schools, where Americans learn to be Russians. In the long run, it may not matter very much. All you really need is an accurate reading on the thinking of one man in the Krem-

Tolson $\qquad$ Belmont $\qquad$
Bohr $\qquad$ Callahan $\qquad$
Conrad $\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
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Tavel $\qquad$
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The Washington Post and $F$ Times Herald
The Washington Dally News $\qquad$
The Evening Star $\qquad$
New York Herald Tribune $\qquad$
New York Journal-American $\qquad$
New York Mirror $\qquad$
New York Daily News $\qquad$
New York Post $\qquad$
The New York Times $\qquad$
The Worker $\qquad$
The New Leader $\qquad$
The Wall Street Journal $\qquad$
The National Observer $\qquad$
Date


# OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 WINGED STATES GOVERN AT Memorandum 



Date: April 20, 1962

## BACKGROUND OF AUTHOR

James Douglas Peck was born in New York City on December 19,1914. He is married to Paula Zweiei Peck. They have two sons. In 1958 he was employed as a free lance newspaper writer and was formerly employed as a news editor by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He attended Harvard University in 1932 and 1933. Peck and his wife are members of the white race. He is presently employed as the Editor of "Corelator" official magazine of CORE.

In 1942 Peck was investigated as a Conscientious Objector; was prosecuted and sentenced to three years in a Federal penitentiary. Following his release he became active in numerous pacifist and anti-segregation organizations such as the Peacemakers, War Resistors League, Workers Defense League, Keep America Out of War Congress,, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Committee for Nonviolent Action Against Nuclear Weapons and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He has been arrested numerous times on various charges primarily by reason of his picketing activities in connection with peace and anti-segregation programs. Peck and his wife are subjects of Bureau investigation captioned "Peacemakers; Et Al.; Selective Service Act of 1948; Sedition." The Peacemakers organization was organized in April 1948 for the purpose of opposing the Selective Service Act of 1948 and refusing to pay income taxes because these taxes were used for war. No active investigation is being conducted of this group by the Bureau at the present time. Peck was one of the original Freedom Riders who were attacked by a mob in Birmingham, Alabama, on May 14, 1961, and as a result of a beating required fifty stiches to be taisen in his face and scalp. 62-46855
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Memorancum to Mr. Rosen
RF: "FRETNOM RTDE"
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Peck was also one of the participants in a freedom ride in 1947. This rire, however was termed the "Journey of Reconciliation" which was co-sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and CORE.

THE BOOK
"Freedom Rire" is a 160 page book published by Simon and Schuster Inc. Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York. copyrighteत in 1962. The book in short is a history of the Congress of Racial Equality and its efforts to bring about integration of the white and Negro races.

Deck described how in 1947 he was one of a group of participants in a "Journey of Reconciliation," co-sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and CORE. This ride took place about a year after the first Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in interstate travel.

The second chapter of the book deals with efforts of CORE to bring about desegregation of Palisades A musement Park in New Jersey in 1947 and 1948, which according to the author was a successful campaign which ended discrimination in the Park. It was, however, the scene of much violence during the period and Peck claims he was assaulted by mobs on the scene.

The remaining chapters of the book deal with the efforts of Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, and elsewhere to bring about desegregation. A short history of the Montgomery Boycott sponsored by Deverend Martin Luther Eing leader of the Montgomery Improvement Association is set forth.

After the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama the tactic of nonviolent protesting of the racial situation became evirent through sit-ins and other demonstrations on the part of legroes throughout the country. The views of several stucents who were jailed as a result of their participation in sit-ins and demonstrations are set forth in detail in the book.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: "FREEDOM RIDE"
Bufile 62-46855

The concluding chapters of the book deal with the much publicized Freedom Ride in 1961 which culminated in a Greyhound Bus being burned in Anniston, Alabama, and mobs assaulting Freedom Riders at Anniston, Birmingham and Miontgomery, Alabama. According to the author, Freedom Riders participating in the May, 1961, ride and those that followed were well schooled in the use of nonviolent tactics. The rides themselves were planned well in advance and participants were coached as to exactly what action to take when attacked or arrested.

MENTION OF THE FBI
The Bureau is mentioned in only one instance in the book. On page 104 the author sets out that a white prisoner took the initiative of writing the FBI concerning treatment afforded Negro prisoners in South Carolina. No derogatory comments were set out concerning the Bureau.

CRITICISM OF THE ADIMINISTRATIONS OF FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The book in the concluding chapter criticizes the past administration of former President Eisenhower and the present administration of President Kennedy. The charge is made on page 156 that the prevailing official United States attitude both under the Republicans and Democrat's .. has been that public protesting against segregation rather than segregation itself constitutes the greatest obstacle for the United States in winning favorable world opinion.

Criticism is leveled at Attorney General Robert Kennedy who pleaded with Freedom Riders for a "cooling off" aimed at averting embarrassment for the President at the then forthcoming Summit Conference in Vienna. Peck claims that the Attorney General failed to realize that the chief embarrassment for President Kennedy and for the United States is the segregation which prompted the Freedom Rides.

Memorandum to Mr . Rosen RE: "FREEDOM RIDE" Bufile 62-46855

Peck alleges that the Attorney General did not have the foresight to see that the most effective way to avert this embarrassment would be a forthright statement in Vienna by the President supporting the Freedom Rides in particular and Civil Rights in general.

The comment is made that as for the Attorney General's suggested "cooling off" period, it strikes Negroes as completely ludicrous. Peck sets forth that a number of Negro speakers on platforms with him have expressed it as "Our people have been cooling off for over one hundred years. How about a cooling off period for the segregationist mobs?"

## CONCLUSION

The book is well written and presents a good picture of the aims of CORE and similar organizations who desire to bring about desegregation in this country. While the author can be termed a staunch anti-segregationist, the book in itself is mild and does not attempt to distort or twist out of proportion events which have happened. The author evinces a sincere attitude toward his beliefs on the question of Negro equality in this country. As is evidenced by the numerous arrests and several beatings which the author has taken as a result of his participation in peace and anti-segregation movements, it can be inferred that he has deep moral convictions and is willing to put them into practice.

It is also evident throughout the book that the author holds no love for the Communist Party. On page 154 he recounts an attempt to interview former President Harry S. Truman. He quotes himself as saying to Mr. Truman that "Ending racial segregation in the United States is the job of all conscientious citizens, North, South, East and West." He also mentioned to Mr. Truman that he felt with the utmost conviction that "Racial segregation--more than any other single factor-besmirches the United States in the world's eyes and aids the Communist propaganda machine."

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: "FREEDOM RIDE"
Bufile 62-46855

## ACTION

That this memorandum and book be sent to the Records Branch for inclusion in Bureau files. The book is being retained in Room 2268 pending approval of this memorandum.



Title of Book


This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)


Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
$\square$
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Nature of Book: ,

Central Research
Espionage
Internal Security
Liaison
Nationalities Intelligence
Subversive Control
Identification Division, I. B.

Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
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Administrative Division, J. B.
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Files \& Communications Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

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Title of Book


Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Sections

## Frank J. Johnson, introduction by Admiral Arleigh Burke No Loci.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate bo $x$, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

## ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK
BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
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Central Research
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$\square$ Internal Security
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$\square$ Nationalities IntelligenceSubversive Control
$\square$ Identification Division, I. B.
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Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
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FOR REVIEW
Administrative Division, J. B.
$\square$ Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
Laboratory Division, J. B.:
$\square$ $\qquad$Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.


Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM AND WORLD REVOLUTION" BY DR. GUNTHER NOLLAU, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## The Theme

One clear theme emerges from Nollau's book and that is: the continued power of nationalism over the minds of those who think of themselves as internationalists. In the words of Nollau:
"A review of the history of the Comintern and of the factors which led to its dissolution must lead one to the conclusion that the Third International, exactly like the First and Second Internationals, foundered on the rock of nationalism. Both of the first two Internationals fell apart as the result of conflicts between the European national states. The Comintern was offered up by Stalin as a sacrifice to Soviet power politics. Its existence clashed with the national interests of the Soviet Union. ... the principles of international proletarianism have shown themselves to be a flexible instrument of Soviet foreign policy."

Nollau also states that proletarian internationalism and the unity of world communism under Soviet leadership are threatened today by the very factor on which three Internationals have run aground: nationalism.

For information.




sAC, Pittsburgh

May 7, 1962

## Director, FE I (62-46855)



The captioned book is allegedly available at The University Bookstore, University of Pittelvarch, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The book mas published in 1956 by the University of Pittinurgh Press and is priced at 81 copy.

You should dicercetiy obtain one copy of captioned book; and forward it to the Bureau marized to the attention of the Central Research Section.

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NOTE: Book has been requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for the use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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Many 14,1962

Title of Book
Author
Cook Reviews (62-46855)


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This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING
$\qquad$Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
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OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
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Nature of Book:
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# Books of The Times 

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

ESPIONAEA, it is generally conceded, is a dirty business, Many of the people involved in it are more interested in private gain than in patriotic service. The risks are always frightful and the rewards meager. Few spies, we may safely assume, lead the glamorous life of Ian Fleming's redoubtable James Bond.

But the imaginary Mr. Bond's fondness for women and liquor is strictly according to the hard facts of espionage. This enlightening bit of information I have just learned in "A Spy in Rome"* by Peter Tompkins, an exceptionally graphic and educational account of one amateur spy's bloodcurdling adventures in the first six months of 1944.

In January of 1944 when he landed from a rubber dinghy behind the German lines on the Italian coast Peter. Tompkins was a young man of only 24. An American, he had been educated abroad and had spent so much time in Italy that he could speak Italian fluently in various local accents. Enlisted by the Office of Strategic Services, he had Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan's personal blessing and carte blanche to take charge of everything in Rome the Germans and Fascists did not have nailed down. He was "to coordinate intelligence and partisan activities with the Allied landings"' at Anzio. Rome was scheduled to be captured within two weeks.

## Harried by Hazards

In "A Spy in Rome" Mr. Tompkins has Fritten a blow-by-blow, almost hour-by-hour narrative, which provides a wonderfully clear recount of the fear, tension, nervous strain and "nightmare of always being hunted" and a detailed but somewhat confusing descripton of the operations of an espionage network. Mr. Tompkins may have been young, but he was supremely confident and conrageous. Frightened most of the time, he was yet so cocky, jaunty and brash that he seems to have enjoyed himself.

More by good luck than good management he stumbled into control of an elaborate espionage organization with agents everywhere, even in Gen. Albert Kesselring's headquarters. This network was largely the creaion of the Italian Socialist party. Soon Mr. Tompkins was radioing quantities of information to his' superiors.

But his good fortune did not last long. His superiors did not make good use of his reports. They had enrolled other, rival, incompatent and treacherous O.S.S. agents who caused horrible difficulties. Mr. Tompkins is savagely bitter about the assorted blunders at O. S. S. headquarters, which, he believes, prevented him from running a really superefficient spy organization.

It was not long before the German S. S. was hunting for an American O. S. S. agent. F And not. long after that members of Mr. 'Tompkins' group were being captured, tortared and executed. Some were caught because of their own carelessness; some were betrayed. Several of Mr. Tompkins' closest associates were cruelly tortured before they

[^50]

Peter Tompkins
were killed. Several heroically refused to talk. Some did talk.
In reading "A Spy in Rome" it is Impossible to understand with complete clarity just what was happening where; just who everyone was, and just what depended on the constant coming and going of messengers. But this hardly matters. Mr. Tompkins is fine in his descriptions of his personal adventures and emotions. He lived in a variety of apart-ments-a woman's tailoring shop, a house of assignation and an aristocratic palazzo subdivided into flats. He impersonated at various times an auxiliary policeman, a blackmarket food dealer, a captain in the Commad of the Open City of Rome and a cormoral in the Fascist Republican Army. Always on the run, always expecting that the next meeting would be a trap and the next knock or ringing bell the beginning of an " S. S. raid, Mr: Tompkins lived at a perpetual peak of nervous tension.

## Eased by Diversions

Only a brave and basically optimistic man could have endured it. Some kind of relaxation was essential. Mr. Tompkins and his companions found relaxation in brandy, gin, wine and odd mixtures of all three; and in the company of cheerful and accommodating young women. The girls were also useful to add convincing details to their cover stories. Italians who spent their time in frequent allnight "parties were obviously too frivolous to be seriously suspected as spies.
"A Spy in Rome" is full of chilling crises . and of bizarre situations. It was a grim business Mr. Tompkins was engaged in and he has not tried to romanticize it. He is particularly effective in, his evocation of the atmosphere in which he lived: Rome under its double tyranny. (German and Fascist) with danger and betrayal as omnipresent as the familiar landmarks and the signs of spring; the frustrations and disappointments and occasional triumphs of his mission; and the fear.

A brave man and a tough one, this Peter
$\rightarrow$ apps, and acapabletrot too.

Tolson Belmont Bohr Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone $\qquad$
Rosen $\qquad$
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The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News ___
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times 04,35
The Worker
The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal
Date $5-\sqrt{4}-62$
$(00-466,6-18$

Mr. Sullivan
May 17, 1962
R. W. Smith

## "THE RED CARPET"

BY EZRA TAFT BENSON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER


Reviews
A copy of the captioned book, autographed by Benson, former secretary of Agriculture in the Eisenhower Administration, was forwarded to the Director and acknowledged by Bureau letter to Benson dated April 20, 1962. An additional copy was forwarded by the Salt Lake City Office by letter dated May, 8, 1962, at the request of the Central Research Section for review.

The over-all theme of the book is that the American people in their search for economic security have gradually permitted the federal government to take away their individual freedoms. As a result, there has developed a type of creeping socialism, characterized by a concentration of power in the federal government, the welfare state, and unsound financial policies which encourage an ever increasing public debt and inflation. In Benson's view this situation is in effect 'laying the Red Carpet, which permits creeping socialism to be America's 'royal road' to communism." (p. 83)

While Benson stresses the threat of internal communism (pp. 53-64), he also points out that "I do not fear the small, hard corps of subversives in America so much as I do those who do not see the danger to freedom that is inherent in more and more centralization of power in government. " (p. 159) He calls for a reversal of the trend toward greater government control of industry, labor and agriculture and a strengthening of the moral and spiritual principles on which our Nation was founded. (pp. 283-298)

Benson, who is on the Special Correspondents' List, makes numerous favorable references to the Director and quotes extensively from "Masters of Deceit," as well as from articles and speeches by the Director. The book will be maintained in the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:
None, for information.

[^51]R. W. Smith

> BOOK REVIEW
> "COMMUNIST AMERICA. . MUST IT BE?"
> BY BILLY JAMES RARGIS
> CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## Synopsis

Book praises Director and FBI. Author Haggis, a "hill-biliy type evangelist" and professional anticommunist, operates the extremist organization, Christian Crusade, which reportedly collected nearly one million dollars last year. Hargis claims widespread communist infiltration practically everywhere in American life and makes a financial pitch for Christian Crusade. With the exception of his emphasis on religion, Hargis offers no positive program to combat communism. The impact of his book is that we are all but defeated by the communists and had better pray.

References to the Director and the FBI
Several references to the Director and the FBI appear in this book. Most of them are short quotations from the Director's public statements on communism and his public comments on the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. These quotations, with the exception of minor variations in punctuation, and the ommission in two instances of short sentences which do not change the meaning, are set forth accurately. The smear attacks against the Director and the FBI by'The Nation" and "The New York Post" are decried; the Director is praised as being "honored and revered;" and the FBI is cited as "vital to the security of the United States." An obvious error is apparent in that the Bureau is mentioned as having "7, 000 agents." (pp. 17, 20, $45,46,49,90,154,19)$

Enclosure
(1) 62-46855

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Bohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
AWG:cb
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## 5\% MAY 21 Mos

1-Mr. Baumgardner 1-Mr. R. W. Smith 1-Miss Butler 1-Mr. Gray
1 -Section tickler

ExIT

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW, "COMMUNIST AMERICA. . MUST IT BE?"

## Professional Anticommunist

Billy James Hargis, who was dropped in 1957 from the list of accredited ministers of his own church, The Disciples of Christ, operates the Christian Echos National Ministry, Incerporated, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Hargis, often described as a "hill-billy type evangelist," is a militant, controversial communist crugader who broadcasts regularly and lectures in the United States and foreign countries. He is widely known for his anticommunist, tax-exempt organization, Christian Crusade, which reportedly became the best heeled of the current crop of extremist groups by collecting nearly one million dollars last year. (97-3475-46; The Saturday Evening Post, 4/28/62, pp. 21-22.)

In late 1957, Hargis was the subject of a Registration Act investigation after he returned from a visit to the Dominican Republic and met with the ambassador to that country. The Department, in April, 1958, advised that there was insufficient evidence to establish that he was an agent of the Duminican Republic. In February, 1960, Hargis was the subject of wwitespread publicity as the self-professed author of material used in the controversial Air Force Training Manual which alleged that there was extensive communist infiltration in the National Council of Churches. It will be recalled that in March, 1962, Hargis held a closely guarded Christian Crusade meeting in Washington, to which he invited representativen of numerous ultra-conservative organizations. Among the speakers was Congressman John H. Rousselot of California, a self-admitted member of the Jehn Birch Society. ( $97-3475-46 ; 100-424820-24)$

The Bureau has received a number of inquiries regarding Hargis and there are indications that some of his statements may not be supported by fact. One radio station manager, who canceled Hargis' broadeasts because of their vitriolic nature, advised us that he had recelved a wicious letter from Hargis which, in effect, stated that anyone who does not agree 100\% with Hargis is automatically a communist. (97-3475-46)

Basically Negative Approach
Hargis, in this book, fights communism as an old-time evangelist fights sin--by seeing it everywhere and by threatening to bring down damnation upon all those who do the Devil's bidding. Hargis refers to revelations of communist infiltration in the United States during the 1940s and early 1950s and, on that bisis, asserts that today extensive communist infiltration and influence existr everywhere (p. 135)--in our Goverament (pp. 12, 20, 59, 110), the labor movement (pp. 77, 80),

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK EEVIEW, "CONMUNIST ARERICA. ..ARUST IT BE?"
among business men (pp. 90, 92), the Protestant charches (p. 149), the schools (pp. 61, 70), and mass media of communication (pp. 23, 30). He attacks, ameng others, Cengress (pp, 114-115), the Supreme Court (pp. 110-114), foreign aid (pp. 134-136), the National Council of Churches ( $p .149$ ), and the United Nations (pp. 118, 122, 130-132), and declares himself for "America's loyal, patriotic, Christian people" (p. 134). Some overtones of anti-Semitism are apparent. With regard te the integration problem, Hargis intists that it is an artificial crisis, "instigated by the communists within America." (p. 101). The theme of the book is that America has been betrayed and is in imminent danger of a commanith take-over (pp. 16-17, 19). Accordingly, Hargis makes a pitch for financial support of his Christian Crusade (p. 181).

It is clear that Hargis is anticommunist, but it is also clear that his anticommunism is being accomplished with a bread brush to cover a wide variety of views which his ultra-cemservative following opposes--thus assuring continued financial support for his prefessional anticommanist activities. With the exception of his reliance on religion, Hargis offers no positive program for combating communism. Hargis' answer to the menace of communism is: "Only Christ can destroy the Cpmamanist menace from the face of the earth, but He will not destroy it for a people who turn away their eyes from Him." (p. 1\%().

On the face of it and read in portions, this book carries an anticommunist: message. But read in its entirety it conveys a meacage of gloom, despair, and defeatism. Hargis would have America retreat behind its shore lines and abandion its battle lines against communism throughout the world. Instead of inspiring even greater rasistence to, sind positive action agoinst, commumam, Hargis, perhaps unwittingly, conveys the message that we are all but defeated and had better pray.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


Information received by your office from Jerry O'Leary of the Washington "Evening Star" indicates that "Youngblood Hawke" is a new book written by Herman Wouk, the prominent novelist who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his book, "The Caine Mutiny." The book is published by Doubleday and Company, Inc. , of New York fity, with whom Wouk has been associated for some years. According to O'Leary, on D page 348 the plot concerns an individual who was a communist and came to Washington, D. C., to see the FBI. At this point, the book is reportedly critical of the FBI. Efforts to obtain copies of the book met with negative results inasmuch as Kann's Department Store advises that the book has not been released and will not be received until about June 1, 1962. Efforts will be made through the New York Office to obtain a prerelease copy; however, this will have to be done most tactfully in view of Wouk's extreme prominence as an author. The book is currently being serialized in "McCall'sy magazine and parts have appeared in the March, April and May issues of the magazine. The serialization is not complete inasmuch as the book is quite lengthy ( 792 pages).

## PUBLISHED BOOK REVIEW OF "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE":

The May, 1962, issue of the "Book-of-the-Month Club News" contains a review of the book, indicating that it is the June selection of the Club. (This is undoubtedly the reason that the book will not be received by stores in this area until the first of June.) Briefly, according to the review, the book is a work of fiction and it is advertised as "an absorbing story of the rise and fall of a best-selling author...." Youngblood Hawke of Kentucky goes to New York and has a meteoric rise to fame as a novelist. The central theme of the book is said to be the crushing impact of a moneyminded world on a talent too undisciplined to resist that impact. Youngblood Hawke becomes involved with a rich woman who is married and has children but nevertheless becomes his paramour. There is also another woman who is sensible and decent and the girl he should have married who edits Youngblood's manuscripts. The reviow points out that there are several sub-plots, without going into detail and without indfeating a conclusion of the book.

There was no indication in the review of any reference to the nibi on even |to communism, nor was there any such reference fquidamonesparts of the book contained in the April and May issues of "McCall's" magazine/which we have been able so, $i$ far to review. 1 - Mr. DeLoach ELC:tmf NWy
(4). $5 \%$ MAY 31

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Youngblood Hawke"

## INFORMATION RE WOUK:

Biographical Data:
According to the current edition of "Who's Who in America," Herman Wouk was born 5-17-15 in New York City and received his A. B. degree from Columbia University in 1934. He also holds an honorary LL。D. degree from Clark University and an $L_{0} H_{0} D_{0}$ degree from Yeshiva. He was a radio script writer in the 1930s, and from 1936 to 1941 wrote scripts for radio comedian Fred Allen. He was a dollar-ayear expert to the U. S. Treasury in 1941. During the period 1942 to 1946 , he served as a Deck Officer in the U.S.Naval Reserve and spent three years aboard a destroyermine sweeper in the South Pacific. He was awarded several campaign stars and a Unit Citation for his service in the Navy. His religion is Jewish and is a member of the Authors Guild. He is the author of a number of books and is particularly well known for his Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Caine Mutiny." His book, "Marjorie Morningstar," which he wrote in 1955, received considerable public acceptance.

Bureau Files:
In 1941, we conducted a Special Inquiry investigation for the Office of Production Management concerning Wouk which produced no derogatory information. The investigation disclosed he was of good character and reputation and a loyal American. On 4-4-49, the "Daily Worker," the now defunct east coast communist newspaper, described Wouk's drama, "The Traitor," as a "big lie" with reference to Wouk's description of U.S. communists as Atom Bomb spies. It was obvious from the tenor of the "Daily Worker" article that a patriotic theme as in "The Traitor" was unacceptable to the "Daily Worker." (62-64508; 100-138754-A)

Wouk wrote the Director on 7-1-52 enclosing some material he had received through the mail from Gerald B. Winrod titled "Conspiracy--The Philip Dru Case" as well as other Winrod propaganda. Wouk felt Winrod was a "paranoid maniac." It is noted that Winrod publishes "The Defender, " is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic and was one of 30 defendants indicted for sedition in January, 1944. In the same letter, Wouk commended the Director on his answer to an article in a magazine entitled "Commentary," which article had been unfairly critical of the FBI. By letter dated 7-9-52, the Director wrote a note of thanks to Wouk for his observations. (65-4832-771)


## OBSERVATIONS:

 It is felt that a copy of Wouk's latest work should be obtained and reviewedfor any criticism or unfavorable references to the $\mathrm{FBI}_{9}$ at which time further appropriate

Jones to De Loach Memo
Re: "Youngblood Hawke"
action can be considered. As mentioned earlier in the memo, efforts are being made by the Crime Research Section to obtain an advance copy of the book and it will be reviewed as soon as obtained.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.
Emmett me gavghey called - $5 /$ Re same Reference -

$$
\text { No } / 14
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To : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Date: $5 / 22 / 62$


Re Bureau letter to Pittsburgh, 5/7/62, captioned as above.
4 Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of captioned publication, per Bureau request.

For the information of the Bureau, the University Bookstore of the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a commercially operated enterprise of the University of Pittsburgh, and instant publication was purchased without identification of the purchaser.

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$\qquad$ Bohr $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bohr } \\ \text { Callahan } \\ \text { Conrad } \\ \text { DeLoac }\end{array}\right.$ Evans

MR. BOHR
Date: May 22, 1962

FROM

SUBJECT:

"INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY

## A. C. GERMANS, FRANK

 GALLATI BOOK REVIEWSThis book is 258 pages long and is published by Charles C. Thomas of Springfield, Illinois. It is divided into six major sections and covers the philosophical background to law enforcement, history of law enforcement, constitutional limitations of law enforcement, agencies of law enforcement, processes of justice, and evaluation of law enforcement today. German is head of the Department of Police Science, Long Beach State College, California; Day is Professor of Police Administration, Michigan State University, Michigan; and Gallati is Assistant Chief Inspector, New York City' Police Department, New York.

## \% 4

The book is mediocre. It is pedantic and opinionated in tone and pedestrian in it's style of writing. It blows hot and cold; better in some spots than in others, but in no place particularly good. The authors have bitten off . . more than they chan chew. For example, the book starts off on the ambitious subject "What is man?" and immediately fails to achieve its ambition. In trying to cover everything they have covered nothing in a way that is satisfying to the reader. The result is a hodge-podge. Its main value is that of a reference book of limited scope.

There is nothing new in the book and no purpose would be served in detailing its contents. The FBI is mentioned in passing from time to time but with no great.significance in such references. The following points, however, should be noted:

- On page 209 in discussing current trends in law enforcement, the authors have this to say about a national crime commission in both the body of the text and in a footnote: Conceivably, a National Crime Commission, as proposed in 1961, could pinpoint syndicate operations and aid in the war on organized crime. " (Footnote: "Such a National Crime Commission

1 -Crime Records Division
 organ.


Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re "Introduction to Law Enforcement"


On pages 204 and 205 in discussing legălity in law enforcement, the authors link together the Director and William H. Parker in the following quote:
> "As an example of clear-cut police philosophy, we present a few of the statements of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mr. William H. Parker, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, They are taken, out of context, from their speeches and writings, but they are, nonetheless, very much to the point. " (Then follow various quotations)... "These comments by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Parker should be given great weight, for they are not the idle remarks of amateur dabblers, but the eloquent words of two well-known crime fighters who are seasoned and mature police leaders, and practical law enforcement people."

On page 93 a chapter on "Constitutional Law Enforcement" begins, ending on page 99. It is devoted to a complete reprint of the address "Constitutional Law Enforcement". delivered by former Assistant Director Quinn Tamm at the International Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference at New York in 1959.

The authors stated:
"Currently, Mr. Quinn Tamm is Director of the Field Service and Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police; in 1959, while acting as Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Tamm addressed the annual conference of the

International Association of Chiefs of Police on the subject of 'Constitutional Law Enforcement.' The authors of this text feel that the words of Mr . Tamm deserve careful consideration, and wide dissemination; and therefore shall present his complete address:
> "The reader should bear in mind that these words were not the carefully guarded presentation of a law enforcement officer to members of the general public, but, intead, the man-to-man presentation of a law enforcement officer to law enforcement officers. The reader should also bear in mind that these words were not the 'wet behind the ears' exhortations of a police junior lecturing his police seniors, but, instead, the words of a senior law enfôrcement administrator of great experience thoughtfully presented to fellow law enforcement administrators of great experience. And the reader should also bear in mind that these words were not the hastily prepared remarks of a nonchalant; 'off-the-cuff' raconteur, but, instead, the well-considered, conscientiously-prepared, deeply-sincere comments of a dedicated professional. Herewith are those words." (Then follows the full text of the address.)

Reference is ma de to this same address on page 30 where the authors quote the following excerpt therefrom:
'What does it profit a police officer to discover and apprehend a person responsible for a crime if he does so-in a manner so repugnant to the rule of law that the evidence is inadmissible in court and consequently worthless in bringing him to justice?"

Reference is also made to this same address on page 176, where the authors stated:
> "Without a solid grasp and wise application of law, evidence, and procedure, the law enforcement practitioner might well become the 'misguided engine of destruction' so eloquently described by Mr. Tamm."

On pages 191 and 192 in discussing "Human Relations," the authors state:

Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re: "Introduction to Law Enforcement"

> "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has often spoken very much to the point on the evils of Communism, and certain of his words are most applicable here, and worthy of serious consideration: ". (Then follows a quote from the Director's writing on "The Communist Party, USA" taken from Social Order, $11: 300-301$, September, 1961.)

Bureau files reflect that Germann has been a frequent writer to the Bureau for years past and that his correspondence has been cordial. In November, 1961, however, he was removed from the Special Correspondents' List because it was felt that he was endeavoring to involve the FBI in promoting the American Civil Liberties Union (94-49595). In July, 1958- he was advised that the Director would be unable to accept his invitation and that of his coauthors to write a Forword to caption book. The latter correspondence is the only reference in Bureau files to Frank D. Day. Gallati is a graduate in good standing of the 56th Session of the FBI National Academy (1-7486).

RECOMMENDATION:


My memorandum to you of 5-16-62 pointed out that Jerry O'Leary of the Washington "Evening, Star"" had advised "Youngblood Hawke" is a new book written by Herman Wouk, the prominent novelist and Pulitzer Prize winner. O'Leary stated that at one point in the book Wouk is critical of the FBI. A copy of the book, which is currently being serialized in "McCall" magazine, has been obtained.

REVIEW OF "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE":
"Youngblood Hawke" is a 783 page fictionalized story of a novelist from the Kentucky hills who skyrocketed to fame and fortune on his first book. Hawke is depicted as having written several other books, one of which won him the Pulitzer Prize. The entire novel takes place between the years 1946 and 1953. It reflects the financial difficulties and effect of sudden wealth on Hawke. Hawke is deeply involved in an illicit relationship with the wife of a stockbroker who has several children; however, he is in love with and should have married a sensible decent girl who edited" his manuscripts, Jeanne Greene. Hawke becomes/of the most prominent novelists of the period and the book drags on through several subplots, one of which involves Hawke in financial difficulties to the extent that it almost bankrupts him. Jeanne Greenemarries another individual to spite Hawke and later her husband dies. The book ends when Hawke dies in his $30^{\prime}$ s at the time he is about to marry Greene. Near the end of the book his finances were solved.

1-Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan


Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Youngblood Hawke"

## REFERENCE TO THE FBI:

As mentioned previously, "Youngblood Hawke" has a number of subplots, several of which seem unnecessary except to lengthen the book and thereby cause the reader's interest to lag. The part referring to the FBI involves a character named Karl Fry, described as a nearly forgotten failure, a satiric poet of the twenties who had rapidly burned out, now a mystery story writer and a communist. Fry, who became acquainted with Hawke when they lived in the same building in Greenwich Village, becomes a mystery editor at the firm publishing Hawke's books and marries Jeanne Greene. About midway through the book (1948-50), Fry is contacted by Sam Erskine of the FBI who says that Fry's name came up in the "Hiss case." Fry states that Erskine requested his voluntar y cooperation regarding any connection he may have had with the Communist Party. Fry claimed he had quit the Communist Party, however he was still a Marxist. He was later portrayed as an individual who, while loving his country, felt that Marxism would eventually take over and, in some respects, he felt this would be good.

Fry prepares a memorandum of his activities and comes to Washington to talk to representatives of the FBI. In relating to his boss the interview with the two FBI Agents, he describes one Agent as an ex-football player gone to fat and the other as a small man who made Fry feel that he had sinned and the FBI represertative knew of his sins. Fry describes the interview as smacking of "European, with a present smell of blood and burning flesh." Fry states that some of this was his morbid imagination. He felt that the interviewer talked to him like a "ham American movie actor impersonating a Nazi." Because of this individual's attitude, Fry left the FBI without furnishing any information.

Fry obtains a lawyer, a professor from Columbia University, who handles Hawke's financial affairs and in discussing the matter with his lawyer, Fry states, "It's true I reacted violently to the smell of Goebbels in Washington." The lawyer recommends that Fry do nothing at the time and that he not resign from his position at the publishing firm. Later he is subpoenaed to testify before a Senate Committee. His efforts to limit the questioning so that he would not have to mention individuals he might have been associated with in connection.with his communist activities met with no avail. He freely testified about his own activities. When the Committee offered to let him talk to the FBI regarding the name of other individuals to avoid contempt of Congress, he refused and finally the threat of citing him for contempt brought him around to a completely cooperative witness who named names. After returning to his hotel room from testifying, he died of a heart tattack.

## OBSERVATIONS:

Fry, being a Marxist but claiming not to be a communist, has been characterized, in his attitude toward the FBI and the Senate Committee by the author, as one would expect. Other characters in the story do not necessarily agree with Fry's attitude regarding Marxism; however, they feel that he is a good editor. All in all, the only reason the author could have for including this subplot, as it was totally unnecessary, was to tie the story to the era of Congressional hearings regarding communists and the fact that there were communists associated with the publishing houses. It adds nothing to the main theme of the story and the references to the FBI are indeed uncalled for. You may recall that my previous memorandum pointed out that in 1941 we conducted a special inquiry investigation concerning Wouk which developed no derogatory information. He wrote the Director in 1952 commending the Director on his answer to an article in a magazine which article had been unfairly critical of the FBI. : The Director wrote a note of thanks to Wouk for his observations.

## ACTION TAKEN:

Since we knew Jerry O'Leary at the "Star" was reviewing Wouk's book, efforts were tactfully made through him to counteract the critical part of the book. This undoubtedly resulted in the comment by O'Leary, in his review of the book several days ago, that the attack against the FBI was unwarranted. 15/20,

## RECOMMENDATION:

While there are derogatory comments about the FBI which are definitely uncalled for, it must be recognized that this is a fictional novel by one of the Nation's most prominent writers, and the book is already printed and being distributed. A serialization is also appearing in McCall's magazine. It is felt that we should take no further action in this matter than has already been done with O' Leary inasmuch as if our objections should get into the public realm, it would only tend to increase the sales of this book because of controversy.



Title of Book

Author

Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)


Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central ResearchEspionageInternal SecurityLiaison
E $\mathrm{E} \mathrm{N}=$ Nationalities Intelligence / Mr. ThomasSubversive ControlIdentification Division, I. B.
$\qquad$Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Administrative Division, J. B.
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Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
$\qquad$General Investigative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$
Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.
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$\square$ Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: : See attached. 18MCROSUR

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OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

## A BOOK FOR TODAY

By DONALD MINTZ

## Yugoslav Marxist's Moscow Diary

CONVERSATIONS WITH STALYN, by Milovan Djilas. Translated from the SerboCroat by Michael B. Petrowish, 211pp. (Harcourt, Brace \& World, \$3.95.)

Milovan Djilas, a Yugoslav Marxist whose latest sojourn in Tito's jails began recently, met Stalin on official business on three separate orcasons. "Conversations with Stalin" is primally a record of Djilas' personal reactions to those meetings. The nécessary political background is indicated, but the book is not a work of political history or theory. It is a personal addendum to "The New Class". and "Land without Justice."

Mr. Dills first' saw Stalin in 1944 when he went to the Soviet Union to arrange for aid to the Yugoslav Pattisans. This was duly forthcoming. Though at the time Mi: Djilas was utterly cedicated to the cause of Soviet communism -the chapter recounting this episode is called "Raptures" - he was nevertheless somewhat disturbed to be interrogated by "one of those northern blonds with limpid eyes whose buxomness enhanced her beauty and strength."
$=-=$
Nor did the Soviet leaders truly understand the political situation in Yugoslavia. Though "the struggle against the (German) invader" was still going on, "the war and the civil war had already shown the Communist Party to be the only real political force." In short, the revoluton had been accomplished without the Red Army.
THE SECOND journey to Moscow took place in the following year when a treaty of alliance was signed between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

At this point, Mr. Djilas began to be a doubter was not yet able to draw the conclusion," he writes, "that it was precisely ... the (local) Communists who were the butt and the means by which Soviet hegemony was to ensconce itself in the countries of Eastern Europe. Yet I surpetted as much."

This trip calls forth a nombet of fine remarks about Stalin as a man. "With him, pretense was so spontaneous that it seemed he himself became convinced of the truth and sincerity of what he was saying. He very easily adapted himself to the discussion of any new topic; and even to every new personality."

The third mission to Moscow took place in 1948 in a final attempt to stave off the break. between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. For by then it had become plain that the "Socialist camp" was a distinctly aggressive empire dominated by the Soviet Union; not a co-operating group of like-minded states defending nothing more than their own legitimate interests:-

The portrait of the Stalin of 1948 is anything but flattaring. "An ungainly dwarf of . a - man passed through gilded and marbled imperial halls and a path opened before him, radiant, admiring glances followed him, while the ears of courtiers strained to ${ }^{*}$ catch his every word. And the; sure or nirnserr and his works, obviously paid $=$ no at-:-
tontion to all this. His country was in ruins, hungry, exhausted. But his armies and marshals, heavy with fat and medals and drunk with vodka and victory, had already trampled half of Europe under foot, and he was convince they would trample over the other half in the next round. He knew that he was one of the cruelest, most despotic personalities in haman history. But this did not :worry him one bit; for he was convinced that he was executing the judgment of history."
$\cdots \times$
IN A BRIEF conclusion, Mr. Djilas shows that he is no "revisionist;" from Tito's point of view, Jail is where he belongs. "I was . . . interested, and am . . . interested, in how such a dark, cunning, and cruel individual (as Stalin) could ever have led one of the greatest and most powerful states, not just for a day or a year, but for 30 years! Until precisely this is explained by Stalin's present critics-I mean his successors -they will only confirm that in good part they are only continuing his work and that they contain in their' own make-up those same le-ments-the same ideas, patterms, and methods that prowelled hina-The ruling Party followed him doggedly and obediently-and he truly led it from victory to victory until, carried away by power, he began to sin against it as well."

- At the same time Stalin has a great accomplishment to his credit. "He transformed backward Russia into an industrial power and an empire that is ever more resolutely and implacably aspining to world mastery.."
tut"cunfortunately. even now, after the so-called deStalinization, the same conclusion can be reached as before: Those who wish to live and to survive in $a_{\text {a }}$ world different from the one Stalin created and which is essence, and full force still exists must fight.
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## - <br> "The Evening Star" <br> May 21, 1962, Al2

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$62-46855-1$ 和
RTCLOSURE


Book Revicus:

Captioned book (enclosed) reviewed at Director's request." Background of author set forth in memorandum 6/5/62, same caption. Book is effort to assess merits of legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative hearings directed at dealing with communist activities in the United States. For this purpose, it examines testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner.

Author finds Chambers a credible witnëss but says trial of Alger Hiss ', was too narrow in focus to permit public determination of his communist activities while in Government. Author rehashes old issues involving Bentley, whose credibility he questions for the purpose of advocating greater access to FBI files. He uses Budenz to take a crack at Congressional committees, charging that a major weakness in them is the tendency to use witnesses to support a fixed point of view. John Lautiges is seen as a reliable witness, but author uses him to question whether such people can be objective.

With this foundation, author recommends establishment of Government commission with broad powers (including access to FBI files). However, in final burst of absurdity, author states commission has little chance of being established and the need for one is probably outdated now anyway since the "problem of Commu p penetration in this country is now a stale one."

Enclosure
CDE/aab
(12)

1-Mir. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bohr
1-Mir. De Loach
15 Mr. M.A. Jones
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1 - Mr. Braga
305


1- Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1-C.D. Brennan
1 - Section tickler

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "EX-COMMIUNIST WITNESSES:
FOUR STUDIES IN FACT FINDING"
BY HERBERT L. PACKER

Numerous references to FBI and the Director in book, with only derogatory note being implied overzealous safeguarding of FBI files.

RECOMMENDATION:
For the information of the Director.


## DETAILS

## Reference

Washington Capital News Service Release dated' 6/3/62 contained reference to captioned book and author Ferbert L. Packer, Stanford University law professor. The Director noted: "What do our files show on Packer? Have the book reviewed." By memorandum 6/5/62, same caption, background information on Packer was set forth. Results of review of enclosed book are set forth herein.

## Purpose of Book

The book is an effort to determine the so-called efficacy of existing official fact-finding processes--legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative proceedings--through which various communist activities in the United States have been exposed. For this purpose, the author has explored in detail testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner in the cases primarily involving Alger Hiss, William Remington, Owen Lattimore, and the top functionaries of the Communist Party, USA.

The author states that the mass of testimony analyzed conclusively establishes the reality of a communist conspiracy in the United States functioning under the central direction of the Party apparatus in the Soviet Union. He claims, however, that the record is inconclusive on two significant points: (1) the assertion that certain persons participated in acts of espionage, and (2) the assertion that persons who were not formerly identified with the Communist Party functioned nonetheless under its direction and knowingly cooperated in working toward its goals. These two points are dealt with at length in the four case histories he examines.

## Chambers Testimony

The author's analysis of the Chambers-Hiss case is generally objective. He finds Chambers a convincing witness and Hiss properly convicted of perjury. The major point he makes is that the trial of Fiiss for perjury involved a narrow aspect of his activities and that many more facts would have to be brought out to permit a public determination of whether Hiss was engaging in communist activities while employed in Góvernment. This leads to the conclusion the author draws that choosing a proper vehicle for further exposure of the case would be extremely difficult since, he claims, both grand jury and Congressional committee investigations have serious drawbacks.

The treatment of the Chambers-Hiss case is basically accurate, with one exception. Many of the questions which the author sees raised by the case stem from his assertion that Hiss' conviction resulted from Chambers' testimony supported by typewriter documents. The author failed to mention that Chambers' testimony also was supported by documents in Hiss' handwriting which Chambers produced, a point mentioned by the court in 1952 in denying a motion by the defense for a new trial for Hiss.

In dealing with the Chambers-Hiss case, the author makes frequent reference to the FBI but nothing of a derogatory nature.

## Bentley Testimony

In examining the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, the author goes to great lengths to question her credibility on various points. All of the efforts in this vein appear to be directed at one major point--that material in FBI files could resolve a number of the questions he sees raised by Bentley's testimony on various occasions.

There is nothing new in the questions which the author sees raised by Bentley's testimony. It is obvious that much of his material is based on similar articles which have appeared on the issue in magazines such as the Nation with the similar objective of trying to bring pressure to bear to force greater access to FBI files.

There are, of course, numerous references to the FBI, and the Director is mentioned on pages 69, 71,-73, 109, 112, 113, and 119. The author is not satisfied that the Bureau went on record to point out that all the information furnished by Bentley which was susceptible to verification had been proven correct, and, on page 113, makes the observation that it would be interesting to know the data on which the conclusion was based. On page 119 he takes issue with our efforts to avoid abuses and misuse of information in our files by suggesting that there may be compelling reasons on certain occasions when steps should be taken "under strict safeguards" to inspect material in FBI files.

The facts are, of course, that we have always made as much information available as possible and as would be consistent with our responsibility to fulfill our investigative duties. This is as true today as it was in regard to Bentley. In rehashing the issue, the author's concern ostensibly is with Bentley but it is obvious that his major objective is to align himself with those who are continually secking greater access to our files.

## Budenz Testimony

The author uses Louis Budenz to take a crack at Congressional committees. In dealing with Budenz' testimony before the Tydings Committee in 1950 and The McCarran Committee in 1951, the author criticizes the Tydings Committee by charging that the questioning of witnesses showed lack of preparation, the hearings took too long and lacked continuity, and the Committee refused to allow counsel for the minority to participate in the questioning of witnesses. The MicCarran Committee is charged with having attempted to build up the stature of Budenz as a witness and with having been guilty of a complete breakdown of orderly procedures of interrogation because of an alleged feeling of mutual hostility between Lattimore and the Committee.

To the author, the hearings illustrate how easy it is for determined advocates of a fixed point of view to find in what he terms ambiguous testimony support for the position they wish to espouse. The author charges that this is a major weakness of a Congressional investigation.

There is nothing of a derogatory nature in the author's mention of the FBI in his analysis of Budenz' testimony.

Lautner Testimony
Of the four Government witnesses examined, the author was least critical of John Lautner. He finds only minor inaccuracies in a review of thousands of pages of testimony by Lautner and concludes that a fair appraisal is that Lautner was a reliable witness. The major point he makes with Lautner is that he seems ready to fit his testimony to the exigencies of the moment. He also claims to note on Lautner's part a progressive hardening in his attitude toward his former comrades which is marked by a growing reluctance to say anything that could conceivably be construed as helping them. In short, he questions Lautner's ability to be completely objective.

References to the FBI in the authors analysis of Lautner were not derogatory.

Conclusion of Book
Using the so-called flaws that he has developed in an examination of the four witnesses, the author claims that legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative hearings fail to achieve their purpose because of these
serious shortcomings. He then proceeds to recommend the establishment of a Government commission which would have the authority to subpoena witnesses and documents; take testimony under oath; compel testimony by granting immunity; and obtain material from the files of the FBI and other investigative agencies which it deems pertinent.

The author admits that such a plan has little chance of adoption. In addition, in one final burst of complete absurdity considering the work that went into the preparation of this study, he concludes that such a group is probably not needed anyway since the "problem of Communist penetration in this country is now a stale one." (p. 247) He backtracks on this final absurdity by saying that perhaps such a commission could be used in dealing with problems other than communism that beset us on the national scene.

SAC, Philadelphia

Director, $\mathrm{FBI}(100-7948)$ <br> ALEKSAPDK KA2NACHEYEV HRTEENAL EECVINTY - 能}

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\section*{1-Miss Butler

\section*{1-Miss Butler (1) 62-46855 (1) 62-46855

June 14, 1902.

 boot, to be publicher by Lippincott, is priced at $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{p}} 4.55$ a copy; however, tared pubishing dates have been listed, nanaly: Jane, 1362, August, 1062, and Saptembor, 1962.

Since there is doubt as to the asact date of publieation goa ahould be alert for tha publication of this book and arpediticusly and discreetly obtain one copy when it is avallable. The book should be forwarded to the survau hy routhesslip manked to the attention of the central Research Section.
NOTE:
"Publishers' Weekly" gives the following information about the book:

INSIDE A SOVIET EMBASSY: Experiences of a Russian Diplomat in Burma by Aleksandr Kaznacheev is a revelation of the operations of Soviet diplomatic life by a former Russian diplomat and spy. The author graduated from the Soviet Diplomatic School in 1957 and defected from the Embassy in Rangoon after two years there. Edited, with an introductinn, by Simon Wolin.

Eann's and Bureau Library checked with negative results.
SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, has requested the book for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.



Title of Book - $X$ EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES
Author
Book Reviews (62-46855)


Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R.B.Central-Research Espionage Internal Security/J。D。Donohue, 815 RB Liaison Nationalities Intelligence Subversive ControlIdentification Division, I. B.Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.Administrative Division, J. B.Files \& Communications Division, J. B.General Investigative Division, J. B.Laboratory Division, J. B.
$\square$
$\qquad$Crime Records Division, J. B.
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$\square$
$\qquad$Special Investigative Division, J. B.

## Nature of Book



SEE ATTACHED.

 the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner that tries to determine the effectiveness of present fact-finding processes. Points out astonishing gaps and discrepancies in the witnesses stories.

May. About $\$ 4.95$



SUBjEcT: "CUBA BETRAYED"

## A BOOK BY FULGENCIO BATISTA

Bureau ts in receipt of book entitled "Cuba Betrayed" written by Frulgencio Batista, former President of Cuba, and published by Vantage Press, New York.

First part of book, which was originally intended as pamphlet, begins with Batista's bloodless assumption of power in Cuba 3/10/52 and ends with his downfall and flight into exile on 1/1/59. While recounting the almost endless series of plots and intrigues which beset Cuba from 1952 to 1959 aimed at effecting his downfall, Batista drives home point that his government continually attempted to reach political understanding with opposition elements and that it ran Cuba according to constitution of 1940. Batista points with pride to high level of solvency and economic development he claimed Cuba enjoyed under his guidance despite the turmoil, and to the scrupulousness with which his foiled opponents were treated. He cites as example the case of Fidel Castro who, although sentenced to a long prison term for his part in the 7/26/53 attack on the Moncada army barracks, was granted amnesty in 1955.

Batista admits with apparent honesty that the defeat of his forces by Castro's guerrillas was largely due to the betrayal of Batista's officers who sold out to Castro and to the fact that his forces had lost their will to fight.

At this point Batista sandwiches in his comments on the April, 1961, invasion of Cuba and assures his readers that he had no part in the ill-fated undertaking. He also comments briefly on the "White Paper" concerning Cuba issued by our State Department in April. 1961, voicing his disapproval of certain statements contained therein. For example paper indicates that Batista in 1943 appointed communist to his cabinet. In reply Batista notes this was during World War II when even the United States was closely allied with

1 - Mr. Belmont.
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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 -Mr. Wannall
1 - Central Research
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Memo to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "CUBA BET'RAYED"
A BOOK BY FULGENCIO BATISTA
62-70441
the communists. Batista notes that there was not one but two communists appointed to office; however, he quickly notes that these individuals had neither administrative nor executive powers. Batista denied that he ever favored Soviet communism or was anything but a friend of the United States.

The second part of the book deals with Batista's role in Cuban affairs from 9/4/33 to 3/10/52. This period was also beset by innumerable plots which kept Cuba in almost continual state of political unrest. Here again Batista makes point of noting that his installation as Chief of Staff in 1933 was accomplished without bloodshed, that his election as Cuban President in 1940 was brought about legally and that political opponents who tried to unseat him were dealt with without bloodshed.

Batista devotes last part of book to showing falsity of various statements made by Castro, noting that there are few people occupying responsible positions in the world so addicted to lying as Fidel Castro, whom he identifies throughout his book as a communist. For example Batista states that Castro promised to hold elections within a year which he has failed to do; that Castro promised journalists that they would enjoy complete freedom which he never granted; and that Castro promised the elimination of corruption from Cuban public life which he has failed to accomplish

No mention is made of $F B I$ in book.

## OBSERVATIONS:

Batista states that book not meant to be literary masterpiece, but a narration of facts based on memory and notes. It appears to be just that. Book is not in chronological order which makes it difficult for reader to follow. Further, the continuous recital of innumerable plots and intrigues and the endless parade of persons involved make the book difficult reading except for one who is more than casually familiar with Cuban politics

ACTION:
For information. The book is being separately sent to Bureau Library for inclusion therein.


| то $:$ Mr. DeLoach |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| from $:$ | $M_{0}$ A. Jonestre: 6-12-62 |
| subject: | "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT AND |
|  | OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS, AND |
|  | SPECULATIONS' BY RICHARD H. ROVERE |
|  | BOOK REVIEW $S$ |

BACKGROUND:
By memorandum 4-26-62, "The American Establishment" (part one of above book) which appeared in "Esquire"' magazine, was reviewed. Subsequently, an itemv' appeared in "The Evening Star," 5-27-62, referring to this essay, and the Director inquired "Have we reviewed this book?"

RICHARD H. ROVERE:
Bureau informants have advised that Richard H. Rovere was a member of the Young Communist League while in college and later became a card-carrying member $a$ of the Communist Party. He discontinued his membership in 1939.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:
"The American Establishment," the title piece of this collection of essays, concerns an amorphous group which, the author claims, does much to fix major goals in American society. It is not a membership organization but a "coalition of forces" which maintains effective controI of the Executive and Judicial branches of our government and dominates most of American education and intellectual life. Rovere refers to the group's 'Executive Committee" and claims that during one year if a name turns up 14 times in advertisements or letters in the "New York Times" promoting Establishment causes, "it is about 14 to one he is a member of the 'Executive Committee。"

He claims there is agitation in some circles to require "Establishment agents" to register with the Attorney General and be fingerprinted. During the last 30 years, the Establishment has always had its man in the White House except during Harry Truman's term. Rovere states he does not know who is Chairman of the Establishment today, but would not be surprised if it turned out to be Secretary, of State Dean Rusk.

1-Mr. Sullivan
ULG: eas 9 dha 6479
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# Jones to DeLoach <br> Re: "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENTT AND <br> OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS AND <br> SPECULATIONS" BY RICHARD H. ROVERE BOOK REVIEW 

Rovere lists several persons whom he describes as nonmembers, including the Director, General Douglas MacArthur, James A. Farley, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Sherman Adams, Cyrus Eaton, and claims that the Establishment frowns on Evangelist Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. The group, he says, desires to revise American trade policies, associate with European Common Market, and promote foreign aid and racial integration.

The remainder of the book which is divided into three parts (part 2: Matters Mainly of Fact, part 3: A Few Enthusiasms and Hostilities," and part 4: Judgments: Reserved) consists of a series of unrelated essays of a political nature. These essays appear to have been written at various times since the $1950^{\circ}$ s and are, for the most part, criticisms of articles or books on particular subjects written by various individuals. Rovere deals with such subjects as Newbold Morris' efforts to clean up the "mink coat, deep freeze" mess in Washington, Harvey Matusow, General MacArthur, Arthur Miller, and Communists and Intellectuals.

Rovere's style of writing makes it difficult to tell whether he is serious or whether he is satirizing. Indeed, the reviewer wonders why he has bothered to publish this collection, or how he made his selection.

## MENTION OF THE FBI:

On the book cover, left wing spokesman Gore Vidal is quoted as saying : '". . . Not since J. Edgar Hoover's Masters of Deceit has there been an expose of such startling impact as Rovere's daring perscrutation of the American Establishment." in the preface, the author states that readers wishing further information on this subject are advised to get in touch with "their friendly FBI agent and the House Committee on Un-American Activities." In addition, they are advised to buy the New York Times and read between the lines.

There are frequent mentions of the FBI and/or the Director throughout the book, and it is difficult to say whether they are critical inasmuch as many of them are allegedly remarks made by others. For example, in his chapter on Newbold Morris,

Jones to DeLoach
Re: "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISMENT AND
OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS. AND
SPECULATIONS' BY RICHARD H。ROVERE BOOK REVIEW

Rovere says that Morris indicated he had difficulty getting his staff together since he couldn't put anyone on the payroll until 'the FBI had made a thorough investigation of his background, character, reputation, and reading tastes." (Page 103)

Similar references to FBI appeared on pages $93,109,113,119,125,128$, and 129.

In his essay entitled "Privacy and The Claims of Community" which deals with wire tapping, Rover on page 245, says "someone in the FBI--not J. Edgar Hoover, certainly, but someone--slips a 'raw' file to a favored congressman;..." He refers to Justice Holmes' discussion of wire tapping as "dirty business" and says that in his view (Rovere's) it gains us nothing to denounce J. Edgar Hoover or those who descend to that "dirty business." (Page 248) While Rover deplores the use of wire tapping he indicates that he is not strictly against it. He suggests the need for basic safeguards against the present excesses, recommending an extension of the rule of inadmissibility of wire tapping evidence. He says that this, of course, is the rule in the Federal Courts today and "it has not stopped the FBI and God knows how many other government agencies..." (Page 250)

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.


REC-D
SPECTOR
ESP., N. I., C. R. BRANCH Jun 14 3.51 PH ${ }^{\prime}$ '62



Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: The Little Toy Dog by William L. White. Published by E.P. Dutton and Company, Incorporated, New York.

## THE PUBLISHER

Büfiles show that E.F. Dutton and Company published the "Story of The FBI" and we have had favorable relations with that company. William. Eugene Raney was Editor in Chief of this company from 1954 to 1956. In 1957 Ralph de Toledano, author, advised then Assistant to the Director L.B. Nichols that Raney had attendedia meeting of Communist Party people in Greenwich Village at which meeting De Toledano's new book was discussed. "Who's Who in America" for 1961 shows Raney has been Editor in Chief with McGraw-Hill Publishing Company since 1956.

## THE PUBLICATION

This book deals with the shooting down by the Soviets of the $\mathrm{RB}-47$ plane over the Barents Sea on $7 / 1 / 60$. It relates the story of the two survivors of the six crewmen aboard the plane. The survivors are Captain Freeman B. Olmstead and Captain John R. McKone. The book relates the daily interrogation of the two fliers and the Soviet attempts to get them to admit that they had flown over Soviet territory. The techniques of Soviet interrogation such as keeping the two men separated and not furnishing them any information from outside sources are fully set forth.

COMMENT
In chapter eleven the author is drawing a contrast between the treatment affordeds these fliers and Colonel Rudolf Abel. In discussing Reino Hayhanen, Abel's assistant who defected, the author claims Hayhanen returned to Russia, became dissatisfied and then broke through the iron curtain to sanctuary in West Germany. Actually Hayhanen never returned to Russia but defected in Paris on his way back to the Soviet Union.
















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"LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"
By Walter E. Dillon, Jr. BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND: Joseph Young, in his column "The Federal Spotlight" appearing in "The Evening Star" 6-4-62, referred to this novel as a delightful and penetrating satire of the Government security investigation program and said in its hilarious manner makes some telling points about the whole situation. Federal workers, according to Young, will particularly enjoy it.

THE AUTHOR: Dillon born $\qquad$ From Georgetown and Lu. $B$ degree from Columbia. Admitted to bar his law office Hubbell Law. Directory). Washington, D. C., (City Directory and Martingale-

In 1956 Dillon contacted Bureau regarding dismissal on 8-30-54, of Walter Edward Been, whose resignation requested while new agent trainee for conduct not becoming Bureau employee. Dillon gave impression he did not think too much of Bureau's disciplinary program and Director noted: "We will run the Bureau and Dillon's views will not affect us." D. (67-529080-56)

12-30-58, issue of "The Evening Star" reveals brief filed by Dillon and another attorney of American Civil Liberties Union in behalf of William Worthy, Jr., "Afro-American" correspondent who had visited Red China despite State Department ban and was then seeling passport. Brief claimed, "In reality, travel control is thought control."(105-2010-A)

On 11-13-61, Dillon telephoned Bureau stating he does some freelance writing and was then working on article regarding careers of former Special Agents. He said FBI training obviously enhanced careers of men who left Bureau and desired to pick up some helpful data regarding our training program, personnel policies, etc. Recommended and approved no cooperation be given Dillon. (94-5-48761)


62-46855
1 - Mr. Suilịvan
JUN $28^{1962}$
1 - Mr. Bohr
1 - Mr. Bland

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Ir: Bland

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"
THE BOOK: Published in 1962, book concerns Crumton, Massachusetts, once prosperous mill town which became economically depressed when its textile mills moved south. After Massachusetts boy from flarvard became President in 1961, prosperity restored to Crumton in form of missile contract for Navy's ultimate weapon, the "Disembowler." Book concerns activities in Crumton of Lieutenant Comnander Earl T. Varde, Security officer administrating industrial security program for Navy. In humorous but satirical incidents, author ridicules and castigates industrial security program and Navy personnel administrating it. Varde, for example, described as one who left lucrative position in industry to serve his country. Position he left was that of skip tracer for credit firm at $\$ 15$ a week plus carfare. Varde's sea duty consisted of an overnight cruise from Washington to Richmond.

Neither American Legion, Central Intelligence Agency nor Senate Rackets Committee escaped author's satire. . The Attorney General's list is not slighted by author as baby sings:
"I'm a security risk
'Cause my ma who I just kissed
Is on the Attorney General's list."
Language is sometimes vulgar, always spicy. Varde's secretary described as attractive blond, contents of whose blouse may have been slightly confidential, but certainly not top secret. Author graphically continued, had she "passed by a baby carriage containing an unweaned child the howling would have been deafening."

A prominent character is Molly Saddler, local madam, who used latest methods of pre-employment screening of applicants for employment. She stopped this practice when disgruntled applicant took her case to the American Civil Liberties Union. Molly later paid $\$ 2500$ plus ten free visits (not transferrable) to a public relations man (Lance Cadillac) who, after much product sampling, furnished detailed report for improvement of Molly's business.

To get back at Varde for invasion of local privacy and interference with personal happiness, local group had Molly Saddler pose as Mrs. Lillian prentiss. Varde fell in love with her and took her to christening of "Disembowler." Resulting widespread puilicity moved Varde back to Mashington and Molly. had to close her shop and take a position in the local library. Fund for the Republic gave local library special grant of $\$ 5000$ for this act of good citizenship.
PGEFERENCES TO THE FBI: Author says bulk of credit for help in amassing data on "commies" must go to American housewives whose contributions are indelibly inscribed in files of FBI, Army Criminal Investigation Division and Office of Naval Intelligence (page 21).

Memorandum to Mr．Evans
RE：：＂LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING＂

Author refers to TV film story＂I Led Three Lives＂involving Herbert Philbrick and FBI（pages 134 and 135）．

On page 179 reference is made to＂Masters of Conceit，＂ maintained in library of Lieutenant Commander Earl T．Varde，which was written＂by the head of the secret police of a certain country．＂On the same page Varde dreams he is an FBI Agent．

OBSERVATIONS：Although the book is light reading and heavy on the sex angle throughout，it would appear to have little or no impact on the Government＇s security programs nor on American literature 。 Author gives reader an idea of the＂cool objectivity＂displayed in his book，when he admits he considers national security as something intangible that Americans are supposed to have or to be getting in consideration of their surrendering privacy，freedom of information and expression，due process of law，common decency and a hell of a lot of dough．

RECOMMENDATION：It is recommended that the name of the author， Walter E．Dillon，Jr，be placed on the list of individuals not to be contacted and that this memorandum be routed to the Crime Records Division for such handling ，



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UNITED STATES GOVERN-GNT
Memorandum

TO
Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 6-22-62

FROM M. A) $/$ tong fip
subject: "EGGHEAD'S GUIDE TO AMERICA" BOOK BY WADE THOMPSON


SYNOPSIS
Thompson is a college professor, hasi writter for national magazines, has criticized the Director and the FBI in the past, and is a pacifist. In 1959, he attempted unsuccessfully to interview the Director for a magazine article and then submitted a list of slanted questions for which we provided answers with Department's approval.

Review of Thompson's book reflects a chapter highly critical of the Director and FBI. Author claims "Commie-hysteria" has become national pastime and commu-" nism is not internal threat. FBI's favorable press coverage is not deserved. Any politician who thought of questioning the FBI would risk being suspected of treason. FBI has made its mark only against lesser criminals, has failed against leaders such as Luciano, etc., and has record of only fair to poor against even minor league desperado Author claims the Director led a raid against fugitive Harry Brunette, FBI started shooting and endangering families, and then set fire to building by tear gas bombs. Dillinger was shot down in a crowd of people, and FBI has little regard for safety of innocent bystanders.

Thompson cites Bentley, Coplon, Budenz and Jencks cases as embarrassing to the Bureau, and that we have been "stuck time and again with undesirables as informers.". He states "Hoover has vigorously fanned our national hysteria over the theoretical issue of Communism." The FBI "leaks" information to Congressmen and has never caught a single spy or saboteur in its "security-loyalty net." J. Edgar Hoover never gives a press conference, and any questions from reporters have to be submitted in writing. FBI has overemphasized kidnaping and juvenile delinquency, while bank embezzlements have been de-emphasized because. "they aren't so juicy." Sarcastically, Thompson states the Director did give press interview in 1937 and again ${ }_{\circ}$ in 1960 to reporter at a race track.

In other chapters, several references to FBI noted. Persons were afraid to join "peace marchers" for fear of having their names on a "list which the FBI will hand over to the HUAC.". They feel they will'incur the displeasure of the FBI." Enclosure
1-Sullivan - Enclosure




## Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "EGGHEADS GUIDE TO AMERICA"
Agents are described as "silk-hatted sleuths" and "Maybe the FBI has finally decided to chase the Syndicate instead of us desperadoes." He refers to recognition afforded Director by DAR as "a long, rhymed elegy. . . that can be sung to the tune of "Coming Through the Rye."

Elsewhere, he criticizes HCUA for inquiring into backgrounds of American artists contributing to art exhibit in Russia, in connection with the cultural-exchange program; he deplores nuclear armaments; he favors pacifist demonstrations; he tells of his effort to have Radio City Music Hall employees strike; he criticizes intercollegiate football, college fraternities, Norman Vincent Peale's theories of "positive thinking"; and he deplores children's games which stress acquisition of wealth, stock market and corporate management.

OBSERVATIONS:
This book is just as the author describes it--"a sort of demolition tour of America" attacking favorite American institutions, organizations and activities. It is satiric, sarcastic, ridiculous and intended to be humorous. His treatment of the Director and the FBI is merely a rehash of the trash which has previously issued from Fred Cook, John Crosby and Murray Kempton and certainly much, if not all, of Thompson's material on the FBI has been borrowed from them. If he spoke in glowing terms of the FBI, we might have cause for concern. His writing, his wild theories and penchant for nonconformity point up his true character and fuzzy thinking, all of which should be easily recognizable by the clear-thinking, responsible reader. No doubt, those who have relished the rubbish served up by Cook, Kempton and Crosby will be similarly affected by Thompson's contribution; however, they will be getting nothing new, only a different style of saying the same thing.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.




## DETAILS

## BACKGROUND:

Morrell to DeLoach memorandum, 6-20-62, captioned "Congressman Robert R. Barry," copy attached, related that a constituent had written to Barry concerning grave charges made against the Director and the FBI in captioned book. Thompson is a college professor; has written a number of articles for national magazines, including "Nation"; and has called for the abolition of intercollegiate football, the Navy and the FBI. He has publicly criticized the Director, he is a pacifist and has urged his students to become conscientious objectors. In 1959, Thompson called the Bureau and was unsuccessful in seeing the Director relative to an article to be written for "Harper's Magazine." He submitted a list of written questions which were filled with innuendo which were answered by letter dated 10-28-59, and were submitted to Mr. Luther Huston in the Department for approval. Mr. Huston commented: "These are intelligent answers to stupid questions," and the Director noted, "He suffers from mental halitosis."

A copy of Thompson's book, published by the Macmillan Company, has been obtained and reviewed in the Crime Records Division.

PREFACE:
In a Preface entitled "To The Reader," the author states his purpose is to take the reader on a demolition tour of America--"to strip some of our most sacred institutions down to their BVD's and show what can be done about them if anybody feels so inclined."

Here the author refers to the FBI as the "most sacred cow in America" and to the Director as "a national folk hero like Jesse James" who contends that syndicate crime does not exist, or maybe it does exist but its none of the FBI's business, or "the FBI will crack down on it almost anytime now, as soon as we get the Communists wiped out." He says, "Commie-hysteria" has become a favorite national pastime; "Communism as an internal threat does not now, and never did, amount to a hill of beans. Even J. Edgar Hoover admits as much."

Thompson describes himself as a former AF of $L$ union organizer, a former singer, a former mortician employed by the Government, and a former soldier in Far Eastern Military Intelligence. He states he is "a poet of fabulous obscurity, a pacifist, a kind of socialist-anarchist. ...I also have a Ph.D. and absolute pitch. And I'm sex-obsessed." He notes that parts of his book previously appeared in the "Nation."

## CHAPTER CONCERNING THE FBI:

The chapter beginning on page 110 is entitled "The FBI and How to Defend J. Edgar Hoover. ${ }^{\text {" }}$

FBI's Publicity
It begins by stating that the FBI has the most "idyllic press coverage any police force could ask for." He says that "every moviegoer knows that the FBI (thanks to J. Edgar Hoover) is utterly free from sin, scandal, or deceit." He goes on, "Rumor has it J. Edgar Hoover cried when he saw the movie (The FBI Story), and apparently about everyone else in the republic cried with him." Thompson claims that no Congressman ever tries to deny the FBI a penny. "What J. Edgar Hoover wants, J. Edgar Hoover gets," and "a politician who even thought of questioning the FBI would risk being suspected of treason."

Criminal Investigations By The FBI
Thompson comments on the Fred Cook "Nation" article saying he (Cook) put the FBI "through his critical wringer. (It came out resembling its reputation about the way an omelette resembles an egg.)" Thompson claimed that in 1960 the "Attorney General's Special Group on Organized Crime concluded that the only thing wrong with the FBI was--it couldn't catch criminals."

This apparently refers to the group which investigated syndicate crime and was headed by Richard Ogilvie, who was part of the Milton R. Wessel Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice. Ogilvie charged a lack of cooperation by local and Federal agencies in pursuing the fight against organized crime, and he resigned from his position as Special Assistant to the Attorney General on 2-4-61.

Thompson continued that as a teacher, he had been frequently approached by "polite, if slightly harassed, FBI agents who want to check on the loyalty of my former students. ('He was a student of yours, wasn't he? Was he a good, clean-cut, American-type boy? Did he have any bad habits?')"

Facetiously, Thompson notes criticism regarding the FBI, states that he wanted to prepare the best possible defense for the FBI, and that he exchanged a long correspondence "with J. Edgar Hoover himself." He then writes as follows:

Prosecution
The FBI has been described as something less than competent in fighting crime, has made its mark against the "stumblebums" of crime, has failed against criminal leaders such as Lucky Luciano, Frank Costello, etc. Dillinger was shot down while in a crowd of people and the FBI has shown something less than "motherly solicitude" for safety of bystanders. J. Edgar Hoover led a raid against Harry Brunette, the FBI started shooting, and 20 families in the neighborhood were endangered. The FBI then set fire to the building by hurling tear gas bombs.

Defense
The FBI has much to do besides catching gangsters; it has to catch communists and spends much time spliting hairs between liberals, pseudo liberals, etc. The very people who criticize J. Edgar Hoover are the ones who keep him from doing the job he wants to do. The Director is quoted, on page 116, as saying the real troublemakers are certain teachers, certain writers who foster class hatred and discontent, some "prattle-minded" politicians "waving the flag of pseudo liberalism," and some ministers of the gospel. These are the people who give aid and comfort to communists and make it impossible for the FBI to devote its time to lawbreakers.

Informants and Communism
Prosecution "... in the McCarthy hoopla of the fifties the FBI was more helpful with the smear pots than in uncovering the facts. "In the Elizabeth Bentley case, J. Edgar Hoover endorsed information to be given by Bentley and then her testimony was riddled in court; in the Judith Coplon case, the FBI had to admit illegal wire tapping after first denying it; it was similar in the Budenz case. In the Jencks case the FBI's chief informant was an admitted liar. The FBI has been stuck time and time again with undesirables as informers, and "Hoover. . . is still battling to keep his moles free from sunlight in all loyalty-security cases. ... Hoover has vigorously fanned our national hysteria over the theoretical issue of Communism.... The only merit in the FBI's anti-Communist campaign is that it would make a fine subject for a Mack Sennett comedy."

Defense
Why get upset over a few lapses in decorum? The end justifies the means where the main job is to get the communists wiped out. Mr. Hoover did not mean to misrepresent the communist threat in "Masters of Deceit" and when I broached this subject to him, he insisted he was merely showing what would happen if the communists staged a revolution in America. "In other words, Mr. Hoover's book was purely theoretical and fanciful--like science fiction. ..." Mr. Hoover has said that the fewer communists there are, the more dangerous they are.

Prosecution
The FBI leaks its"juicy, raw files" to certain politicians for political purposes. Recipients have been J. Parnall Thomas, Martin Dies, Karl Mundt, Pat McCarran, Joseph McCarthy, and Francis Walter. The FBI has never
caught a single spy or saboteur in its "security-loyalty net." When the "New York Post" made inquiries in Washington, not a single public official would criticize the FBI because, as a Congressman said, "The FBI has detailed dossiers on everyone in Washington. " The FBI probably doesn't even know how many people it has on file.

Defense Mr. Hoover admitted to me that the FBI does not know the number of individuals it has on file, but he assured me the FBI does not engage in fishing expeditions or conduct investigations at random. "I should think that would satisfy any complainers, especially since we have such a fine man as J. Edgar Hoover to determine just how 'random' an investigation can get." As for the charges of politics, Mr. Hoover has had to use informal help from Congressmen. The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has given the FBI a list of 628 communist front organizations. Every organization left of the John Birch Society or the "DAR" has to be kept under surveillance.

## "Secret Police" Charge and FBI Relations with the Press

Prosecution The FBI doesn't do much to dispel the notion that it is a "secret police." J. Edgar Hoover never gives a press conference. "The 'news' from the FBI is simply issued, the door is shut, and that is that." Any questions must be submitted in writing. Reporters from the "New York Post" could not "even get an audience with the FBI's chief of public relations much less J. Edgar Hoover." With this system, the FBI can cater to public hysteria. Kidnaping made "a fine stew" in the 1930s. "Then juvenile delinquency came along and Hoover seasoned that heavily by delicately coupling murder with car theft in the tabulation of crimes, thus giving the impression that our JD's are a vastly more murderous bunch than they actually are." Although bank embezzlements have been rising at an alarming rate, "Hoover doesn't bother much with them" because they "aren't so juicy." If the FBI really wants to be cleared of the "secret police" charge, it should invite the press in to look around.

Defense
Mr. Hoover "agrees with the purpose of this charge" and when "I broached this subject to him he specifically cited the press as one of the indi spensable scrutinizing agencies of the FBI. ..." It isn't true he never gives press conferences. He gave one to Jack Alexander of "The New Yorker" in 1937, and in August, 1960, gave "a nice long interview" to a reporter who spotted him at the race track. Here, on page 126, Thompson set forth an alleged exchange of remarks between the Director and the reporter in which Mr. Hoover was quoted as saying that racing was a wholesome diversion and that wagering was not objectionable if done in moderation. Thompson concludes by stating that "If reporters will only hang around the race tracks instead of cluttering up his office, I'm sure they'll find that Mr . Hoover will answer their questions."

## OTHER REFERENCES TO THE FBI

## Thompson's Peace March

In another chapter, Thompson relates how he organized a peace march in Providence, Rhode Island, states that only a relatively small number of marchers turned out. Most people have faith in armaments and believe if Russia and the U.S. keep arming, "we can both strike an idyllic balance of terror and everybody will be safe." Some people don't "buy this brand of balony," but are afraid to march for fear somebody will put them on a "list which the FBI will hand over to the HUAC...." He says he has talked to people who agree with him but refuse "to incur the displeasure of the FBI." He continues, "To my knowledge there aren't any Communists in Providence, but apparently the place is crawling with G-men. They're even listed in the phone book--brazen as all hell."

Referring to his peace march, he says, "I didn't know whether or not the FBI was on our trail, but I didn't see any silk-hatted sleuths lurking around corners of buildings or taking furtive pictures of us. Maybe the FBI has finally decided to chase the Syndicate instead of us desperadoes."

## Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)

The chapter concerning the DAR is a continuation by the author of attempts at humor and satire in commenting on the DAR's position regarding United Nations agencies, school textbooks, world government, and the Protestant clergy. At one point he says, "The FBI loves them; the GOP loves them; Hollywood loves them." He comments on awards and resolutions of the DAR, noting an award to Fulton Lewis, Jr., and "... a long, rhymed elegy to J. Edgar Hoover that can be sung to the tune of "Coming Through the Rye."

## MISCELLANEOUS

In a chapter devoted to the HCUA, Thompson refers to the Committee's inquiries concerning the invitation which the U.S. had received to exhibit American paintings in Moscow as part of a cultural exchange program. He claims the HCUA had to inject itself in the matter because it realized if America ever got on good terms with Russia, everybody would realize how useless the Committee is. Thompson's position is this exhibit could have been assembled with regard to the "political beliefs" of the artists.

Elsewhere he decries nuclear armaments, tries to make the point that they will result in the ultimate destruction of the world, and that we do not want to end the cold war because we are making money from it. He also criticizes the Civil Defense program.

His chapter "How to Launch a Polaris Submarine" is a defense of the pacifist movement, relates how pacifists have picketed Navy installations, and how they have continued to protest Navy building programs at the risk of beatings by dock workers, etc.

He relates his experiences as a singer at Radio City Music Hall in New York City where he attempted to organize a strike to improve working conditions. His strike had been set for the Christmas Day performance, but did not materialize when the management called a meeting of all employees, excluding Thompson, and managed to prevent the strike from taking place.

He states that football is a game that does not lend itself to intelligent spectatorship, that the football fan is "an absolute oaf" and that when he called for abolition of this sport at Brown University, he was subjected to various harassments, including that of being called a communist. He claims he is "grimly anti-Communistic."

He is critical of Norman Vincent Peale and the theories of Peale's "positive thinking," and he also criticizes college fraternities, claiming that they codify snobbery, pervert values, corrupt decent instincts, and depreciate scholarship.

A final chapter concerns "money-making" games which are available for children and which stress the acquisition of wealth, the stock market, and corporation management. Thompson says that when a child gets through with these games, "he should have developed dollar signs in his eyes." He concludes, "... if Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith didn't put a brokerage office into every toy store, they'll be missing a whole new generation of red-hot, money-mad, status seekers."

Captioned book was autographed to the Director, and author was thanked by letter 6-26-62. The author is a personal acquaintance of the Director; correspondence with him is on a first name basis; and he is on the Special Correspondents' List.
"Men and Decisions" consists of nineteen chapters and sets forth Strauss' memoirs beginning with his association at the age of twenty with Herbert Hoover's World War I Food Relief Program and continuing to the present. It sets forth decisions made by former President Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower, former Senator Taft, former Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and others. The decisions concern suchechings as the Food Relief Program before and after World War I, recognition full independence for Finland, repatriation of prisoners in Siberia, the Jewish refugee problem, the events leading up to Pearl Harbor, the atomic and hydrogen bombs and decisions on security.
 Oppenheimer case and makes numerous references to the FBI which are in no way unfavorable. The penultimate chapter refers to the refusal of the senate to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce and sets out the reasons Strauss believes were behind this refusal.

## RECOMMENDATION:

- None. For information.


## DETAILS

## BACKGROUND:

The Director received an autographed copy of the book, "Men and Decisions," by Lewis L. Strauss for which he thanked Mr. Strauss by letter dated 6-26-62. Set forth below is a summary of the contents of this book.

THE AUTHOR:
Bureau files relect very cordial relations with Admiral Strauss over the years, and he is a personal acquaintance of the Director. Correspondence with him is on a first name basis, and he is on the SpecialCorrespondents' List. In October, 1959, shortly after the Senate refused to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce, he made a trip to Europe during which he advised our Legal Attache in London that he was writing a book to be entitled "Men and Decisions." He indicated this book would concern itself with decisions made by men in Government with whom Strauss had been closely associated, including former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower; former Senator Taft and former Secretary of Defense Forrestal.

THE BOOK:
"Men and Decisions" is described as a book about certain men and their decisions. Strauss begins his memoirs with his association at the age of 20 with Herbert Hoover's World War I Food Relief Program and continues to the present.

## CHAPTER I: FIRST DECISION:

In this chapter, Strauss indicates that from the age of 16 until 20 he was a traveling salesman selling shoes at wholesale to merchants in the Carolinas, Georgia and West Virginia. By that time he had saved $\$ 20,000$ and was ready to begin college. Early in 1917 when the newspapers revealed that President Wilson had sent for Herbert Hoover to discuss further relief operations, Strauss' mother remarked, "When he gets there, why don't you go up and help him?" Since it was between seasons in the shoe business and Strauss had his savings, he felt he could volunteer to work without pay as the press reported Mr. Hoover was doing.

## CHAPTER II: A MAN OF DECISIONS:

This chapter details Strass' work with Hoover in the Food Administration and the many important decisions made by Mr. Hoover. Strauss traveled with Hoover in Europe, meeting many important persons and assisting in the spread of/tofd relief program throughout Europe. Upon their return to Washington

and in anticipation of the end of hostilities, the President instructed Mr. Hoover to make plans for transforming the Food Administration into an agency of relief and reconstruction for all of Europe. In June, 1918, Strauss accompanied Hoover to Russia for the purpose of alleviating starvation in that country.

While still in Europe, Strauss met Mortimer Schiff, a partner of the international banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. Schiff invited Strauss to join the firm at the end of his duties with Mr. Hoover.

## CHAPTER III: REBIRTH OF A NATION:

During the Winter of 1918-19, Strauss-made acquaintance with the people of Finland and, at Mr. Hoover's direction, prepared a letter to President Wilson suggesting that recognition of full independence for Finland be expedited. Strauss and Hoover were active in efforts to procure a loan for Finland in early 1940. The loan was finally voted but too late--for on March 12, 1940, the Finns had asked for terms of peace. These were severe --a large part of their best land had to be ceded to Russia.

## CHAPTER IV: TWENTIETH CENTURY ANABASIS:

In this chapter, Strauss refers to the plight of the prisoners of war marooned in Siberia following World War I. He was active in setting up a fund for repatriation of prisoners in Siberia and he succeeded in having more than 7,000 men brought home. In October, 1920, an effort was made to place a proposal on the agenda of the League of Nations which would result in exempting these men from any further call for military duty. The proposal failed and Strauss indicates that many of the returned prisoners were young enough to have been swept into World War II.

## CHAPTER V: DECISIONS ABOUT MONEY:

Following his association with Kuhn, Loeb and Company, Strauss visited in Japan and other countries representing the firm. Strauss details some of his projects while a member of this firm and indicates that the firm occasionally imported gold from England and sold it to the Treasury Department. In the 1930's, however, when he suspected that its origin, despite the mint stamp, might be from mines expropriated by the communists, the firm discontinued the practice of importing gold. Men with inventions came to Strauss for financing and among those whom he backed was Edwin H. Land who is best known today for the Polaroid Land Camera. Strauss indicates that it was a hard personal decision when in 1946, after 25 years, he resigned from Kuhn, Loeb and Company upon accepting appointment to the first Atomic Energy Commission.

## CHAPTER VI: DE PROFUNDIS:

From 1933 to the outbreak of World War II, Strauss was associated with attempts to relieve the burdens of Jewish people throughout the world. He was in Europe and, on the advice of friends, hurried his departure leaving just prior to Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1. As a result, plans for relocating Jewish refugees were necessarily postponed.

## CHAPTER VII: SIDELIGHT ON A DECISION IN TOKYO:

1
In this chapter, Strauss refers to the efforts of two American priests, Father James M. Drought, Vicar-General of the Maryknoll Fathers, and Bishop James E. Walsh, to persuade tghly placed persons in the Japanese Government that the course on which they wele embarking would lead to war with us. Strauss furnished Drought and Walsh with letters of introduction to acquaintances of his in the Japanese banking circles. Upon their return early in 1941, Strauss sent them to Herbert Hoover who suggested they relate their story to President Roosevelt. The two priests saw the President and, according to Strauss, "Apparently the President and Secretary Hull decided the two priests should continue their personal contacts on an informal basis and attempt to codify just what they understood the Japanese were willing to concede." Strauss expresses the opinion that the attack on Pearl Harbor might not have happened but for the appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, an amateur with limited practical experience in other areas and none apparently in foreign affairs, to Washington as a special envoy.

## CHAPTER VIII: A VIEW OF THE NAVY FROM THE BEACH:

Strauss, who held a commission in the Naval Reserve, received orders in March, 1941, to report for duty and was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance. Strauss subsequently became General Inspector of Ordnance. Early in 1943, Churchill wrote to President Roosevelt stating that British intelligence had heard of a project called "Athodyd," represented to be a rocket powered by an "aerodynamic thermal duct" and that it was to be used/aspilotless aircraft to bomb Britain. Churchill wanted to know what the President thought of its feasibility and the likelihood that it could be made operational. The message was sent to the Bureau of Ordnance and the problem was presented at a staff meeting. It was the consensus of opinion that this was most likely more of Goebbel's "secret weapon" propaganda. Strauss and Captain Sam Shumaker, however, felt there was a possibility that a self-propelled bomb could be flown across the Channel, riding a radio beam rather than taking a ballistic course. Strauss says Shumaker even dreamed up a device which nearly paralleled the actual weapon. Because of this, and Intelligence's subsequent pinpointing of launching sites, a large percentage of Germany's bombs failed of their objective.

Much of this chapter concerns Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Admiral William Henry Purnell Blandy who was Strauss' superior as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Strauss states that Forrestal's conviction that militant communism was the enemy of the Free World induced him to undertake the task of reorganizing the defense structure in 1947 at the request of the President and that no man was better equipped to do it by experience, by the degree of Congressional respect he enjoyed, by the support of the press and by the confidence of the President he served. In 1948, Forrestal's administrative subordinates began to undercut him, he began to lose his confidence, and, in 1949, he took his own life.

## CHAPTER IX: "A THOUSAND YEARS OF REGRET":

This chapter concerns the creation of the atomic bomb and the decision to use it. He concludes the chapter by stating that the decision to use the atomic bomb to accelerate the end of a war already won was not the same as the one five years earlier when a decision had been taken to make the bomb, yet both were decisions by compassionate men within the finite limits of human judgment and that all of us in some degree share an inescapable responsibility which will be judged, as Churchill has said, "in the after-time."

## CHAPTER X: THE DECISION TO DETECT:

Strauss indicates it is sobering to speculate on the course of events had there been no monitoring system in operation in 1949 as Russian success in that summer would have been unknown to us, and, in consequence, we would have made no attempt to develop a thermonuclear weapon. He states that the decision in 1947 to undertake the long-range detection of nuclear weapons tests was a fortunate one and far more crucial than we knew.

## CHAPTER XI: DECISION ON THE HYDROGEN BOMB:

A week after the atomic bomb had been exploded over Nagasaki Strauss, in a memorandum to Forrestal, suggested testing the ability of ships of the present design to withstand the forces generated by the atomic bomb. Nine days later Senator McMahon, later Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, suggested that the surviving ships of the Japanese Navy be used "to test the destructive power of the atomic bomb against naval vessels." In due course, Operation Crossroads--whose purpose was to test the effects of weapons air borne and submerged on a cross section of the fleet from battle ships to landing craft--was set up. Blandy offered Strauss a place on his staff for Crossroads but Strauss declined regretfully in order to return toprivate business. Shortly thereafter, the President invited Strauss to become a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. We tested our first hydrogen bomb in November, 1952. The Russians tested their first weapon involving thermonuclear reaction the following

August. By so close a margin did we come to being second in armament, not only in the eyes of the world, but in fact. Had we begun our development after the successful Russian test, Strauss says, there is no reason to believe that we would have been accorded time to equal their accomplishment.

## CHAPTER XII: VIGNETTES OF RESEARCH AND RESEARCHERS:

This chapter contained brief contemporary material concerning Dr. John von Neumann, Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence and Dr. Enrico Fermi.

CHAPTER XIII: DECISIONS ON SECURITY:
Strauss indicates that there was a difference of viewpoint within the Atomic Energy Commission on the administration of security of information and that since he adhered to the letter of the law, the brand of "security obsession" was early burned upon him and he still wears it. He cites three incidents in which this security consciousness figures. One involved Donald Maclean, an Attache of the British Embassy, who held a permanent pass to the Commission's headquarters and was a frequent visitor in the evenings after usual work hours. When Strauss learned of this in 1948, the pass was withdrawn at once. Maclean, of course, made headlines when he disappeared and later turned up in Moscow with Guy Burgess in 1951.

CHAPTER XIV: DECISION IN THE CASE OF DR. J. R. OPPENHEIMER:
In this chapter, Strauss attempts to explain why Oppenheimer was first "cleared" for work on the atomic bomb and his clearance later revoked. The entire long summary finding against Oppenheimer which was drawn up by Major General Kenneth B. Nichols, the General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, is included. At the conclusion of this chapter Strauss refers to the question whether or not Oppenheimer has by now been "punished sufficiently" and points out that the decision not to restore his clearance for access to defense information vital to the security of the United States was not taken to mete out punishment, but was a measure taken to safeguard information pursuant to an Executive Order of the President of the United States. He indicates "that the decision involved distress for Dr. Oppenheimer was inescapable. It was also the result of his own conduct and free choice." This chapter contains numerous references to the FBI which are in no way unfavorable.

## CHAPTER XV: DECISION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY:

This chapter concerns the Dixon-Yates Contract and other Atomic Energy Commission business in the Tennessee Valley. At the conclusion of the chapter Strauss indicates that over the years the state and Federal Governments would have received substantial tax reevenues from the Dixon-Yates plant. The Memphis Municipal Plant does not pay such taxes; hence, the defeat of the principle of private enterprise in this instance has ill-served the people of the area.

## CHAPTER XVI: A NEW CHARTER FOR THE ATOM: ATOMS FOR POWER:

Strauss states that in the Autumn of 1953 he and his colleagues concluded that the statutory charter of the Atomic Energy Commission was overdue for review. Their draft measure was sent to Congress in February, 1954, and the Joint Congressional Committee thereupon made its own redraft and, as the "Cole-Hickenlooper Bill," it was passed. Thereafter, atomic energy was diverted to peaceful uses.

CHAPTER XVII: THE PEACEABLE ATOM: DECISIONS AFFECTING NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD FRIENDS:

In August, 1955, at the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Strauss announced that the United States had been supporting a long-range program to control thermonuclear research. Three years later at the. Second International Scientific Conference, our exhibit featured a number of working thermonuclear devices and their state of development to that time. Russia described, but did not exhibit, a much larger device than any of ours. He refers to the use of atomic energy in ship propulsion (the Nautilus) and set forth President Eisenhower's convictions on Russian-American relations and on nuclear weapons.

## CHAPTER XVIII: DECISION IN THE SENATE:

This chapter concerns the refusal of the Senate to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce. Strauss summarizes the reasons for such refusal as: punitive opposition by the advocates of government development of electric power; the animosity engendered by the Oppenheimer case; the personal animus of a Senator; Strauss' strong belief in the paramount importance of maintaining the constitutional principle of the separation of powers and his defense of the Executive Branch in that regard; his unfortunate trait of stubbornness in refusing to conciliate by conceding error where error had not occurred; for following orders and honoring the oath of office; and the opportunity for a numerically superior political opposition to strike a blow at a popular President without attacking him personally.

## CHAPTER XIX: NUCLEAR TESTS, FALL-OUT, AND WORLD OPINION:

In this chapter Strauss asks, "Do we feel guilty that we were the first to produce atomic weapons and the first to use them in a war?" He indicates that many do and many more do not and that the argument will go on for a very long time. He states that this is beside the point, that a feeling of guilt ought not determine a future course of our national policy in a world in which atomic energy and atomic weapons are facts of life.
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# Juvenile Delinquency From Global Viewpoint 

## Reviewed by＇Dorothy Butler

Staff reviewer Butler has reported an juvenile delinquency and welfare problems in the District．
KIDS，CRIME AND CHAOS： A World Report on Juve－ nile Delinquency．By Rout Tunley．Harper： 206 pp． $\$ 3.95$ ．
＂The American boy today has one chance in five of ending up in court as，a juvenile offender！The rate of recidivism among our in： stitutionalized younsters is between 50 and 80 per cent．＂＇
－Statistics from
＂Kids，Crime and Chaos．＂．
AS IN OTHER great prob－ lem areas close to the Amer－ iran heart，the handling＇of juvenile delinquency often has：lacked imaginative ap－ proaches and solutions．Many charge that our professionals are＂too close＂to the prob－ lem to see it and have aban－ done the creative search for irrelevant research．

In light of this，Roll Tun－ ley＇s book is significant in two ways．A layman（albeit an informed one），he is free of the conformism that re－ strains many professionals． Second，he has taken a global view of delinquency．
Tunney concludes that our delinquents aren＇t the world＇s worst；probably Sweden has this dubious distinction．But his thesis is that we are lag
ging behind Europe and some Asian countries in ways to control and prevent delin－ quency，and in interest．Are Americans hostile to kids asks Tunley．
IN ORDER to get ．a stran glehold on the problem，says Tunley，Americans will have to chuck．many well－nour ished notions out the near－ est window．One is that delin－ quincy is almost exclusively a slum product，almost uni－ versally held by our Amer ican social scientists，he says．
Tunney is a reporter and former Look staffer：and cedi－ tor of the now－defunct Amer－ incan Magazine．He began his globe－circling tour armed ＂only with a ball pen and a few refills，＂he said：One oc－ casionally wishes that he had taken along a bit more sensitivity，especially in his appraisal of the student role in revolutionary upheavals in other countries．
But，on balance，Tunney has written an important and novel book．Its action tolu－ tions will be controversial． But they merit the attention both of professionals and the public which has largely tossed the problem into the collective professional lap with a＂let Joe do it＂anti－ dude．


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The Washington Post and Times Herald


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The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal－American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
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A WORLD REPORT_ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY" BOOK BY ROUL TUNLEY

The following is a review of a book which concerns the problem of "juvenile delinquency" as viewed by the author both in the United States and several countries of the world.

Failure of United States to Control Juvenile Delinquency:
Case workers in the United States must be scientists or "experts" who regard the problem as a cool, exact science like mathematics. They have a narrow viewpoint and cannot see the over-all problem involved. This approach cannot be used in dealing with children. The psychiatrist sees the problem as one of inner conflict the sociologist views it as one of outer conflict--the result of environment. The biologist sees it as a physiological problem, and "the FBI will see it as a police one."

We must deal severely with young hoodlums; but the publicity we affard their crimes creates the impression they represent the majority of our teen-agers. Where these crimes are played up, local police feel popular in a tough approach which often borders on brutality. We tend to punish rather than to rehabilitate. We emphasize the reformatory, but it has been estimated that 50 to 80 per cent of all boys sent to institutions return to them and to a life of crime. Boys' clubs do not necessarily answer the problem. In New York City, it has been shown that delinquency rates increased after boys, joined neighborhood clubs. Curfew laws have not proved effective, and parental responsibility law̆s place an unfair burden on parents because some youngsters just. cannot be controlled.
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Surprisingly, Sweden, with no slums or-pewerty, hassprobably the highest rate of delinquency in the world. Exceedingly high rates are also found in Japan, India and Russia.

In the United Stategnit is not possible to determine just how bad the delinquency problem really is because of the lack of uniformity in the preparation of statistics by various local agencies. Only the Children's Bureau (CB) of the Department of Health, Educatiof and Welfare and the FBI report statistics nationally. The former deals with childzen brought.before the courts, while the latter includes arrest by police. The usual fod hat catifis factors" are present here because the FBI counts only those under cJtikival
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Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS
18, while the CB counts those of whatever age the state declares juveniles to be. The findings of the two agencies, gathered separately, parallel each other to a remarkable degree, and both show strong upward trends.

We overemphasize the existence of delinquency and promote it by making children liable for minor offenses such as smoking, truancy, etc. He suggests we are impatient and hostile toward youth. Abroad, people expect their children to get into trouble, show more sympathy and understanding and many violators, such as runaways and truants, are handled informally and never appear in court.

The author asks the reader to consider the following: "'Youth is disintegrating. The youngsters of the land have a disrespect for their elders, and a contempt for authority in every form. Vandalism is rife, and crime of all kinds is rampant among our young people. The nation is in peril!"' The author states, "This lament could well have come from J. Edgar Hoover-today." He goes on to say in fact it came from an Egyptian priest about 4, 000 years ago.
Remedies:
According to best estimates, one out of five teen-age boys will get in trouble with the law. Although we have laws requiring youngsters to remain in school until a specified age, many of them are incapable of further learning, are bored, and consequently become delinquents. They should be released from school at earlier ages and afforded the opportunity of learning a trade or craft as is done in many foreign countries. Vocational training in the United States has been greatly neglected. Sex and violence in movies, television and other media is a most unwholesome influence on our young people. We must de-emphasize the punishment factor and seek the causes of delinquency which, in a few cases, may have psychiatric roots and, in a greater number of cases, may be due to physiological factors, such as permanent brain damage, etc. Young people must learn the value of work. For many of them we must substitute reformatory confinement for enforced participation in public works projects in their communities. We must have training programs in our schools. Our reformatories are too large to effectively rehabilitate. Abroad, reformatories are much smaller and the emphasis is on work training rather than counselling and formal education. We should follow the example of European countries by paying probation workers more and using unpaid volunteer workers.

The solutions do not entail elimination of poverty, curfew laws, mending broken homes and "cracking down" on teen-agers. We need better probation systems, adequate medical services, decreased reformatory confinement, and police and courts skilled in dealing with juveniles. We must permit children to leave school at an earlier age, set up junior apprenticeship programs, and provide meaningful jobs for them.

## CONCERNING THE AUTHOR:

## with

Bufiles contain no information identifiable/Tunley. The book jacket describes him as a former New York "Herald Tribune" reporter, former assistant circulation manager and later editorial promotion head of "Look" magazine, former editor of "American" magazine, and presently a.free-lance,writer living in New Jersey. During the war, he was a Naval officer with anti-submarine warfare.

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS
RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.


Mr. DeLoach
> "ONE MAN'S FREEDOM" BY EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS

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7-10-62
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SYNOPSIS

This memorandum sets forth a, detailed review of Edward Bennett Williams' new book, "One Man's Freedom, ${ }^{\text {* }}$, which contains 2 number of references to the FBI, the Director and Bureau investigations. Throughout the book, Williams, why has served as defense counsel for many notorious persons, professes to be a champion of civil right e and individual liberties. This book review sets forth his views concerning the following topics beginning on the page indicated:

Unfairness of labeling an attorney according to his clients, page 3;
Improper manner in which Congressional investigations are conducted, page 5;

Hlegality of telephone taps and other electronic eavesdropping equipment, page 7;

Need to defend the 5th Amendment, page 13;
Virtues of the McNabo and Mallory decisions, page 15;
Need for pretrial discovery of evidence and witnesses by the defense, page 17
Necessity of confrontation and cross -examination, page 20 ; 毒
Detrimental effect of publicity and other outside pressures in criminal cases, page 21; -

Tolson $\qquad$ Problem posed by emotionally ill offenders, pages 24 ;
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Jónes to DeLoach Memo
RE: "One Man's Freedom"
Impropriety of censorship of allegediy indecent literature, page 25;
Civil Rights and the Southern Negro, page 26; and
Need for a strong world court, page 28.
Williams feels "an erosion of individual liberty and freedom" has occurred in America and that "We have placed security in a position of primacy and subordinated individual liberty to it." He warni against "Lawleas law enforcement" and opines that whenever government infringes on individual rights, "it begins with the weak and the friendless, the scorned and the degraded, or the nonconformist and the unorthodox."

In connection with his defense of Aldo Icardi, who was charged with perjury following his appearance before House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in connection with the murder of Office of Strategic Services Major Holohan in Italy, Williams compliments former SA Robert Maheu for helping Williams entablish that Icardi was not involved in Holohan's murder. (Bureau is circumspect toward former SA Maheu.)

Williams refers critically to the HCUA subpeona for Cyrus Eaton after Eaton had "made bold to criticize the FBI over a national television network." Whlliams asserts that FEI is violating the law by uning wire taps, and he quotes statements by the Director in 1840 opposing wire tapping. He also quotes approvingiy from the Director's Introduction to the September, 1852, Law Enforcement Bulletin on the topic of civil rights.

The Jencks decision is mentioned by WILLiams, who feels defense attorneys should have access to prior statements of Government witnesses several days before trials begin. He mentions the Urschel ktitaping case of 1933, attempting to cast doubt on the guilt of Kathryn Kelly. He also cites the James R. Hoffa bribery case, stating that the jury apparently did not belleve John Cye Cheasty's testimony. He claims he was "horrified" when the "Afro-American" published his photo shaking hands with a female Negro attorney in a full-page ad daring the Hoffa trial; and that Joe Louis visited the courtroom on his own vilition.

In his defense of Igor Melech, Soviet apy, Williams claims he talked to Attorney General designate Robert Kennedy In effort to have United States agree to
$\mid$ let the International Court of Justice decide whether Molekh had diplomatic immunity. He also states he talked to FBI Agent after conferring with Melekh in New York.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

"ONE MAN'S FRERDOM"<br>By Edward Bennett Williams

This 325-page book contains Willams' obeervations and reflections concerning a number of matters, including his personal experiences as a defense attorney, relating to law. Throughout the book, there are numerows references to the Burean and the Director, as well as to cases investigated by the FBI. These have been epecially flagged on the succeeding pages of this memorandum by underlining.

The aucceeding pages contain a brief digest-and, in some Instances, more cotalled quotations --of pertinent material in Williams' book.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS (Page 3-10)
At the outset, Williams identifies some of his past clients, including Senator Joeeph McCarthy, the notorious Frank Costello, and former Teamaters head David Beck. Ho statem that he started law practice by handling civil matters, but "It was the law in It relationship to human rights as distinguiahed from property rights which had first captured my attention. . . "

Williams states he authored this book because he "wanted to write of the right to counsel, of fair procedure in congressional hearings, of the right to privacy, of the Fifth Amendment, of lawless law enforcement, of the right of everyone to a fair triai, of cenmorship, of civil rights, and of the whole concept of rule of law." He continues, "I wanted to write of the transcendent importance of safeguarding and preserving intact all of our civil liberties, and of my deep conviction that whenever government infringes on any of these rights it begina with the weak and the friendless, or the scorned and the degraded, or the nonconformist and the unorthodox. It never begins with the strong, the rich, the popular...I wanted to decument my conviction that most of the history of civil liberties in this country has been written in criminal courtrooms." And he professes "an increadiag concern over the inroads that I believe are being made into these areas of individual freedom." -

DeLoach
Evans $\qquad$ liberty and freedom to take place in the last three decades --not as the result Malone of the overreaching of big government, nor as the reault of the calculated

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ansaults made upan Hberties and freedoms in the last decade, fut rather because of the collective lethargy and a cavalier attitude of unconcern. I think we have made a substitution in our mational raalaing of values.... We have plised security in a position of permacy and subordinated individual liberty to it."

BRANDING A LAWYER ACCORDLIG TO HIS CLIENTS (P. 11-29)
Whliams states that in 1960, when he accepted the Igor Melelth case (which case is dealt with in more detail in the final chapter of the book), he fit "the lash of stinging eriticism"; that "overy time I have assumed the defense of a case in which the crime charged is a heinous one or the defendant is a social or political outcast, the eritielem has come."

He claims that John Crosby "slandered" him during a television interview (the atation and the producer later apologised and repudiated Crosby's statement) ehortly after he entered the Melekh cane. Whliams opines that Crosby "did mot understand the right to counsel guaranteedty the Constitution and the role of the adrocate in Anglo-Saxon juriaprudence. "; that Crosby'Uid not understind that for the trial lawyer the unpopuler cause in often a post of honor." He then illoralizes that he has"taken many difficult cages for unpopular cliente, not because of my own mishes, but because of the unwrition law that I might not refuse."

Williame points out that Clarence Darrow encountered hostility when he cefended 20 members of the Commanist Labor Party in 1920. He states that Darrow's answer to his critics was:
'I shall not argue to you whether the defendints' Ideas are right or wrong. I am not bound to believe them right in order to take their case. . . But I do know there-I know that the hamblest and the meanest man who livee, I know that the idlest and the silliest man who lives, should have his say. . . And I know that the Congtitution if a delusion and a snare if the weakest and the humblest man in the land cannot be defonded in his right to speak and his right te think as much as the greatest and the atrongest in the land. I am not here to deffad their (the communist defendentis') opinions. I am here to defend their right to expreas their opinfons."

Willinms refers to the defenge of Anthony Cramer (naturalized citizen who alded Werner Thiel, one of the eight Nazl saboteurs landed in America in June, 1942) by Marold R. Medina. Cramer was charged with treason,
and Judge Medina served as his court-appointed defense counsel, Whllams states that Medina found himself bedng treated coolly by "people gemerally and my frionds in particular"; that ane spectator in the courtroom even spat in his face; however, that "Finally Judge Medina's courage and hard work won a reversal of Cramer's conviction by the Supreme Court."

The book also throws a bouquet at the late Wendell L. Willkie, who "defied public opinion"during World War II by defending the citizenship oi William Schneiderman before the Supreme Court. (Schneiderman was a self-admitted Communist Party leader.)...."Willkie's courage and hard work, like Judge Medina's, brought about a Supreme Court deetsion in lavor of his client." At the time, Willkie still aspired for the 1944 Republican Presidential nomination.

With regard to convictions of innocent persons, williams quotes Judge Curtis Bok of Pennsylvania as stating that convictions of the innocent har outnumber acquittals oif the guilty. He states that Judge Bok's view is "dramatized in Judge Jerome Frank's fascinating and fully documented study of 36 cases in which wholly innocent defendants were convicted and imprisoned for other men's crimes."

Williams also states that he participated in three cases in 1956 (cases involving Aldo Icardi, Frank Costello and "Confidential" magazine--all dealt with in more detail later) which convinced him that "society is often the winner when the prosecutor loses. He makes reference to the right to counsel guaranteed defendants by the Bixth Ammendment--"no matter how socially or politically obnoxious (the accused) may be, no matter how unorthodox his thinking or his conduct, how unpopular his cause or how strongly the finger of guilt may point at him." He also refers to Canon 5 of the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association which states that 'it is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the gullt or the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, mi ght be denied a proper defense."

To the above, Williams, adds, how ever, "It should go without saying that counsel's obligation to defend his client does not timportany obligation to defend his client's crimes" and "no lawyer is ever justified in defending his client with weapons of fraud and falsehood."

He then philosophizes that lawyers must avoid moral judgments as to the gullt or innocence of their clients; that ne one is legally guilty until so adjudged in court. And he admits, "Sometimes the truly guilty go free. This is the price that a democratic society must pay to safeguard the liberty of the innocent."

Whllims quotes J. Parnell Thoman, formor chairman of the Houev Committee on Un-Amerlcan Activities (ECUA) me toling an HCUA witaone, "The righte you have are the righte given you by thie committee. We will determine what rights you have and whit rishte you have not got before the commettee." Whlliam, then observed, "During the pant decade this concept of eomeressional investigatory power has been iecepted with alarming apathy and mplied with alarming abandon."

Wilumms deals at length with the case of Aldo Icaren, who viated Williams in 1055 to seek his services in comection with oigit eoants of perjury ariaing from Ieard's appearance before HCUA in 1953. In betw, Icardi had been on ©in Office of Strategic Services miscten with Major William V. Holohan in Italy in 1944. Major Holohan wis killed on the mientm, and Icardin mes subequently convicted in absentia by the Italien courts of murdering him.

According to Williams, in addition to the in abeating ecarviction in Italy, a relmase was issued by the U. S. Dafense Department accusing Icard of Halohan's murder; and newnpapers publiahed articié identifying Icard as a cold-blodded killer. Thas, when lcardi was invited to appear before ECTH, "no one cared whether mah an invectigation bore any relationship to the proper function of Congrees and its committees.

In defending Icardi ageinst the perjury chargee arising from his HCUA appearance, Williams had no funds to make an investigation (despite the fact that the proeteution had arranged to fly witneseses to Washington); however, Williams contacted Robert Mahen, "who had made a brilliant record as an FBI agent and had recently formed his own intimentional investigative agency, staifed with former FBI agentg." Maher helped Williams conduct an investigation in Italy which estanished that Icard was innocent of any involvement in Major Holohan's murder and that responsiblity for killing the Major actually lay with Italian communists.
(Robert Mahtu was a Special Agent from December, 1040, through July, 1947. He resigned voluntarily due to the 111 health of his wife, and his last efficiency rating was "Excellent." Since 1885 wo have been circumspect in dealings with him.)

Williams states that lcardi was acquitied of the perjury charges on the ground that HCUA was not acting in furtherance of any legitimate legislative purpose in the leardi hearing--that this court decision was vitally significant "because it was the first reported case in three quarters of a century to hold that a congressional committee had excended its constitutional powers."

THE ARMY-MC CARTHY HEARINGS (P. 59-71)
Whliams claims that Senator Joseph McCarthy "transgressed the rights of some witnesses in ways which I vigorously opposed '"; that he had known McCarthy and had often argued with him about his tactics; that when the Army-McCarthy hearings arose in 1954, McCarthy wanted Williams to assist him in an advisory capacity, but Williams declined.

With regard to McCarthy's exposure of the former National Lawyers' Guild affiliation of Fred Eisher, 82-year-old assistant to Joseph Welch at he hearings, Williams states that McCarthy had toldhim (Williams) in the presence of Roy Cohn about the evidence he proposed to use against Fred Fisher; and Cohn and Williams made McCarthy promise he would never use it. Nonetheless, Mc Carthy went ahead.

Williams continues that Senator Ralph Flanders inteoduced a motion calling for Senator McCarthy's censure by the Senate; and in August, 1954, McCarthy announced that he was going to retain Williams as his defense counsel. Willams' fee was to be paid by McCarthy's committee, but he told the committee he woild serve without compensation. Although 46 charges of misconduct originally were filed against McCarthy, the list ultimately was narrowed to two specific incidents, and the Senate voted to censure McCarthy on only one of these-contempt of the Gillette Committee arising from McCarthy's declining an 'invitation" to appear before that Committee. Williams feels that even this lone censure charge would not have been sustained if he and McCarthy had known then, as they learned later, that an "overzealous" member of the Gillette Committee had put a mail cover on McCarthy during its investigation of him.

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES AND THE 5TH AMENDMENT (P. 72-87)
Williams expresses the opinion, "The apex of congressional inquiry today is apparently the calling of a witness who will invoke the privilege against self-incrimination in response to all questions on a subject about which the committee already has full information." Williams complains
that Congreasional inquiries irequeatly extend beyond the legitimate scope of legislative inquiries; and he states that when he (Wuliams) appeared before the McClellan Committee in 1058 as councel for James R. Hoffa, he had occasion to object that certain questions directed toward Hoffa could have no real relationship to a legislative purpose.

Willitms states that anyone who expresses an unpopular opinion is vulnerable to "the long arm" of Congressional committees. To illustrate, he cites the case of Cyrus Eaton, who in May, 1958, "made bold to critisise the. FPI over a national television network. Representative Francls Walter. . . .immediately signed a subpoena calling Eaton before the HCUA to explain himself. . . Even in the most conservatre quarters this type of 'thought policing' was too much, and the celebrated subpoena was never served,"

In sumamation of his observations regarding Congressional inquiries, Williams feels that a uniform code of procedures for Congressional investigations is needed.

TELEPHONE TAPS AND OTHER TECHNICAL DHSTALLATIONS (P. 88-120)
Wiliams speaks of the citizen's right to privacy--including privacy of the home, privacy of thoughts, and privacy of conversations-as well as the right to silence and the right to communicate. He then warns, "The rapid developmeat of electronic listening devices in the pact few years has greatly multiplied the number of ciandestine invasions of these rights. He quotes Justice William O. Douglas as stating:
"With modern electronic devices, conversations within the home and the office can be recorded without tapping any wires. The intimacies of private life can be made public without a key being turned or a window being ralsed. And those who listen may be private detectives and blackmallers, as well as law enforcement officials. ${ }^{\text {th }}$

To illustrate the threat of eavesdropping, Williams cites the case or Bernard Goldine, New England textile manufacturer and associate of Sherman Adams, and the case of Washington gambler Julius Silverman. The former case arose in 1958 when one of the rooms occupied by Goldiine's entourage at the Sheraton-Carltan Hotel in Washington was found to be "covered" by a microphone in the room next door. This microphone had been installed by Baron Shacklette, a Congressional investigator, and Jack Anderson, an associate of Drew Pearson. (Williams subsequently defended

Goldfine at his trial for contempt of Congress--arising from Goldine's refusal to answer some of the questione asked him by a Congressional committee-and the trial ended with a plea. of nolo contendere by Goldifine and a suspended acentence.)

Julius Silverman also obtained Williams' services as defense counsel following his arrest on gamoling charges. It appeared to Williams that the Oistrict of Columbia Police Department and Internal Revenue agents had used one or more telephone taps against Silverman; and WLllams filed mcions to suppress all evidence which had been selzed when siverman's house was raided. However, a spectal microphome, not a telephone tap, was used to pick up conversations inuide Sliverman's house. Williams' lost his motion to supprens, and Silverman was convicted; but, the Supreme Court subsequently reversed the conviction in a decision which indicated the Court would not tolerate electronic asvesdropping wherein the microphone penetrates the premises of the person involved.

In haranguing against technical surveillances, Williams sides with Justice Brandeis' dissenting opinion in Olmatead v. U.S. (The Olmstead case, decided in 1928, resulted in a Supreme Court decision that the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures applies only to physical, tangible objects--and that conversations cannot be "searched" or "selzed.") Brandeis stated that listening in on conversations constitetes invasion of privacy and urged that the Fourth Amendment be interpreted to keep pace with advances of modern science in order to protect citizens against invasions of their individual security.

After warning that telephones can be transformed into microphones to cover conversations within a room; that tiny microphones can be concealed in rooms; and that long-range microphopes can pick up conversations hundreds of feet away, Williams cites the atudy entitled 'The Eavesdroppers" completed in 1959 by Samuel Dash under the sponsorship of the Penneylvania Bar Association Endowment and with a grant from the Fund For the Republic. He states that Dash's study "revealed widespread use of concealed microphones by police and private detectives" for "an endless variety" of purposes.

Williams is convinced that the Supreme Court will overturn the Olmstead decision and will rule that physical entry by the eavesdropper or physical penetration of the eavesdropper's equipment onto the premi ses of the persons involved is not necessary before the "victim" can invoke his Fourth Amendment rights. He states, "Such a ruling would restore the right to privacy to the high place which the Constitution gave it. . . . The concept of a man's house as his castle is completely inconeistent with surreptitious police survellance of every conversation in that house. If the police may not
enter physically, they may not enter scientifically. An entry by electronic eavesdropping equipment is the most effective, clandestine and sinister kind of entry."

Wiluams does feel, however, that some extremely limited use of technical survellances may be necessary--and, if so, a constitutional ameadment will be required to permit the iscuance of search warrants for evidence of crime. Before passage of such an amendment, however, he states "n atrong demonstration must be made by federal law-enforcement agencies that our collective security is so imperiled by treason, espionage and sabotage that drastic measures are needed. A demonstration must further be made that eavesdropping is a useful and necessary weapon for combating these crimes. I have grave doubts whether such a showing could ever be made.... We defeat our own ends if we adopt the techniques of totalitarianism in security cases."

In referring to the Federal Communications Acter 1934, Williams states that unlike eavesdropping, wiretapping is a federal crime; but, "despite this fact, wiretapping is rampant in the nation today. It is perpetrated by private investigators in all"kinds of cases. . . It is perpetrated by public law-enforcement officers both surrepttilously and under a selfserving declaration that what they are doing is necessary for adequate law enforcement. Necesalty has been the argument used for every infringement of human rights since the birth of this country."

Williams cites data in Dash's "The Eavesdroppers" indicating that New York City police, who say they tap 300 or 400 telephone lines a year, actually make an estimated 16,000 to 29 , 100 wiretaps a year.

As defense counsel for the notorious Frank Costello in the denaturalization case against Costello in 1956, whllams claims he was fully exposed to the problems and evils of wire tapping. At the time, Costello was serving a prison term for income tax evasion. When Williams examined the record of the tax trial, he concluded that some of the evidence had been obtained through wire taps; and in delving further, he "discovered that there had been a tap on Costello's home telephone at Intermittent intervals over many years. During the period of the taps, six policemen sat in 8 -hour shits, working in teams of two. They listened to and transcribed every conversation over Costello's telephone, whethere he was a participant or not.... the persons victimized by these wire taps were not just persons who used Costello's telephone. Taps were placed on public telmphones in restaurants frequented by him. Everyone who used those pay-atation telephones had a hidden third party listening to every word. ..."

Willams states that wire tapping by Federal officers was stopped by Attorney General Robert Jackson in 1941 but was reamed in 1942 at the direction of President Foosevelt (actually, Roosevelt sent his wire-tap memo to Jackson in May, 1940); that on May 11, 1961, the Justice Department annomeed that the FBI had B7 wire taps in the country as of that date-all "purportedly" in security cases. Wiliama continues, "Admittedly, the FBi also uses wiretaps in kidnaping cases. The Justice Department defends these wiretaps as being both necessary and legal. To understand how this argument of legality is made and why it/insound, it is necessary to trace the law as it has developed."

Williams again cites the 5-to-4 Supreme Court ruling in the Olmstead case that wire tapping does not violate the Fourth Amendment; then he states that Congress recognized the right to telephone privacy when it enacted the Communications Act in 1934 providing that "no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, ... or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person." He continues that the Supreme Court ruled in the Nardone case in 1937 that evidence obtained through wire tapping by Federal officers cannot be used against the "victim" in Federal court and, thereby, the Court showed it was "unwilling to allow law enforcement officers to break the law to ferret out crime."

Despite this "clear holding that wiretapping by federal officers is illegal," Williams declares, "The Department oí Justice seeks to defend his defiance of the law on the theory that Section 605 does not prohibit interception of telephone and telegraph measages, but only interception and divulgence."

He refers to a statement by the Director in May, 1958, on television "that his bureau had ninety wirctppe Installed as of that day." Then he moralizes, "On the same day a prosecutor from the same mopartment of Justice was asking a New York jury to convict James Hoffa of the Teamsers Union for allegedly installing one wire tap. This seemed to me to be a classic illustration of the dangers and evils of lawless law enforcement. One divieion of the Justice Department was prosecuting a man for breaking a law which another division. . . was itself breaking at that very moment."

* (Hie undoubtedly is referring to an article in "The Evening Star" of May 11, 1961, stating that Assistant Attorney General Herbert Miller had told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee that the FBI was currently tapping 85--not 87--telephones, all in security cases.)
* (On a program filmed for showing to the then Congreasman Kennetin Keating's constituents in May, 1958, the Director said, "At present, we have less than 90 wire taps. All of them are in cases involving the Mation's security." This obviously is the television program which Williams has in mind.)

Whlliame quotes a portion of a letter he received from an Assistant Director of the FBI which took williams to task for critictining the Bureau for wire tapplast in a speech Williams made at Georgetown University. Enclosed in the Assistay Director's letter was an opinion expressed by the then Attorney General Jackson in 1941 that 'There is no Federal statute which prohibits or punishes wire tapping alone. The only offense under the present law is to 'intercept any communication and divulge or publish' the same." Williams then states he is convinced that Fobert Jackson would have concluded his 1941 opintion was wrong if the wire tapping question had faced him after he became a member of the Supreme Court--'I say thit because even a auick look at the wiretapping statute shows that Attorner ceneral Jackson was wrong. The statute outlaws not only tapping and divulging but also tapping amd maling use of the information obtained through the wiretap. The last part of Section 605 says it is a crime for the wiretapper to 'use the same or any information therein contained for his own bencilt or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto.'"

He continues, "I think that if wiretapping is regarded by the responsible heads of the FBI as necessary to succeasful law enforcement, they should presan Congreas vigorously for a change in the law. But their argument for a change would be far more cogent if they went before Congress with a record of obedience to the existing law rather than with a long history of cavalier defiance of it.
'The record compels the conclusion that the Department of Justice is not confldent of its own position. Deapite widespread private wiretapping, which everyone agrees is illegal, there was for many years only one reported prosecution for wiretapping. . . . With few exceptions, the Department of Justice has been forced to take the position that it cannot tap wires with one hand and prosecute wiretappers with the other."

Willams says that "responsible sources" have questioned the utility of wiretape in any criminal cases and that "there is certainly grave doubt about the value of taps in national-security cases. For example, in the celebrated case of Judith Coplon. . . the government convinced the court that none of its evidence came from wiretapping, although Miss Coplon's telephone was almoat continuously tapped. Her conviction was reversed only because these wiretaps interfered with her right to hold private conferences with her attorney. There has never been a prosecution of an alleged spy, traitor or saboteur in which the government gained its evidence from wiretapping."

* (This was a letter written by Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols in

1957: Bufile 62-98896-8)
(Actually, Coplon was convicted in both Washington and New York. The New York conviction was reversed on the following grounds: (1) her arrest by FBI Agents without a warrant was illegal; (2) the defense should have been given full access to all wire tapping recorder and (3) the defense ghould have been given an opportunity to learn whether the original informant which set the FBI investigation in motion was a wire-tapplag source. The Washingten conviction $/$ ? Simanded to $^{\text {to }}$ the District Court for a hearing to determine it the Covernment had intercepted telephone conversations between Coplon and her attorney before and during trial.)

Williams continues, 'Intereatingly enough, the fiew that wiretaps do not substantially aid in law enforcement was once held by J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover's public attacks on wiretapping were numerous in the six years following the passage of the Communications Act in 1934. During that time he called wretapping an 'archaic and inefficient practice' which 'has proved a definite handicap or barrier in the development of ethical, scientific, and sound investigative technique.. ' He let it be represented that he wasthe first federal offical to oppose wiretapping. . . and he has never in court ueed evidence so gathered.'
"In a nows interview he (the Director) declared that he had 'consistently opposed the practice (of wire tapping).' He said in a formal press relase: 'Statements have/appeared to the effect that wire tapping has been used by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Inveatigation inviolation of existing laws. At no time has there been a single instance of any action of this kind on the part (of any FBI Agent). .. since I have been the Director....'
'He (the Director) advised the Department of Justice itself: ' While I concede that the telephone tap is irom time to time of limited value in the criminal investigative field, I frankly and sicc erely believe that if a statute of this kind were enacted the abuses arising therefrom would far outweigh the value which might accrue to law enforcement an a whole.' In a Department of Justice press release it was represented that Mr. Hoover delieved that 'the discredit and suspicion of the law enforcing branch which arises from the occasional use of wiretapping more than cifecte the good which is likely to come of (to) it. ""
(The above statements attributed to the Director are taken primarily from Department of Justice press releases dated March 13 and 18, 1940, and a letter from the Director to William E. Read of the "Harvard Law Review" on February 9, 1940.)

Wllliams wants to belng wire tups under the Fourth Amendment; and if the FBI can show that it desperately needs the right to tap wires in security cases, he feels a revision of this Amendment should be submitted to the states to "allow the courts to abanden our traditional policy against searches for evidence. . . but only in cases where the national securlty is at stake." He states, "This would authorize the invasion of privacy only in the protection of the most vital interests of society. It would also bring wiretapping under judicial supervision. The judiciary is the traditional bulwark between eitizen and prosecutor.... It is unfair to ask the Department of Justice to pass upon the propritty of its own requests for wiretapping authorization. .. . Once we have ended the sorry spectacle of federal officers tapping in deffance of federal law, we can enforce wiretapping laws just as stringently $2 s$ we enforce other criminal statutes."

CONSEQUENCES OF REFUSING TO TESTI FY (P. 122-144)
Williams refers to the 5th Amendment as "the most maligned part of the Constitution." He declares, "Too many persons have forgotten that the 5th Amendment is a citadel of liberty, guaranteelng far more than immunity from compalsory self-incrimination." He does concede, however, "Without doubt it hinders the conviction of the guility far more frequently than it protects the righte of the innocent."

Among situations in which the protection of the 5th Amendment might be vital to an imnocent man, Williams cites the hypothotical case of a man who had atteaded Communist Party meetings, otating that this man
"'might be well advised to plead the privilege even it he had no understanding at the time of the Farty's illegal objectives and hence was not guilty of any crime."

Among the factors Whliams feels underlie the "current hostility to the privilege"against self-incrimination* is its repeated invocation when apparently harmieag questions are asked. Williams cites the appearance of his clieni, David Beck, Sr., before Senator McClellan's Committee when Beck decilned under the 5th Amendment to answer whethor he (Beck) knew his own son, David Beck, Jr. According to Williams, Beck's claim of privilege was "cleariy correct" because Beck, Sr., was under federal indictment for income tax evasion, and'everything to which he tentified would be screened by the prosecutor for use againat him at his trial." Williams feels that to ask Beck whether he know his anon was either a "fatuous and captious question asked for no legialative purpose and designed only as a means to taunt the witness, or it was asked as the opening question in a line of inquiry regarding financial transactions between father and son."

He also refers to the case of Jane Rogers, who admitted she had served as treasurer of the Communist Party in Colorado but claimed privilege against ablf -incrimination when asked to name her successor in office. The Supreme Court ruled that Rogers had waived her privilege by testifying freely about her own occupancy of the office. Williams states this ruling "seems fair enough, because obviously the witness was not fearful that her testimony would tend to incriminate her. Her real motive for belatedly claiming the privilege was to protect someone else, and concededly the protection of the privilege is personal."

Another case cited is that of Sidney Buchman. Williams had been counsel for Hollywood writer Martin Berkeley in 1951 when Berkeley appeared before HCUA and admitted former Communist Party member-ship--naming almost 100 other Hollywood personalities as Party members, including Sidney Buchman. Buchman, also a writer, was called before the HCUA and admitted being disillusioned former Communist Party nomber; however, he declined to name others with whom he was associated in the Party. Williams states that following his HCUA appearance, Buchman left Hollywood--". . . his career was ruined. Because he had refused to 'cooperate' with the committee by 'naming names,' he was no longer employable. But, worse than that, he faced certain conviction for contempt. No conviction would have been possible had he declined, on the basis dxprivilege, to give the committee any information at all. But. . Buchman could not in conscience inform on others."

In tracing the history of immunity statutes, Williams writes that in 1857, Congress enacted a broad immunity atatute covering witnesses before Congressional Committees and in Federal courts; however, the statute was soon repealed because so many prospective defendants were rushing forward to confess their misdeeds and thereby avoid prosecution. Congress instead provided that no testimony given by a witness before a Congressional Committee or a Federal court could later be introduced into evidence against him; however, the Supreme Court held that this statute uid not prectude reliance upon the privilege against self-incrimination.

Williams continues that Congress has enacted many statutes granting complete immunity; that in 1954 Congress adopted an immunity statute covering witnesses before Congressional Committeos and Federal courts in regard to security matters; and in 1956, a similar statute was passed covering narcotics cases.

In addition, states have also enacted immunity statutes-but, Williams declares, theme stitutes are powerlese to confer immunity from Federal prosecution, thareby causing a dilemana for the state witness.

MC NABB, MALLORY AND OTHER 'SAFEGUARDS" (P. 145-162)
Williams disagrees with those who call procedural safeguards "technicalities." Rather, he atates, "they are the rules which our experience has shown are necessary in the interplay between the rights of society and the rights of the individutil. This is why we have placed a judicial officer between the policernan and the citisen to determine the validity of an arrest. It is why an accused has the right to know apecifically the nature of the charge against him and to confront his accuser fase to face. It is why he has the right to have questions affecting his Ilberty atermined in a dispasmionate forum free from entrinsic influences."

According to Williams, "whenever and wherever there have been invations of civil liberties and infringements of human rights by those who hold authority, the first victims have been the poor and the downtrodden, the weak and the helpless, or the unpopular and the acormed."

In notiag that the Supreme Court's 1957 reversal of the Andrew Mallory rape conviction touched off heated legal controversies, Williams states, "Most people did not consider whether the Mallory rule was a good or bad legal principle. They had been told repeatedly that Mallory was a bad man and they were violently opposed to any rule which blocked his conviction."

Williams comments that the Mallory rule is merely the application of an old principle to a new set of facts. He states that in the McNabb decision, handed down fourteen years earlier, the Supreme Court reversed three convictions for murder because they were based upon confessions secured as a result of the same principle--uniawful delay in taking the arrested peraon before a commissioner.

In endorsing these rulings, Williams states that the hardened criminal does not need a commissioner or anyone lise to advise him of his rights, but the youthful and the person of limited intelugence do not understand about the privilege against self-incrimination, the rigtt to counsel, etc. "It is a sham, " he states, "to advise such people of their constitutional rights after tae police have questioned them for hours or even days to extract admissions which virtually ensure convictions."

Williams remarks that cases of physical coercion against arrested persons are rare today, "but psychological coercion is equally effective and far more dificult to prove." He quotes Judge Jerome Frank as stating, "Policomen have discovered that they need neither intricate devices nor violence. The easleat way to persuade a man to confess to whatever you want is to deprive him of sleep beyond the point of normal exhaustion, questioning him ondleasly."

Williams also observes that most of the hostility to the McNabb-Mallory rule undoubtedly stems from the fact that it has been invoked principally in cases of heinous murders and rapes where gailt seemed clear--"Before trial, how ever, we cannot have one rule for innocent prisoners and another for guilty prisoners, because we do not know which are which until the verdict is returned. Under our law making this judgment ia the function of the jury. It nast not be usurped by the police, no matter how able and sincere they may be."

He continues that there is reason to believe the abolition of the McNabb-Mallory rule would not really increase police efficiency; that many experts have eald an efficient police force relies on scientific methods of investigation rather than upon admissions elicited from the accused by prolonged questioning. He then quotes a portion of the Director's Introduction to the September, 1952, issue of the FBI Law Enforcoment Eulletin wherein the Director remarks that "civil rights violations are all the more eagrettable because they are so unnecessary."

Williams also notes that the FBI requires its Agents to warn the accused that he is not required to make any statement and that any statement he makes may be used against him.

Williams states that his objection to the Mallory rule is that it does not go far enough--that it does not afford protection to the citizen who is "unlawfully arreated, illegally detained and then released with no charge preferred against him" and it does not apply to state police. He then refers to a "truly ghocking" study of illegal detention by the Chicago Police Department, which study was published by the American Civil Liberties Union, and he concludes, "The staggering statistics from that city (Chicago) indicate that hundreds of thousands of Americans are unlawfully held incommunicado by state police every year."

In summing up his views regarding procedural safeguards, Williams philosophizes, "So long as we tolerate lawless law enforcement by state police, we shall have it. . Whe must understand also that the good intentions
of police officers make thelr violations of procedural rules all the more dangerous."

PRE-TRLAL DISCOVERY OF EVIDENCE ( P. 163-185)

Williams strongly advocate pre-trial discovery in criminal cases. He claims that the innocent delondant, not the guilty one, suffers under the present system because the gailty personit usually knows the identity of the witncases against him, as wall as what these witnesses have told the grand jury and what they will tell the trial jury. However, "an innocent defendant. . . may well be unaware of the identity of the witnesses against him. He has no way of knowing what false or misloading testimony has produced the finfounded charge against him."

In noting that pre-trial discovery is provided for under the Federal Rules of Civil Proeediire, Williams observes, "I do not believe that the founding fathers intended to surround property rights with greater procedural safeguards than those which protect liberty. . . . Our present procedural rules are archaic because they exprese (hat personal property is more important than persomal liberty). . They date back to medieval days when land was more valuable than the serfs who tilled it."

He next attacks alleged abuses of the Commissioner's preliminary examiation--which examination, he states, is the only provision of the present rules of criminal procedure which permits real discovery. Williams cites the Commissioner's responsibility under Rule 5 to inform the accused of his right to a preliminary emamination and, unless the accused waiven this right, to hear the evidence against him "within a reasonabie time." Williams states that the preliminary examination prevents the government from holding an arrested person iadetinitely without "probable cause, " and it also gives the defendant a chance before his trial to learn who is accusing him and exiactly what the accusation in.

According to Williams, however, "When the government does not want to give the defendant this chance, it. . t tills the commissioner that It is not yet prepared to present its evidence andiksts for a continuance. . . . It (the government) then proceeds to present the case to the grand jury and secures an indictment before the date fixed for the preliminary examination. Since the purpose of this examination is to determine whether the defendant should be held for action by the grand jury, it is apparent that no examination will be conducted after indictment."

Whlliams claims his first apperience with this stratesy to evade the Commissioner's preliminaryexamination was in the James $R$. Hoffa bribery case in Washington in Mirch, 1957. Wमliams writes:
"The FBI arrested Hoffa on the night of March 13, 1957. At approximately 1,00 a.m. on March 14, 1957, he was taken before the commissioner. As Assistant United States Attorncyeaked to have the preliminary aramination postponed friwo weaks, on the ground that It would take the government two weeks to prepare its eviduace. I objected violently, because I felt sure that this postponement would desitve my client of any preliminary examination at all. I was convinced that the FBI would not have arrested Hoffa until the government had all the evidence it could pogsibly find. ...""
"The commissioner, however, accepted the governments representation that it was unprepared to present its evidence and granted the postponement. Nine hours later the prosecutor began to present his evidence before the grand jury. Five days later the grand jury returned an Indictment. The preliminary examination never took place."
(Bitle 58-4044-191 verifies that at the hearing betore him early on the morning of March 14, 1957, U. B. Commissioner Splain continued the hearing until March 28 despite the vigorous protest of Williams. Hoffa was indicted March 19.)

In commenting on this trial of Hoffa for bribing John Cye Cheasty, an employee of the McClellan Committee, Willimas states, "Apparently the jury did not believe his (Cheasty'e) testimony, because they acquitted Hoffa. I have often wondered how mach of this.. . would have been tunecessary if I had been given a chanee to question Cheasty at a preliminary examination when the facts were freeh and he had had no chance for extenalve preparation before testifying. Cheasty had spent days with the prosecutor preparing his testimony before he actually went on the witness atand. " (More data on the Hoffa bribery trial appears on page 22.)

With further reference to his insistence upon disoovery by the defense of the prosecution's evidence and witnesses, Hoffa states, 'The Supreme Court took a long step toward remedying these inequities in 1957, when it decided the Jencks case. Jencks was a union officer charged with filive a false non-Communist afidavit. The principal witnesees agafant hin, Harvey Matusow
and J. W. Ford, were FBI informers. The trial judge refused to let Jencks's lawyer see the reports which Mitueow and Ford had made to the FBL concerning Jencks, because Jencks's lawyer was not able to show any inconsistency between their trial testimomy and thoir reports.... In a celebrated and highly controversial opinion the Supreme Court held that a defendant is entitied to inspect prior atatements by government witnesses. It poindod out the absurdity of requiring the defenday to show an inconsistency between their testimony and their statements before he has seen the atatements. It also pointed out that inspection by the trial judge to deterinine whether there is any inconsistency cannot be atisfactory."

He continues, "The Jencks decietion raised a storm of conflict. It was wildly predicted that every FBI file would be opemed to the forces of subversion and that law enforcement would become imposaible." Williams adds that he feels it would be preforable for the defense to be furnished the prior statements of Covernment witnesses "several days or a week before trial" rather than during the trial, in order to assure an opportunity to carefully study them without the pressure of trial and in order to give the defense an opportunity to rua down leads suggested by the witneases' statements.

Williams states that a "classie example of the need for fair discovery procedures" can be found in the 1933 trial of Kathryn Kelly (Machine-Gun Kelly's wife) for kidnaping. He asserts that Kathryn Kelly might have been faisely convicted, stating, "Perhpps... the FBI had in its possession in 1933, at the time of Kathryn Kelly's trial, evidence of the most persuasive character that she had not signed the letters in question (two letters bearing Machine-Gun Kelly's signature which were mailed in Chicago after the kidanp victim had been returned and the ransom had been paid--which letters were identified by a private, not an FBI, handwriting examiner as having been writien by Kathryn Kelly). After the letters had been examined by the local expert, they were sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington. There they were intensively examined by the bureau's top handwriting analyst, Charles A. Appel, who concluded that the signatures had not been written by Mrs. Kelly. . . . This evidence was kept from the jury that tried Kathryn Kelly. If the jury had known that the local expert who testified was wring, according to the bureau's own expert, and that Mrs. Kelly was undoubtedly telling the truth about the letters, the result might have been different." (This matter has been soparately analyzed by the General Investigative Division and the results set forth in memoranda from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated June 15 and 26, 1962, based upon a portion of Williams' book printed in the June 16, 1962, iague of "The Saturday Evening Post. ')

According to Willams, the major argument against the application of the civil rules of discovery to criminal procedure is that the prosecution cannot compel the defendant to testify. He does not feel this is a valid reason for denying discovery procedures to the defendiant, giving the ludicrous argument that "the 90 -per=cent record of comatictions In criminal cases obtalisa by the goveramont each year is ample teathmony to the fact that the scales are weighited heavily for the prosecutor once the case gets into court."

CONFRONTALION (P. 186-205)
Willama asserts that the right to confront and cross-examine one's accusers is an isdispensable satneurd in any mytem of justice. Yet, he continues, many Americans identify cross-examination with trickery or with ungavory efforts to confuse or berate honest witnessea--"Hundreds of motion pictures and telovision shows have created the image of the crafty lawyer who conceale truth or who deltberately confuses truth with falsehood through cross-ecamination. "

Williams acknowledges that few people dimpute the need for confrontation and erost-axamination in the courtrooss, but this is not true in loyalty hearings and other administrative proceedings "whore Americans have lost their joles, their property and their reputations.... This probiem became particulariy acute during the heyday of the Communist scare in the early 1950 's. Mon were ired from . govermment fobs and branded 'security risks' without a chance to know or to quention those who accused them. Men were smeared as Communists or Communist aympathizers and lost their reputations without an opportunity to prebe by erelis -examination the testimony of thome who spoke against them. These(were not bright pagea in our history. But the worst may have passed. . . .
"Wtinout surirontation and cross -examination, a man brought before a haaring board is subject to trial by inquirition. Kis aecuser may be a trained FEX informant, or he may be a malicions busybody, or he may be an incompetent with a fieir for melodrama. We maw all three kinds during the early 1950's. . . He may be stable or unstable, bright or atupld, right or wrong, but the man who is acensed can never challenge him. The charge may be a mistake. It may be a bareaucratic error."

Willams concedes that there are situations in which the disclosure of an informant's identity could do serious damage to our national security; and in such instances he feels it is acceptable to remove a security risk from a sensitive position without confrontation. But he feels the decision to remove the security risk under these circumstances should be subject to review not only by a board of appeal but also by the courts.

## PUBLICITY AND OTHER PRESSURES (P. 206-224)

Williams states, "Far too often bystanders in the mob and In the market place. . influence the outcome of individual cases. In many instances the result of this meddling is a miscarriage of justice...."

As an example of "meddilng with the judicial process," he cites the 1958 indictment of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell for income tax evasion. Williams notes that there was intense press interest in the Powell tax case when it first came before the grand jury in 1956; and that following pressure exerted through the pages of William F. Buckley's "National Review," the grand jury indicted Powell on his 1951 and 1952 tax returns.

Powell retained Williams to defend him; and Williams was astounded to learn that Internal Revenue agents had never interviewed Powell concerning his 1951 or 1952 returns; nor had an attempt been made for a civil compromise. WIlliams also was astounded to learn of "the unorthodox and highly irregular" things which happened with regard to the grand jury-primarily arising from pressures exerted through Buckley's "National Review." Williams concludes, "It was almost two years before the effect of the external influences upon this grand jury could be fully measurea. But what developed during the course of the trial of this case in the spring of 1960 compels the conclusion that the indictment of Congressman Powell was born of hysteria." (The indictment regarding Powell's 1952 tax return was dismissed; and a hung jury resulted at the trial on his 1951 tax return, with the Government subsequently dropping the charge.)

Also cited is the Supreme Court's reversal last year of the murder conviction of Indiana's notorious "mad-dog killer," Leslie Irvin, because of the intense pre-trial publicity his case received.
keturning to the Hoffa bribery case, Whimasueclares:
'So much is said about the defendant's right to a fair trial that sometimes we lose sight of the fact that the anme right belongs to the prosecution. A brazea and outrageous attempt was made to put fingers on the acales of justice in the Hoffa bribery trial in Washington in 1057. . . One afternoon as I returned to court after lunch I was introduced to a woman lawyer from the went coast. She was a F tegro. As I stood chatting with her for a moment, a photographer called us to look his way and snapped our picture. The incident meant abeolutely nothing to me at the time. A iew days later I was horrified to see the picture in a full-page advertisement in the 'Afro-American', a paper having large circulation mong the Negroes of Washington. The advertisement recounted in detall Hoffa's long record of friendship for the Negro people and their eataes. The jury trying Elofa was predominantly Negro. Obviously, the advertisement had been placed in an effort to influence the jury in Hetia's favor.
'This was the darkest day of my prefessional life. I have never before nor aince been so upset. . . . Neither I nor any lawyer assisting me had an inkling that such an advertisement was to appear. I hold a long inquisition of everybody in any way connected with the defonse, including the defendant himself. I can honeatly say that I satisfied myself that no one directly or indirectly connected with the defonse staff knew anything about the appearance of the ad. I can honestly say that I'm sure Hoffa himself kne w nothing of It. It was the work of a well-motivated meddler from Detroit who thought he was helping his friend 'Jimmy' and who acted wholly on his own."

Williams continues that he had selected eight character witnesses to testify on Hoffa's behali at the bribery trial. Among these was Negro boxer Joe Louls. However, at the last minute, Williams decided not to use any of $t$ he character witnesses because their appearance on the stand would provide an avenue for the prosecutor to cross-examine them about "all the derogatory rumors, hearsay and gossip affecting the defendant's reputation." Williams personally told Louis that he would not be used as a witness; and he claims
to see
he "was genuinely surprised"/Louis sitting in the back of the courtroom that same afternoon--"He had come to court wholly on his own, insofar as I knew then or have ever found out since. I very much coabt whether any juror ever anw him. . . everyone who had any connection with the trial knows his presence had not the remotest effect on the verdict. ... The Louls story seems to grow each year and more legend and less fact gets into it. Needless to sey, Im sorry he ever came to court. But had I known he was coming to ohserve the trial that afternoon, I would not have asked him to stay away."

RADIO AND TELEVISION INFLUENCE (P 225-231)
Williams supporte Canon 35 of the American Bar Association Canons of Judicial Ethics and Rule 53 of the Federal Rules of Criminal procedure which ban photographing or broadcasting courtroom proceedings. Additionally, he commente that there is a marked difference between Congressional committee hearings which are televised and thome which are not--'I dare say that if a grant were made to study the gubject, it could be demonstrated convincingly that ten timee more useless, irrelevant, repetitive and inane questions are propounded in the televised hearings....... Everybody must get on camera."

OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (P. 232-244)
Wllliams opposes capital punishment. He atates:
"Caryl Chessman's 12 years in 'denth row' before his execution in 1960 underscored more effectively than any other opisode in recent yeare the inhumanity, the injustice and the inequality of capital punishment. It is inhuman becamee its de terent effects are now recognized as a myth. It is unjust because it leaves no remedy for a mistake. It is unequal because it is exacted almost exclusively of the poor and the ignorant. It is; in short, a relic of the barbarous days when our law demanded an eye for an eye.
"Criminologists, penologist and sociologists generally agree that there are only two reasons for punishing those who commit crimes: to attempt to rehabilitate them and to deter others from criminnl ways. But you can't rehabilitate a dead man, and the record is conclusive that the death penalty does not have greater deterrent effect than life imprisonmert ."

In addition to the Chessman case, Williams cites the Willie Lee Stewart case to prove that captial punishment "is neither swift nor sure." (Stewart killed a grocer during a hold-up in the District of Columbia in 1953. He has thrice been convicted of first degree murder for this offense, and each time his conviction has been reversed.)

Williams also points to the Justice Department's action in "finally" advocating abolition of mandatory capital punishment for first degree murder in the District of Columbla "becauge it recognized that in such cases juries were reluctant to convict and appeals courts reluctant to affirm conviction." He cites statiatics rellecting that 104 defendants were indicted for first degree murder in D. C. from 1953 to 1960, but that by the end of 1960, only one of these had been electrocuted. (Bureau of Prisons statistics show there was one electrocution in Washington in 1953 and one in 1957.)

Williams also states that FBIcrime atatistics show that most of the states which have abolished capital punishment have a lower homicide rate than neighboring states which retain the death penalty.

He makes the astonishing statement that it is "almost unheard of for a convicted killer to kill again after release from prison. Parole authorities do not release such prisoners unless convinced that they are no longer dangeo us to society. In any event, the rist of recidivism is outweighed by the risk of executing innocent men." Additionally, he again cites Judge Curtis Bok's remark that convictions of the innocent outnumber acquittals of the guility; and he states that capital punishment 'is indefensible if only because it renders irreversible these miscarriages of justice."

## TREATING THE EMOTIONALLY ILL (P. 246-263)

Whlliams quotes the late Judge Jerome N. Frank as observing 'Society must be protected against violence and, at the same time, avoid punishing sick men whose violence drives them, beyond their own controls, to brutal deeds. A society that punishes the slek is not wholly civilized. A society that does not restrain the dangerous madinan lacks common sense."

Williams comments, "Too often, when a man has committed one crime after another, society has not paused to ask why. Instead, it has sent him to prison again. If it had asked why, it might have found a man who was mentally ill. It's easier not to ask why. It's easier to send to prisons men who should be in hospital wards than it is to face all the problems inherent in squarely confronting mental illness."

He then theorizes, "Most criminologi sts;, sociologists, judges and lawyers regard rehabilitation and deterrence as the true objectives of criminal justice. The ideal is to rehablitate the offender for a useful life in society and deter him and others. . . There are those who talk of the protection of society as the real goal of the criminal process. (The Director, of course, is in this group.) This has always seemed to me to be another way of expressing the deterrence theory with simply a shift of emphasis. Finally, there are those who regard the whole concept of criminal justice as an instrument of social vengeance."

Williams claims that lawyers traditionally have been "bastions of the atatus quo. We seem to have a basic distaste for moving the law forward into new areas." And he states lawyers have a "masic lack of faith in psychiatriats and in the treatment of mental illness. A poll taken a few years ago amons 4, 000 persons, mostly profestional people, showed that only in the legal profession was there a relatively great diatrust of psychiatry."

He also states that juries cannot properly evaluate the mental condition of a defendant unless they have all the facts, "but evidence of mental illness is seldom spread before a jury as graphically and in as great detall as is the evidence of the crime. Thus, the impact made by the facts of a crime is so great that the jury loses aight of the mental condition of the delendiant. When this impact is joined with the attitude of many prosecutors and some judges that almont no one should be acquitted by reason of insanity, that paychiatrists are not to be trusted and that insanity defenses are to be regarded with great skepticism, it is no wonder that there are many miscarriages of justice."

CENSORSHIP BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND OTEE RS (P. 264-297)
In 1955, when the Post Office Department advised "Confidential" magazine that no issue of "Confidential" could be sent throughthe mail until the Post Office had read it and concluded that it contalned nothing "improper." Williams was hired to counsel that magazine. He moralizes that if the Postmaster General can bar "Confidential" from the malls without notice, without charges and without a hearing, he can do the same to any periodical. He also observes that the poaition of Postmaster General traditionally has gone to the chairman or campaign manager of the victorious political party; and he quotes approvingly an editorial written by Alan Barth in "The Washington Post" criticizing Arthur Summerfield's action against "Contidential."

Whilams also mentions the case of One, Inc., versus Olesen. He notes the homosexual appeal of "One" magazine and intatos, "As Judge Desmond of the Mew York Court of Appeals said of the Sunshine Book and One, Inc., cases, 'Presumably, the court having looked at these books simply held them not to be obscene.'" ("One" is well known to the Bureau. It has attempted to cloak homosexuality in respectablity by such tactics as implying that there are homosexuals in the FBI.)

Williams feels that a "workable" definition of the term obscenity is needed and that the Post Office Department ahould "confine its censorship efforts to hard-core parnographyor dirt for dirt's sake." He acknowledges, however, that "reformation of poutal practices will not mean the end of the censorship problem" because "every state except New Mexico has statutes directed toward obscenity, and there are also coantless county and municipal regulations."

He observes, "Experience has shown us that both official censors at the local level and private societies formed to suppress literary vice feel an almost irresistible impulse to stray from the path of moderation and good sense. They tend to become obsessed with the chase and lose perspective in their gratification over finding the objects of their search." He cites the example of a female member of Indiana's State Textbook Commisaion who demanded that Robin Hood be ellminated from school textbooks on the ground that Robin Hood follows the communist line. This woman also demanded elimination of all references to the Quaker religion because "Quakers don't belleve in fighting wars" and such a policy is helpful to the communists.

Williams objects to censorship activities of police and other city officials. He notes that the National Organisation for Decent Literature and other groups are active in this field, and he atates:

> "Virtually none of the literature which offends their moral sensibilities, and against which they are carrying their attack, can be lawfully suppressed under the Frist Ameendment test for obscentity laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States."

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE SOUTHERN NEGRO (P. 298-307)
Referring to the global struggle between communism and democracy, Williams states, "In the war of competing Ideologies, our victory should be inevitable because we are right. But we shall prevall only if we
practice what we preach, if we live as we talk. And in this basic fact lies the relationship of our domestle crists to our global challenge.
"We are in a crisis in race relations precisely because we have not acted like a government of laws. We have allowed the established law of the land to be mocked. We have permitted one sixth of the nation, through its leaders, to ignore, thwart and irustrate the law of the land. And because of this we have guffered humiliation on the worid stage."

He refers to the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling and states, "Eight years later the hw of the land is still met with arrogant defiance by men in power who regard themselves as above the law. Eight years later 95 per cent of the South's Negro students are still attending segregated classes."

Williams is "convinced that we are bleased in the 1960's with the greatest Supreme Court of this century. But it, like any other court, must look to the executive branch of government for the enforcement of its decrees."

He laments that, except for certain of the larger cities, the Negro in the South is effectively disenfranchised; and he cites the case of Joseph Atlas, a Louisiana Negro farmer who appeared before the Civil Rights Commission to secure the right to vote. The day after he testified, the sheriff of his parish told Atlas that he (Atlas) would no longer be able to get his cotton processed in that parish. This proved to be true; however, Atlas called the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department; and the latter asked for a court order aimed at those who refused to deal with Atlas. As a result, "the mercharis agreed that they would sell to him and gin his cotton as they had done before he testified. But a year later Joe Atlas still had not been registered to vote."

Williame observes that the purchasing power of Negroes in this country has been estimated at $\$ 18$ billion. He urges Negroes to spend their $\$ 18$ billion only in places which accord them equal justice, equal respect and equal opportunity. He points out that the Federal Government, by Executive Order, deals for goods and services only with contractors who include antidiscrimination clauses in their contracts.

Stating that such a selective buying policy is preferable to the "sit-in" demonstrations which have been used in recent years, Williams declares, 'The 'sit-In' is an affirmative action which time and again has caused the eruption of violence. Negroes may win fair treatment as a result of 'sit-ing, ' but the violence they breed does America no good, either internally or as it faces the world."

IGOR MELEKH AND THE WORLD COURT (P. 308-325)
Commenting upon the arrest of Igor Melekh for esplonage by FBI Agents in October, 1060, and his (Williams') subsequently agreeing to defend Melekh, Williams states, "On the surface it appeared to be no different from the seore or more of Soviet espionage cases that had been uncovered since 1945, most of them involving Rusmians enjoying diplomatic status. The usual practice had been to send them home after appropriate protests were registered. But this case had broken in the wake of the U-2 incident and the trial of Francis Gary Powers.... It was the first time in years that our government had secured an indictment and effected the arrest of a Soviet citizen.:

Willams observes that the Soviets claimed that Molekh enjoyed diplomatic immunity. He then goes into a diesertation concerning his beliel in a strong world court and world rule of law. He states that the International Court of Justice was created as an adjunct to the United Nations back in 1945; that the International Court has been a fallure and has virtually no business; that the United States "must assume major responalbllity for the court's fallure, because we have refused to submit unqualifiedly to its jurisdiction by virtue of the Connally Amendment (which Williams wants repeated); that the United States has brought four sults against Rusinia before the World Court, and all these cases were dismissed because Russia would not consent to be sued.

With this background, Williams then gives the following explanation of his handling of the Melikh defense:
"I met Melekh in late November at a hotel in New York just off Madison Avenue. We talked for several hours. Whlle we talked, FBI Agents sat downstairs in a car and watched the entrance to the building. Melekh was a highly intelligent man, soft-spoken and articulate. He seemed frightened and confused. He readily agreed that if I accepted his case I should have total control. . I pointed out to representatives of the embassy that legal questions involving the immunity of international employees were involved and that I wanted the power to dispose of these questions in accordance with my judgment. . . . They agreed.

When I left the hotel several hours later, the FBI agents were still sitting unobtrusively in a car across the street.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes Gandy
$\qquad$

One of the agents emerged from car to begin the tail. He hurried to Madison Avenue and thrned the cornor, almost bumping into me. I could not reaset the temptation to introduce myself and explain that I had juat conferred with Iror Melekh about representing him at trial. The agent was nomplused at first. Then the grinned sheepishly. His sense of humor overrode his embarrassment. We shook hands pleasantly aid the walled slowly back to his car.*
"When I got back to Washington. I called Robert Kenned y for an appointment. .. The Attorney General designate was not familiar with the Lelekh case. There was no reason he should have been. I gave him the background of the case and briefed him on some of the legal quentions involved. The main guestion at issue was whether Melekh, as an official of the United Nations, enjoyed diplomatic immunity from criminal prosecution. I told Mr. Kennedy that if he would agree on behalf of the United States government that this question, which turned on the interpretation of the treaty creating the Uutted Nations, could be decided by the International Court of Justice, I would so agree on behalf of my client. I said to him that I thought rarely, If ever, were two lawyers given the change to matre such a contribution to the cause of world peace. If my ide a courg 9 mplemented, it would mark the first time in himtory that the USSR had ever submitted to the jurisdiction of the World Court....

Fobert Kennedy quickly saw the possibilities of the idea, and I think he was intrigued by them. He saw the whole case in its true perspective. Merely convicting another spy would be insignificant in the course of international events. But getting the Soviets into court would open up horizons unlimited. ....

> Willams continues that after a number of weeks thit Attorney General finally told him that his proposal was rejected. He gave Wiliams no reason why.

Judge Edwin Robson in Chicago ordered that Melekh appear on March 24, 1961, for arraignment and for the setting of 2 trial date. However, on March 22, while Williams was in New York the Attorney General called him and told him that the Government would voluntarily dismiss the Malekh case.

Before Melekh left the United States, Williams had a talk with him and some members of the Soviet United Nations delegation, including Platon D. Morozov, a Soviet Lawyer. Williams explained to Morozov his hope that both Russia and the United States would one day make unqualified declarations recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court. Williams claimed that Morozov joined him in his expression, and that Morozov agreed that strengthening and expanding of a world judiciary would offer the best hope of world pleace.


## BACKGROUND:

Book Revirujg
George E. Sokolsky in his column of July 13, 1962, gave a very favorable book review to what he described as a textbook on law enforcement, "Introduction to Law Enforcement." He described the book as an effort to show how to do the job ${ }^{18}$ law enforce ment with clean hands and maintain a sense of decency. He identified the authors as A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science at Long Beach State College, Californira; Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, East-íLansing, Michigan; and Robert R. J. Gallati, Assistant Chief Inspector, Commanding-Officer, Manhattan, New York, Assistant Dean for Police Studies, City College, Negy York, and Commanding Officer of the Police Academy. The Director has inquired "What do we know of this book and its authors?"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:
"Introduction to Law Enforcement" has been reviewed by the Bureau as set forth by Mr. Malone to Mr. Mohr memorandum of 5/22/62 captioned "'Introduction to Law Enforcement' by A. C. Germann, Frank D. Day, and Robert R. J. Gallati, Book Review, " which is attached. The review reveals that the book was considered mediocres and the authors endeavored to cover entirely too much ground in the book with the result ${ }^{0}$ that it was a hodge-podge with its main value as a reference book of limited scope. The FBI was mentioned in several spots without great significance. The authors favored a national crime commission and pointed out that although there were objections to a national unit, they felt such objections were not insurmountable. The entire addiress of former Assistant Director Quinn Tamm delivered at the International Associattion of Chiefs of Police annual conference at New York in 1959 entitled "Constitutional Law Enforcement" was set forth. One of the Director's statements on the evils of communism was also quoted and the author's statement stated that the Director's words were worthy of serious consideration. It is also noted that the memorandum mentioned above contained a brief resume of information in Bufiles regarding Germann, Day and Gallati.




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## These Days <br> Lav Enforcement

A TEXT BOOK on law enforcement rarely comes my way, and when I saw this one, "Introduction to Law Enforcement" I wondered whether I was not looking at a new science. The authors are A.C. Germann. ProlesSTr of Police Science at Long Beach State College, California;


Sokolsky Frank D. Day Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; and Robert R. J. Gallati, Assistant Chief Inspector, Command-
 York, Assistant Dean for Police Studies, City College, New York and Commanding Officer of the Police Acedemp.
$\xrightarrow{2}$, piously, police work has

entered the university and we shall have an increasing numbber of educated policemen. This is all to the good, because law enforcement requires understanding of what law is and what enforcement means in a free society.
IN THIS COUNTRY there are many agencies of law enforcement, the municipal popice, the state police, the FBI, the various courts, municipal, state and federal. There are varieties of police officers and varieties of prosecuting officers.

As I read this book, I reached the conclusion that the principal problem which faces all the law enforcement agencies is how to enforce the law without violating it.
This involves not only such devices as wiretapping, tambering with the mail, but also entrapment. The authors of this book answer this quesdion thus:
"It can be said that a certain amount of law enforcemint activity lies in a white zone-where actions are legal and moral, and would stand the penetrating evaluation of judge, scholar, minister, lawyer, and citizen . . .
"It can be said that a small portion of law enforcement activity lies in a black zone -where actions are legally and morally reprehensible, and could not be justified by the most agile casuistry . .."

Then the authors describe another area:

## By George E. Sokolsky

 "And, it can be said that another portion of law enforcement activity lies in a gray zone - where otherwise illegal or immoral activities are somehow tolerated and rationalized by both public and police . . ."THE BLACK and the Gray Zones are intolerable in a free society and should be avoided no matter how serious the crime. It is easy for the police or a prosecutor, seeking to build a case whether for a correct reason or to make publicity for him self, or to take personal political revenge. Even if it does not hold up insaner of law, such action could ruin a reputation or rob a person of his freedom. This is particularly true when entrapment is employed or when lesser persons are offere immunity for greater crimes in order to catch some objective person.
Law enforcement officers who violate the law or who violate the traditions of law enforcement, who invade lawyer-client relationships or who invade the authority of the courts have no place in our society. They engender disrespect for the law and create disorder and scandal.

The value of "Introduction to Law Enforcement" is that it is an effort to show how to do the job with clean hands and a sense of deency.

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The Washington Post and
 3 Times Herald The Washington Daily News _ The Evening Star $\qquad$ New York Herald Tribune
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New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT"

## ROBERT R. J. GALLATI:

Gallati is presently Supervising Assistant Chief Inspector of the New York City Police Department and is a member of the 56th National Academy (October-November, 1955 , and is a member in good standing). We have enjoyed very cordial relations with him and a main file on him reveals he was congratulated by letter of October 12, 1960, from the Director in connection with his promotion as Assistant Chief Inspector. He has received considerable recognition as a law enforcement officer and educator in this field.

## FRANK D. SAY:

The National Lawyers Guild, which has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, held its 1962 national convention February 22-25 in Detroit, Michigan. On Saturday, February 24, 1962, Frank D. Day, Professor, School of Police Administration, Michigan State University, was listed as one of the speakers on the panel entitled "Arrest and Detention: Police:Policy and Practice." "The Detroit News" in its February 11, 1962, issue contained an article about the forthcoming National Lawyers Guild national convention. It was indicated that Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, would be a panelist on "Criminal Law Reform: Arrest and Detention." He was characterized as a retired New York Police Lieutenant who has served as an Investigator for the U. S. Civil Service Commission and as Associate Director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. $\qquad$
"The Detroit News" in its February 25, 1962, issue contained an article regarding Day's participation in the 25th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild. According to the article, Day stated, It is the task of legislators to shape the criminal law to fulfill its basic purpose of protecting society and not the criminal." Day debated the question of Arrest and Detention -- Theory Versus Practice with William Driscoll, a former Toledo, Ohio, Municipal Judge. In the newspaper article, it appeared Day took a more rational and conservative approach to the police officer's problems in connection with searches and seizures and stated that "Professional-minded law enforcement officers are keenly aware that they must obey the law and are anxious to comply."

DR. ALBERT C. GERMANN:
Bufiles reflect considerable correspondence between Germann and the Bureau primarily dealing with crime statisties and law enforcement matters. He was carried on the Special Correspondents' List until November 15, 1961, at which time it was recommended and approved he be removed in view of his apparent endeavors to involve the FBI in his defense of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). He requested and received per mission from the Director by letter of November 7, 1960, to reprint Assistant Director Quinn Tamm's address as a chapter in his forthcoming book, "Introduction to Law

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT"
Enforcement." For a brief period in 1961, German was chairman of the Education and Training Committee of the IACP. Apparently he was relieved because of the disclosure that he was a member of the ACLU and his defense of his membership was set forth in da letter to Chiefs of Police in the Los Angeles area and to the Director. He wrote to fheDirector by letter of February 23, 1961, asked for the Director's evaluation and position in regard to the ACLU. His letter was acknowledged on March 3, 1961, advising him of the FBI's role as an investigative agency and of our policy of not making evaluations as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

sAC, springfiela
Director, FEI (63-46056)


July 19, 1962
2- Original \& copy
(1) - Yellow file copy 1-1-2553 (Allen) 1-Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1-R.W. Smith
1 - M. A. Jones
1.- Mr. Suttler

1. Miss Butler
me

According o information recel from the Los fageles Office by letter dated $7 / 10 / 62$, the captioned book is to be published by Charles $C$. Thomas, Publisher, 301 E. Lawrence Avenue, Springlield, Illinois. The price of the book and the exact publication date of the book are not dnown.

You should be alert for the puillication of this noos and discreety oitain one copy when it becomes available. The book should be forwarded o the Bureau by routing slip waried to the attention of che Central Eesearch Section.

1-Los Angeles (94-)
$\mathrm{AMB} / \mathrm{aab}$ Qx

NOTE:
Let from LA, 7/10/62 captioned "EDWARD́ J. ALLEN, CHIEF OF POLICE, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA; RESEARCH MATTER," contains above information.

REC- 91.
Check with Bureau Library and four bookstores in area negative; one reference 1-2553 (main file on Allen) mentions book but does not indicate has been published.



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Title of Book
TRAGEDY IN DEDHAM: The Story of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Author


Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section Room 639, Riddell Building.)


XXDOmestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central ResearchEspionageInternal SecurityLiaison
G Nationalities Intelligence
Subversive Control/ Mr.
Identification Division, I. B.Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Administrative Division, J. B.
Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
$\qquad$General Investigative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Laboratory Division, J. B.
$\square$ .Crime Records Division, J. B.
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Special Investigative Division, J. B.
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OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW
$\square$

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Tolson
Belmont
$\qquad$
Bohr $\qquad$
Callahan $\qquad$
Conrad $\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
Evans $\qquad$
Malone $\qquad$
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American society, and still haunts the conscience of a nation


In this remarkable book:
30 You cross examine the professional criminals whose connection with the 1920 payroll murder was never really proven until now.
$3{ }^{5}$ - From long -neglected Pinkerton reports and trial tee: timon you systematically reconstruct the actual scene-of the-crime events.
: You analyze the findings of a specially retained hemotologist and ballistics expert . . . and see the evidence that will shock the world.
Absorbing, It taught me a great deal I never knew. about the case,-Jonvions passes y
 and particulars set against a social bate


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The Washington Post and $\qquad$
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News $\qquad$
The Evening Star $\qquad$
New York Herald Tribune $\qquad$
New York Journal-American $\qquad$
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New York Daily News
New York Post $\qquad$
The New York Times,
The Worker $\qquad$
The New Leader $\qquad$
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer

$62-46.855-193$
Tatum to


Director, PBI (62-46855)
"THE PHACE RACE" BY SETMOUR HELMAN BOOK REVIEWS


August 17, 196:
2-Original \& 1
1-Yellow
1-N.P.Callahan
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-C.D. Brennan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-Miss Butler

The following information appeared in "Publishers' Weekly" for January 22, 1962, relative to the captioned book.

| Title: | "THEPEACE RACE" |
| :--- | :--- |
| Author: | Seymour Melman |
| Publisher: | George Braziller |
|  | 215 Park Avenue Eouth |
|  | New York 3, New York |
|  | Mate of publication: January 8,1962 |
| Price: | $\$ 3.95$ |

You mould discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the book an: forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marised to the attention of the Central Fesearch Section.

NOTE:
Book requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. After review, book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau Library and numerous bookstores in the area checked negative.
AMB:cb $Q$
(8)


$8-20-63$

Title of Book $\qquad$ E"
$\qquad$ H. STUART HUGHES

Author

## (PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

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Harare $P \therefore$ H. Stuart broach to Peace," in which Hushes ictonti"d himself last he appraised himself "sympanight as a democratic social- thetic to democratic socialinst, having no quarrel with the ism."
Russian type of economy but Asked why he didn't run abhorring "soviet ijranny under this banner, he reand terror."

The Indepe, $\because$ ant caudate for the U.S. Er rate hat a mationwide tele:i ion audience on "Meet the :yes."

Every otic pitch was a curve for the 45-year-old grandson of US. Chief Justile Charles fivans JJughes, the 1916 Repro can piesiden-
that candidate.
Much of the 'interview centared on Hughes' book "Ap-
sponded that socialism "in this country is too readily identianble with Karl Marx."

His philosophy, he said, is
closer to "European socialism The British Labor Party reflects closely the domestic programs I espouse."

In this respect, he would consider himself a disciple of John Maynard Keynes.
"I do not believe in the nationalization of all means rif production or in the total regimentation of 1 a bor which is practiced in the $S_{1}$, viet Union," he explained.

In response to an allegation he has been "too soft on Russha;" Hughes retorted that he has "regularly condemned Soviet terror, tyranny and inhumanity."

At the time of the Hungerinn revolution, he said, "I was unqualified in my cendemnation of Russia."
On the other hand, he said, -bur quarrel does not loo with
(Indicate page, nate of newspaper, city \& state)

I BCSTON Globe, Boston Hes. BOSTON HERA, Boston Hess. BOSTON TRAVELER, Boston i ness.


## Character:

or
Classification: ICO
Submitting Office: ECSTON

the Soviet economics. Rather it is the Soviet terror and its inhuman lack of freedom."

Wifth on Program
He does no believe in "con demning a collectivist system simply because it is not our own."

Hug̣hes' political philosophy and his attitudes toward Russia consumed nearly all of the 30 -minute telecast.

The network panel had previously questioned the four other entries in the Massachusetts Senate race, Democrats Tod Kennedy and Atty. Gen. Edward J. McCormack Jr. and Republicans George Cabot Lodge and Cong. Laurence Curtis.

Hughes considers himself more qualified for the Senate seat than any of his competitors.
"I know more abcut foreign affairs, and this is our major problent today," the Harvare government professor said.

He has been a "specialist in contemporary European problems for more than 20 years," he said, and this experience goes beyond that of "the long political career of Cong. Curtis."

Admittedly, his candidacy is intended to provide a podium for Hughes to expound his thinking on disarmament.
"I am not running for the fun of it," he declared. "Rather I intend to make as serious a showing as possible."

A registered Democrat, he shied from seeking that party's nomination because it is a "lucal fight of two clans. Triere's no chance there for sotneone like myself."
"Hughes was pounded by his
questioners on passages from his book dealing with nuclear disammament.

He is opposed to a unilat-: eral disarmament. He favors "gradualism," a course of disarmament through "independent initiative to create a better climate for negotiations" on tolal disarmament.
He was quoted liberally from his book and reminded that he had applied the tag of "unilaterist" to himself. He admitted, "There are certain ambiguities in the book."
Hughes said he favors a fourpoint program by the United States to pave theway for his conception of peace through disarmament.

He called for a cutback in this country's nuclear striking force, elimination of advance missile bases in Turkey, an end to atmospheric testing and a pledge that "we will never be the one to start a nuclear war.
"Wre can then expect the Soviet Union to take some steps. A series of such moves, back and forth, will then be possible and we can negotiate total disarmament."

## Raps Turkish Bases

He called the Turkish bases unnecessary. They serve only as "provocation and are not even good bases for the defense of Europe," he said.
"We say it is intolerable for us to have Soviet bases 90 miles from our shore in Cuba. Yet, Turkey borders Russia and is a much more powerful country than Cuba."

Hughes explained a passage in his book referring to himself as "never having been a strenuous anti-Communist."

The reference, he said, was to those people who "talk antiCommunism all the time. I am a quiet, determined, but not noisy, anti-Communist."

He said he has always found the issue of Communism subordinate to a more pressing problem.

At the time of Stalin' tyranny, there was Nazism. Now, there's the threat of nuclear watr," he noted.

SAC, Albuquerque
Director, FIX (02-4000
HBANDDOCK FOR TrACEDNG
 STATE DEPARTMIMT OF EDUCATION gavta FE, HEW mertco boci Reviswis

August 29, 1962

## 2-Original \& 1

1-Yellow
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. W.C. Sullivan
1-Mr. A.W. Gray
1-Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 -Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

Encloned in a Xerox cony of a clipping from the "Albequerque Trimme," Alluquerque, How Keateo, Ampet 15, 1802, page A-5 comeernime the captioned hmelhent. Tou ahould diacretty obtala two coptee of the hat and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Receareh Section.

## Enclogure

NOTE:
Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, for reference purposes. One copy will be retained in CRS; the other copy will be filed in the Bureau Library. Check of indices negative.

AMB:cb 4
(9)




W20



SANTA FE，Aug． 15 （R） 2 The State Department of符dacation said Tuesday it ex－ F裉ts to have its handbook St he teaching of American－ ＊．versus communism in Lew Mexico public schools （3syributed by the end of august．
The State Board of Educa－ approved the adoption of lazndbook at its meeting Ger this month．
severer，the board directed ＊ ＊some revisions be made The handbook before it is

Th te handbook is intended Serve as a guide to local Shoots in the establishment © \％comparative courses in Americanism versus com－ Thterasm．
adoption of the handbook
the state board is by no
pons a mandate to the local eds that they adopt such ＊rises．
＂The state board will urge居e local boards to use this as a basis for developing their （awe courses in this area，＂ side Joe Lawler，director of Efrratatonal services for the the Department of Educa－ ＋6．
Wrasse handbook will be dis－ thudded by the state depart－閻ent to every superintendent㒭h school principal and social science teacher in the 4．schools．
gunter spat the suggested Use might fit in with a 4xequivement adopted by state toward for the teach－ f American history in V Mexico．
The new requirement calls －bal year of American
紋梱 students．

Lawler said the net effect of this sew ruinginent will 2，W hog great because most rums almaty refute a fat year of American ustiteny．
But the previous require－ ment was rather ambiguous， the said，making it possible for some schools to have only a half－year of American his－ tory and a half－year of gov－ mernment．

central Roasmabh

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\text { Date: } 8 / 15 / 62
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Edition：
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Title：

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or
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A chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director, is set forth. "Just Friends and Brave Enemies" concerns Kennedy's trip to Japan, Indonesia and Germany and sets forth some of the matters discussed and the questions asked by the peoples of these countries.

In chapter two Kennedy indicates that he told the members of the Japanese Ministry of Justice in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, at an early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also spoke of American labor efforts to keep the communists out of the uniorsand emphasized that certainly part of our success in the United States in controlling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communistic aims.

Kennedy feels we have much to do toward educating these people to a true picture of the United States as it is today. He points out again and again the failure of the communist elements of these countries to explain certain terms used in describing the United States and to back up other statements which they makes.

For information.



## 1-Central Research Section

(6)



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M. A. Jones to DeLoach<br>RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES" BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

## PURPOSE:

To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director.

CHAPTER 1: "THE WORLD IS A PROUD PLACE"
Attorney General Kennedy begins his book with reference to his trip with his brother, then Congressman Kennedy, to Tokyo, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Manila and Indochina in 1951. During that trip they had met Dr. Gunji Hosono, the director of the Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, who was most hospitable and who, shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration, called upon the Attorney General to invite the President--or if that was impossible, the Attorney General--to visit Japan. Mr. Kennedy then summarized the stops on his trip and his opinion as to the benefits derived from his contacts with these various peoples.

## CHAPTER 2: "A BUSINESS MEETING"

The author expresses the opinion that little of value comes from the formal reception and dinners that are a part of official diplomacy. With this in mind, he wanted his contacts in the countries he visited to be/a more informal and personal basis. He details his visit to Japan and indicates that only the first day was given to formal official calls. He called on Justice Minister Ueki and sit down with the staff of the Japanese Ministry of Justice for an informal discussion of their respective departments. They talked about what had been done in the United States to deal with subversion and to control the spread of internal communism, particularly as far as organized labor and youth organizations were concerned. Kennedy indicates he told them in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, that at a very early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also told them of American labor's efforts to keep the communists out of the unions. He indicates that this was American history that seemed new to the Japanese and the fact that citizens, banding together, with vigor, courage and determination, had won the struggle against communist elements, made an impression. He states that certainly part of our success in the United States in contrdling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communistic aims.

The Japanese organized a citizens welcoming committee called The Young People's Committee for Better International Understanding. It gave itself

## M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES" BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY
the nickname the "R. K. (Robert Kennedy) Committee" and organized the extensive schedule which brought the visitors into direct and intimate contact with the people of Japan. They organized several round-table discussions, first with a group of business leaders, then with the representatives of several political parties. Among other things, they discussed the communist cultural offensive in. Japan, as compared with our efforts in the same line. They raised significant points about the difficult problem of trade with communist China, nuclear tests and Okinawa. For the most part, these discussions were carried on in a friendly atmosphere with the participants raising honest questions and seeking honest answers. The only differences arose in discussions with the Japanese Socialist Party which has long paralleled/Communist Party line. Kennedy sets forth a transcript of his exchanges fomomi Narita, their chief spokesman, in which he brings out the point that while Narita's group criticized the United States for resuming tests they did not criticize the Soviet Union.

## CHAPTER 3: "A STUDENT EXCHANGE"

Kennedy indicates that throughout their stay in Japan there was fear that the disorder and turmoil which erupted in Tokyo at the time of the Hagerty visit might recur. There were small groups carrying anti-American signs on several occasions as well as threats of trouble but they decided to go on with their trip. He spoke at Nihon University to a receptive audience. He then drove to Waseda University where he received a friendly welcome. At the beginning of the speech, however, the disrupters, located strategically in twos and threes throughout the hall, began to shout and jeer. At first Kennedy attempted to gmore the loudest and continue his speech. Finally, he invited the young communist to the platform to ask questions. Once on the stage, the student : launched into an anti-American tirade which went on for five minutes. When concluded and Kennedy attempted to answer every light in the house went out as the power failed and the microphone went dead. He attempted to speak without a microphone but it was not possible. Someone then found a battery operated bull horn and after Ambassador Edwin Reischauer, who was well known and respected by the yough of Japan, had restored order Kennedy continued his speech.

## CHAPTER 4: "A DIALOGUE WITH LABOR"

The third day, Kennedy met with a group from the labor movement in Japan for another informal session of give and take. During this discussion he met a labor leader named Akira Iwai whom he considered the most stimulating personality he had met during the entire trip. Again, Kennedy found Iwiai was as confused about the American way of life as were some of the students. Among other points raised by the labor men was the treatment of the Communist Party in the United States. Iwai felt
M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES" BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY


#### Abstract

we were abusing "a legitimate political party." Kennedy found it was generally accepted in Japan and elsewhere that we had "outlawed" the Communist Party. He found that Iwai considered the United States imperialistic in connection with Cuba and Laos but would not so term the Soviet Union and Communist China based on what happened in Tibet and Hungary. He also found that the Japanese were looking on America as it was 100 years ago and not as it is today.


## CHAPTER 5: "THE PEOPLE SPEAK"

In Kyoto a meeting was arranged with a group of labor leaders followed by a conference with students from universities and colleges. Only eight youngsters showed up at the conference and announced formally that the six communists had decided to boycott the meeting. Kennedy discussed the Democratic system and concluded that a Democratic system gives freedom but it also poses obligations and responsibilities. He felt this was a point many of the students of Japan had not yet come to understand. One boy was disturbed because the world was divided in two and stated he felt Berlin was a key point in the East-West struggle. Another young man asked why our government, while defending the cause of freedom, had friendly relations with such countries as South Korea or Taiwan or Spain. He also wondered how we could expect the United Nations to preserve peace and at the same time exclude a major world power such as Communist China and he asked about our role in the Cuban incident.

## CHAPTER 6: "ANOTHER FIELD, ANOTHER GRASSHOPPER;

## ANOTHER POND, ANOTHER FISH"

Kennedy next went to Indonesia where he found the mood far different from that in Japan. In all the time spent in Japan he had not seen one Japanese soldier or sailor but from the moment they arrived in Indonesia they were aware that it is a nation under arms as there were soldiers everywhere. Here too the atmosphere was rather restrictive and it was harder to get to the people. Foremost in the minds of the Indonesians was our failure to stand with them in the matter of Dutch occupation of West New Guinea. Poverty and hunger was everywhere and it was plain that despite tremendous natural resources this nation is under developed and very poor. Kennedy was to deliver a lecture to the student senate and the faculty of law at the University of Indonesia and upon his arrival a tall skinny young man threw a piece of hard fruit which struck him on the bridge of the nose. A portion of Kennedy's speech is set forth and he indicates that while there was no

M. A. Jones to DeLoach<br>RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES" BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

real enthusiasm about anything he said in his prepared remarks, the question and answer session which followed was far more stimulating and provoked a genuine response. Their main question, of course, concerned the United States position on West New Guinea and they also had other questions--about our racial difficulties, about our political history and even about the Mexican war.

## CHAPTER 7: ' "CAPITALISM"" IS THE DIRTY WORD OF THE ORIENT""

In Jagjakarta the Attorney General spoke at Gadjah Mada University. Again, most of the questions concerned West New Guinea. One young man asked 'Is it true that the United States of America is a capitalistic monopolistic country and that monopolistic capitalism competes with our form of socialism ?" Kennedy asked him what he meant by the term monopolistic and capitalistic. Neither he nor any of the other students would answer. Once again Kennedy pointed out that ours was not the same country as that of 100 years ago. The following day Kennedy spoke at the University of Bandung where he again ran into the word "capitalismé In much of Asia the word "capitalism, " because of the system used to exploit the people, is an evil word, and the communists have spared no effort in reminding people of this fact. They also remind them that the United States has a capitalistic system and, therefore, if given the opportunity, would renew this system of exploitation. We on the other hand have not faced up to the fact that we have to convince people that what they understand as capitalism is not in any way the kind, form or system of government existing in the United States or indeed most of the western nations today.

CHAPTER 8: "SOMETHING THERE IS THAT DOESN'T LOVE A WALL..."
Mr. Kennedy states that heart-warming as their reception in Japan had been, the crowds in West Berlin were unlike any he had ever seen. It was below freezing when they arrived and snow was falling yet a 100 thousand people lined the streets as they drove from the airport. In his speeches to the people of Berlin, Kennedy made the point again and again that the Berlin wall was constructed not to keep people out but to keep the East Germans in. He laid wreaths honoring the victims who leaped to their death to escape the communists. Kennedy's main purpose in visiting Berlin was to deliver the Ernst Reuter lecture at the Free University of Berlin. His speech is reprinted. He indicated that the workers of Berlin are staunch friends of the United States and dedicated anticommunists. He was struck most by the sight of people on the other side of the wall who waved to him surreptitiously.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach<br>RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES" BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

## CHAPTER 9: 'THE YOUNG AT HEART"

From Berlin, the party flew by military helicopter to Bonn. He indicates that the people in Bonn are well-dressed and prosperous looking and their faces do not show the strain and pressure of the Berlin citizens. His two main purposes in going to Bonn were to see Chancellor Adenauer and to address the West German Society of Foreign Affairs. The central theme of his conversation with Adenauer was the necessity that the United States, the leader of the free world, have a faith and an ideal to guide other countries. Adenauer felt that Russia's difficulties with China were just beginning and that with the common market Europe was on the threshold of a new life. Kennedy's speech to the West German Society of Foreign Affairs is produced in its entirety. From Bonn they flew to The Hague and then on to Paris where he had a meeting with President De Gaulle and discussed the same subjects he had discussed with Adenauer. From Paris, they flew back home.

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\text { CHAPTER } 1 \alpha \text { ". . .LET FACTS BE SUBMITTED TO A CANDID WORLD. .."" }
$$

Kennedy states he returned home with the conviction that there is a tremendous reservoir of goodwill toward the United States which will disappear if the potential is not properly realized. He notes that we must put our own house in order, particularly in the field of civil rights and sets forth some examples in our efforts to do so. He states we must recognize that in each of these countries there is a strong and vocal communist opposition to the United States and to our way of life. In all these countries this group is well-organized. He indicates that the amount of misinformation as well as the lack of information regarding the United States and our system of government in these countries is appalling. He suggests sending groups of men and women to lecture nit just about the United States and our form of government, or about democracy generally, but also about history and philosophy and even more practical matters. He would have people talk about some of the successes we've had in the United States and the problems we have had to overcome. He would tell them more about what we have been able to accomplish. Kennedy indicates that many people more than qualify for this task and names Frank Church, Eugene McCarthy, Hubert: Humphrey, Paul Douglas, John Sherman Cooper, Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, as well as Walter Lippmann or David Brinkley. He would encourage other free countries of the world to set up their own "peace corps" with the understanding that our organization would cooperate closely with them.


sAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Ger dialeitische materialismus
(DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM), BY THE
WEST GERMAN JESUIT, FATHER GUSTAVO A.

## BOOR REVIEWS



The English edition of the captioned book is in print; it is published by Frederic is A. Praeger, 64 University Place, New York 3, New Yorls; the price is 10 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the English edition of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:
Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan has requested book. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library. Check with Bureau Library negative re captioned book.
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The "Merala-Hapatds," Mesre mewapaper published weekly

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 and ciltorials from the "leralugipatem cefoming the black mationalist movememt and the WI.

25-330971

 14月 SEF 191962


Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: "MISLMS' BLACX KEROPULIS"
BY ALFRE O. MPRETTE
BOOX LETIEAT
25-330971

## ORMTETTMONS:

"Maslims Black Metropolis" does net contain any new information of interest to the bureal. The FBL is mentioned in a derogatery maner several times in a reprint of a letter written by J. B. Stoner in 1959. Stoner is well known to the Brrean for his antimBI activity and as a hate mongeag in racial matters investigations. The general tenor of the publication is sympathetic to the NOI; however, no atteypt is made by the amor to cerlbe atory or give contineity to his "authentic report" on the Black Minslimsand thus the whole effect is a disjointed hodgepedge of NOI memorabilia.

MADCES CTECS:
Burean indices contain no identifiable partinent references to Jarrette, Embediwee or the Great Western Book Publiahing. Compary. Les angeles advises Jarrette has an office et the Great Western Book Fublishing Comptiny and has been very clesely asseciated with the editer of the "Ierald-Dispateh." Jarrette started writing for the "Merali-Dispateh" absut twe years age when it was the official organ for the NOI on the vest const. It no longer holds this position. Los Angeles indices indicate Jarrette has written varions articies for the "Herald-Dimpateh" miniy concerning black mationalian. No information is available ialicating Jarrette or Rabediwee are nembers of the NOI:

ACTON:
None, for information. The publication "Muslims' Black Metropelis" has been filed in the min Burcatifile on the NOL (25-336971-6094.) Ne imdexing is indicated or necessary.

Title of Book Author


August 24, 1962

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING
OBTAIN BOOK
FOR REVIEW
BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central Research Espionage Internal Security Liaison Nationalities Intelligence Subversive ControlIdentification Division, I. B.Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.Administrative Division, J. B.Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
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General Investigative Division, J. B.Laboratory Division, J. B.
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Crime Records Division, J. B.

## $\square$ <br>  <br> Mr. J.E. McHale, D促, J.B. <br> Nature of Book:



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$s t$<br>ear<br>R. W. Smith

## BOOKLET REVIEW: SENATOR FULBRIGET'S SECRET MEMORANDUM BY DE. JXTMTD. BALES <br> CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Booklet OBook ReviEWS

Captioned booklet, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published by Bales Bookstore, farcy, Arkansas, and sells for \$1.00. The booklet way went to the Director by the author, whose letter was answered "in-absence." The booklet, which is attached, is critical of Emanator J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

## Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned 5 times--pages 12-13, pages 25-27, page 53, page 85, and page 100. The Director is correctly quoted on the need for knowledge and materotanding of the aims and designs of communism and on the danger of indiscrimin mutely alleging that someone in comanuist. On page 100, after stating that he does not know who the hidden communists, or hidden sympathisers and fellow travelers are, Bates states: "I doubt that even the FRI could possibly know about all of them:"

## Purpose, Scope, and Nature.

The booklet is highly critical of a document Senator Fulbright forwarded to the military in 1961. The senator's document protested political speeches by officers of the armed services in anticommmuint seminars for the public. Bales argument is that Senator Fulbright's memorandum weald deny military officers the right to speak on communism and the right to criticise the President's total strategy. The purpose of the booklet is to demonstrate that the senator's memorandum, in cficet, aids the communists in their announced coal to conquer the world. Bales quotes extensively from the Congremional Record, newspaper celumatsts, and Government Printing Office documents.

Bales attempts to show that the contents of Fulbright's memorandum are in conflict with prior statements of the Senator: For example, Bates mates: "We would have little or no hope for the survival of our country if the military did not have greater confidence in America than the Senator seems to have in the military." Then Bates quotes the Senator

Enclosure
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Bohr
J.E: cb (10)

> 1-Mr. DeLoach 1-Mr. Smith

1-Mr. Morrell
1-Mise Butler
1-Mr. Sullivan


176 OCT 51962

Momo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOKLET REVIEW: GRNATOR FULBRIGHT'S SECRET MEMORANDUM BY DR. JAMES D. BALIE, CHMTRAL REGEARCH MATTER
as having said in 1851: "If we lose fath in the integrity of our military men, in addition to the criticism which has been heaped upon the leaderahip in the political field, we certainly are in a sad state."

## Comment

Bales presents mome good material to show that the goal of communism is to conquer the world and that it is necemary to have an effective program to meet and to cofeat the threat of international commanimm. On the other hand, the booklet is too much a partiwan political attack on genator Fulbright to be effective as an anticommunist document. Bales may be protenting too much when, on page vi of the foreword, he mays: "... one is not mecessarily a so-called ultra rightint just beeaume he opposes certuin positions taken by the Eenator."

## The Author

Dr. James D. Bales, born Movember 5, 1955, in Tacoma, Washington, has been prefembor of Bible at Harding College, Ssarey, Arkanmas, for 17 years and a minister in the Charch of Christ for over 25 yearm. Dales is a prelific writer and has authored 14 books and numerous articles for newmpapers and periodtcals. (04-57882-4)

Buflies reflect he was the subject of a consciontious opjector invemtigation in 1943 at which time he was an ardent paetfist. In 1844, he was the aubjeet of a sedition case in which there was some indication that Boles may have influenced a seaman in the seaman's atempt to evade service on the basis of consciontious objection. Seaman denied counsel by Bales but stated Bales ponesed similar viewf. Inventigation did not substantiate allegation. (94-48656-4)

In 1960, Bales was on the editorial etaff of the "Voice of Freedom," an extremely anti-Catholic monthly published by the Freedon Preas of Nashville, Tennessee. Bales is permonally acquainted with individuals auch as J. B. Mathews, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Herbert Philbrick, and Meyer Lowman. Dr. Bales frequently writes to the Drector conceming eomamunimm and Christianity and cordal relations presently exist with him. (105-0-7418; 94-48656-10; 94-57382-4)

## PRCOMATENDATION:

For information.


ReBulet to Albuquerque $8 / 29 / 62$.
Enclosed herewith are 2 copies of a booklet entitled "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM" prepared by the State Department of Education at Santa Fe, New Mexico. These copies are not the final printed form, but the content, with the exception of a few misspelled words, is exactly that which will appear for use of New Mexico school teachers.
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(4)


REC- 25
$62-40555-19$
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SUBJECT: 䖢'COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM" CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER


By letter dated September 18, 1962, the Albuquerque Office forwarded two copies of the captioned handbook, prepared by the New Mexico State Department of Education for use in teaching courses on communism at the 11th and 12 th grade level. These copies were forwarded at the request of the Central Research Section for review.

The 39 pages of introductory material review the teaching of communism in various localities in New Mexico, point out the over-all objectives for both the teacher and student in courses on communism and stress the importance of instruction on this subject. The material on communism which is set forth represents a factual, academic approach to the subject. The Director's articles "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality," "One Nation's Response to Communism," and "The Communist Party, USA" are quoted in the text and are obviously the principal source used in preparing the section on the Communist Party, USA (pp 83-91). The handbook also includes a comparison between democracy and communism as well as definitions of commonly used communist terms.

Factual errors were noted on page 84 where the world membership of the communist movement is set forth as 36 million rather than its current strength of some 40 million and on page 87 where it is claimed that the Communist Party, USA is required to register as a foreign agent under the Smith Act rather than under the Internal Security Act of 1950. In other instances it was noted that the treatment of the subject matter is somewhat oversimplified. This is particularly true from page 56 to page 58 where Lenin's concept of the nature and organization of the Communist Party and his development of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat are treated.

A copy of the handbook is enclosed. RECOMMENDATION: None, for information.
Suclowh
Enclosures

1-Mr. Belmont<br>1 -Section tickler<br>1-Mr. Sullivan<br>1 -Miss Butler<br>1-62-46855<br>JFC: cb



TO

FROM ,
R. W.


date: September 28, 1962

## Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

## Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

## Control



Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of practical value and demand only minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are retained for 60 days.

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Miss Butler
1 -Section Policy Folder 1-Section Tickler
1-Mr. Gray



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## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION, CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

## Reviews Conducted

During the period January 2, 1962, through September 28, 1962, a total of 59 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty -five books were reviewed and nine were retained for reference purposes. Twenty books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the twenty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, thirteen were done by the Central Research Section. Four assigned reviews are incomplete.

## Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

## Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

## Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted on September 30,1963 ; a status report will be submitted annually thereafter.

RECOMMENDATION:
None, for your information.




This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate bo $x$, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

Identification Division, I. B.Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files \& Communications Division, J. B.General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.



date: October 8, 1962


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Captioned book, which was obtained by the New York Office at the request of the Central Research Section, has been reviewed.

According to the book, Professor Melman's highest ideal and value is the preservation of human life at all costs, which belief acts as the book's underlying theme. (p. 143)

Analysis of World Situation
Merman analyzes the world situation as follows: "Many political leaders in the United States have proclaimed the doctrine that freedom in society is obtainable only under competive private business." Melman believes that underdeveloped nations consider the Soviet economy to be more realistic although they desire freedom. He asks the question: Can we offer to underdeveloped nations a plan which combines (Soviet) economic planning with (Western) personal freedom? His answer is: Yes, by industrializing these countries and encouraging the workers $\$ to form autonomous, independent organizations which will have a voice in economic decisions. (pp. 39-44)

Professor Melman believes that the US is presently committed to a policy of "Better Dead than Red." He indicates he is diametrically opposed to the US military posture, the end result of which, he believes, will be the aprthilation of the human race. (p. viii)

The Peace Race



The "Peace Race", then, is the only alternative which is described by Professor Merman as "a world policy for the Westinclưding competition and 1 - Mr. Belmontncl a 1 Miss Butler ${ }^{2} 91$
1 - Mr. Sullivan ${ }^{\text {M }}$

## 1) 1 -Section tickler

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE PEACE RACE" BY SEYMOUR MELMAN
cooperation with the Soviet system. Competition is centered on an American effort to industralize the world with freedom, and thereby win a world-wide political victory. Cooperation includes life-serving activities of every sort, of which controlled disarmament is the most important. " (p. 65)

Is Disarmament Possible?
Professor Melman observes that "over a long period we, in the West, have been given to understand that the formal and the actual structure of Soviet society is monolithic--one opinion, one voice, one policy." (p. 125) After citing a few opinions of correspondents, "specialists in Soviet affairs," and US participants at "Pugwash" who conversed with Soviet scientists, he concludes: "However, now knowing that Soviet society is not rigidly of one mind, the obvious question that must be asked is, 'What United States policy will strengthen the liberal tendencies in Soviet society? ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ (p. 131) To Professor Melman the obvious answer is disarmament.

## Disarmament, Recognition of Red China, and Inspection

Professor Melman believes that the US must speedily disarm and commence disarmament unilaterally if the Soviets do not agree. In line with this, he states that Red China must be admitted to the UN in order to accomplish world-wide disarmament. (pp. 102, 112, 141)

He acknowledges that in any agreement concerning universal disarmament there is the need for inspection and suggests inspections by UN. Professor Melman concedes that even with UN inspection teams the possibility exists some may evade their agreement and commence strategic buildup or stock-piling. To meet and counter such a possibility, he proposes the idea of an "inspection by the people." "Essentially, this involves an effort to organize the entire population of the inspected countries into a farflung network of people who could report to the international inspection organization any evidence of evasion activity." (p. 116)

## Disarmament Without Depression

Realizing that the US must have a plan to take care of its industrial capacity after disarmament, Professor Melman suggests that the capacity can be used to raise living standards in underdeveloped areas of the US, for production for "public sectors" of the economy, and to inctustrialize the "rest of the earth." The areas of the economy which would be expanded through central government planning would include health functions, transportation, water supply, electricity and natural resources, scientific research, and housing. (pp. 91-93)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELIAN

Observations.
Merman' $\varsigma$ analysis of society appears to be based on the belief that the fundamental basis for the world's problems is solely economic--the answer to which is world industralization. This is understandable in the light of his background in Industrial Economics and Industrial Engineering. It is quite evident that Professor Melman would side-step Patrick Henry's cry "Give me liberty, or give me death" with the statement: In order to have" liberty, there must first be life." (p. 63)

Bureau files
Professor Seymour Melman, associate professor, Columbia University, was the subject of a Special Inquiry - Senate Judiciary Committee investigation during 1955-56. Investigation revealed his mother, now deceased, registered a preference for American Labor Party in 1942. Melman was associated professionally only with one Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, now deceased, who was identified in hearings before HCUA in July, 1953, as involved in Communist conspiracy to subvert the Methodist Church for Communist purposes.

In 1959, Professor Melman was investigated concerning his contact with a Soviet assigned to the Amtorg Trading Corporation. The investigation developed no pertinent information. In 1960 information was received indicating Professor Melman had written an article concerning industrial practices in the US and the USSR which according to one source was a misrepresentation of the fact si

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

ar．W．C．Sullivan October 12， 1962
f．W．Smith

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TWAS AK NKVD AGENT：
BY ANATOUKRANOVSKY CENTRAL RESEARCH BATTER

Captioned book，which was sent to the Director by the author，was reviewed by the Central Research Section as recommended in the memorandum from Mr．Morrell to Mr．DeLoneh dated October 3，1962，captioned aa above．The book recounts the author＇s boyhood as a member of a promingut communist family in the Soviet Union，the inuprimonment of his father during the purge trials fa 1087 ， the author＇s imprisonment and forced recruitment dato the NEVD in 1839，his activities as soviet litolligence agent，and hit defection in Swoden in 1046 while a secret mission there．

This book is an expanded version of Gramovilyt＇s previous book，＂All Pity Choked，＂which was published in England in 1055．In fact，much of＂All pity Choked＂is repeated verbatim is＂T Was an NKVD Agent，＂including（page 170） Granoviky＇s allegation regarding a＂rich old man living in the South of the United States whose Soviet sympathies led hire a to adopt a soviet agent at his son． According to trenovsty，this Soviet agent is now a rich rain in his own right．In a monograph prepared in 1050 ，Granovely claimed that this rich man had died in Texas in 1942．Imveatigetion by the Bureau of all wealthy individual e who died in Texas around 1942 as well as the diaponition of their fortunes failed to corroborate Cracovaky＇s allegation．（65－59043）

The Director＇s name is listed on the dedication para at one of those who gave Granoviscy＂spiritual and other forms of assistance．＂On page 284 a Soviet agent is alleged to have claimed that poviet handwriting experts could forge signature so expertly that not even the Fin could detect them．

Followtag his defection，Granoviky resided in Bolivia and Brazil until he entered the Coiled States in 1958.


## 察 0 Information．

1－Mr．Belmont
1－Mr．Sullivan
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1 －Section tickler
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Title of Book
CRINE WITHOUT PUNISHMENT
Title of Book

Sen. John J. McClellan. Dual. \$4.95

SECTION OR DIVISION
Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central Research Espionage
 Aitrenal Security Liaison
Nationalities Intelligence
Subversive ControlIdentification Division, I. B.

Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
$\square$ $\qquad$

Administrative Division, J. B.Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
General Inyestigity Division, J. B. $\square$
$\qquad$

Laboratory Division, J. B.

from : M. A. Doter ${ }^{2}$
'ROBERT F, KENNEDY: THE BROTHER WITHIN:
BY ROBERT E. THOMPSON
AND HORTENSE MYERS BOOK REVIEWS


SYNOPSIS:
A chapter chapter summary of the above-captioned book is set forth. The author, Robert E Thompson, is a former Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is presently with "The Logs Angeles Times," while his coauthor Hortense Myers is with United Press International.

The book is a personal portrait of Robert F. Kennedy who is described as the President's right-hand man. Chapter 1 sets forth Kennedy's decision as to whether or not to accept appointment as Attorney General and indicates he sought the Director's counsel in making that decision. He again mentions the Director in Chapter 2 in a quote from his (Kennedy's) speech at Dallas, Texas, when he described the Director as a "vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter." In connection with the steel dispute, the authors state that although the Attorney General did not mean for FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed nevertheless he took full responsibility.

The book also deals with Kennedy's service on the Rackets Committee, his association with the late Senator McCarthy and his work for his brother in his various campaigns. In this connection Kennedy is quoted as saying the two greatest disappointments of his life have been his brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa. The book further covers various aspects of Kennedy's activities as Attorney General including incidents involving Freedom Riders in Alabama and his interest in bettering the lot of the Negro.

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Much is said about Robert Kennedy's organizational ability and masterly strategy in his brother's political campaigns. The concluding chapter diseugses-Robert Kennedy's future and the possibilities open to him--in another high government post, ass senator, or possibly President-and sets forth arguments for and against. 1
i
As noted there acre several references to the Director or the Bureau and these are detailed in the chapter by chapter summary. It should also be noted that one of the illustrations in the center of the book is a picture of the President at his desk signing leg ta President are the Attorney General, the Director and Senator Kenneth Heating RECOMMENDATION:
1 - Central Research e Fiction fut inion (5)

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M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo

- Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE BROTHER 'WI THIN"

PURPOSE
To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above-captioned book.

## THE AUTHORS

The book jacket reflects that Robert E. Thompson was formerly a Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is with "The Los Angeles Times." His coauthor, Hortense Myers, is with United Press International.

A check of Bufiles reflects by letter 4-20-51 the Director thanked one Robert E. Thompson of "The Journal-Gazette" of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for his article, "Innocents Cursed by 'Red Witch'" (94-8-674-34X1) . During a mail cover of a Security Matter-Smith Act of 1940 investigation correspondence was noted from one Major Hortense Myers, Building 2173, Apartment 506, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. (100-207395-621)

## THE BOOK

This book is described as a personal portrait of the President's righthand man: his career, his power, his prospects. It contains an introduction by Justice William O. Douglas who indicates that he was á frequent visitor to the Kennedy home and saw Robert Kennedy grow to manhood.

## CHAPTER I : DECISION

This chapter pertains to Robert F. Kennedy's decision as to whether or not he should accept his brother's appointment as Attorney General of the United States. The authors indicate he sought counsel from outside of his family, going first to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who assured him he could make a vigorous and effective fight against crime. They go on to say that both Mr. Hoover and Senator John McClellan advised him to become Attorney General, both insisting the job offered unlimited opportunities to benefit the nation. The authors point out that despite angry criticism of the President's appointment of his own brother, Kennedy faced only token opposition when he appeared at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on January, 13, 1961.

## CHAPTER II "HIS INTEREST IS THE SAME AS MINE"

President Kennedy, discussing Robert, emphasized-the importance of the "community of interest" that his brother has with him. The authors note that

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo

Re: 'ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"

Robert Kennedy's manifold activities on behalf of the President in his first year and a half as Attorney General carried him far afield from the confines of the Department of Justice and spread his influence through much of the United States Government. They quoted from the Attorney General's speech in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1961, in which he said he had no sympathy with those who are defeatist and who would rather be "Red than dead, " nor with those who, in the name of fighting communism, sow seeds of suspicion and distrust by making false or irresponsible charges; and stated "as a vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter--J. Edgar Hoover--has_said, such actions play into communist hands and hinder, rather than aid, the fight against communism."

Commenting on the steel dispute the authors refer to the incident involving FBI Ageits rousing three newspaper reporters out of bed in the pre-dawn hours to question them about an alleged statement by the President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that the price increase was not necessary, and stated that the Attorney General did not meän for the FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed, nevertheless Robert Kennedy took full responsibility for the incident.

## CHAPTER III: WHAT MAKES BOBBY RUN

David Powers, official greeter of the White House and a long-time political lieutenant of John F. Kennedy, gave this assessment of the drive that motivates the President's brother and has made him, in his middle 30 ' $s$, the second most powerful man in the Government of the United States: "Bobby Kennedy has to be first all the time.". Yet, the authors point out, he is not a man obsessed with first place for himself alone. He is devoted and loyal to the President and their relationshir is so unique and they are such a superbly co-ordinated unit that what one attains the other attains. Together, he and the President have undertaken four major public ventures--John Kennedy's 1952 senatorial campaign and his 1960 presidential race; the Senate Rackets Committee investigation; and now the development and operation of the new frontier. In only one of these--the rackets probe--has Robert Kennedy had the occasional opportunity to step out of his brother's shadow and into a spotlight where he could display his own abilities. This chapter quotes Robert Kennedy as saying "The two greatest disappointments of my life have been my brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa."

The authors here point to Robert Kennedy's tenacity as a student in playing football--a game for which he was ill suited physically. They state that where John Kennedy can view almost any problem of state or humanity with dispassion and aloofness, Robert Kennedy invariably becomes emotionally involved

## M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo <br> Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE BROTHER WITHIN"

in the job at hand and the people embroiled in it. They state that it never bothers Robert Kennedy that he has been called the hatchet man for his brother. During the presidential campaign when politicians and party workers complained of brusk treatment from him, his reply was that he had a job to do and could not tolerate anything less than dedication and hard work from others in the campaign. "Let Jack be charming to them" he would add.

CHAPTER IV: THE MIDDLE BROTHER
This chapter concerns the members of the Kennedy family, and points out that when Robert was born, brother Joe, Jr., was 10 and Jack was 8 hence, he was the little brother in the middle of 5 sisters until the age of 7 when Teddy came along. Years later during the 1960 presidential primary in Wisconsin, Robert Kennedy found himself caught in the shuffle between brothers. Teddy made headlines by going off a high ski jump and thereafter, said Robert, "everybody I met. . . . wanted to know first if I was Senator Kennedy, then if I was the fellow who went off the ski jump. Finally they got me straight. I was the brother in the middle."

As a youngster, Robert was described as clumsy though a friendly, slightly shy, well mannered littly boy. He did not display any special aptitude for any career, but one family friend considers him the one best equipped by personality and determination to have gone out and made a fortune of his own. This chapter touches on some of his business ventures and associations as a boy and indicates that he collected $\$ 2,000$ from his father when he was 21 for not smoking or drinking. He joined the Naval Air Corps as soon as he was 18 years old but never did see any action. Following the war Kennedy toured Latin America and then returned to Harvard. After graduation in 1948 he was sent by the "Boston Post" to the Middle East to write about the war between the Arabs and the Jews. After going to Germany to watch the Berlin airlift operation, he returned to the United States and enrolled in the University of Virginia Law School. As head of the student forum there, he invited a number of outstanding Americans to speak on the campus at Charlottesville, including Negro Democrat Ralph Bunche. In 1955, with Justice Douglas; he made a six-weèk trip through five Central Asian Republics of the Soviet Union.

## CHAPTER V: MISTRESS OF HICKORY HILL

This chapter concerns Robert Kennedy's family--his wife Ethel and their seven children. Ethel Kennedy, according to the authors; has fit in well with the Kennedy family and similarities between Ethel and her mother-in-law are remarkable. She has taken a special interest in her husband's work and is a definite asset to him on his trips.
$\therefore \sin 20 \sin$

## CHAPTER VI: THE INCREDIBLE ERA

This chapter pertains to Robert Kennedy's relationship with the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. McCarthy was one of those whom Kennedy invited to address the University of Virginia student forum. The authors indicate that Robert Kennedy could not get along with McCarthy's aides, Roy Cohn and G. David Schine. Kennedy felt Senator McCarthy made a mistake in allowing the committee to operate as it did under Cohn and Schine, told him so and resigned.

This chapter recites McCarthy's activities leading to his eventual "fall" and Kennedy feels that the day McCarthy hired Cohn and Schine he sealed his doom.

CHAPTER VII: THE CHERRY TREES ARE SAFE
This chapter refers to the great Washington birthday sales in the District and states that Attorney General Kennedy, arriving at the Justice Department on February 22, 1961, to put in some overtime, discovered numerous cars of Justice employees were already in the courtyard. He obtained a list of all employees whose cars were in the courtyard and wrote them personal letters of gratitude on their "devotion to duty." One employee replied that "In keeping with the spirit of Washington's birthday, I must 'confess' that I did not work on that day." Delighted by this display of integrity, Kennedy replied "With honesty like this in the Department, the nation's cherry trees are safe."

The authors point to Kennedy's interest in the various facets of the Department of Justice. They refer to his May 6, 1961, speech at the University of Georgia in Athens, where he faced an audience that included bitter antagonists in a region where politicians and demagogues had preached disobedience to Federal law and declared that man cannot live without law to tell him what is right and what is wrong, what is permitted and what is prohibited. The Attorney General's interest in bettering the lot of the Negro is also covered in this chapter and he is said to feel that the Negro has profited more from the passage of a broad spectrum of social and economic legislation than he would have had Congress become embroiled in a bitter dispute over civil rights.

## CHAPTER VIII: ALL NECESSARY STEPS

This chapter deals with the Freedom Riders in Alabama when the Attorney General rushed 150 Federal law enforcement officers to Montgomery to stand between the Reverend Martin Luther King's congregation and death. It details the Attorney General's differences with Governor John Patterson; the May 14, 1961, attack on a Greyhound bus in Anniston, Alabama; and the incident involving
M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo

Re: 'ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"

Freedom Riders on a Trailways bus in Birmingham when Birmingham police were strangely absent despite FBI warnings that violence could be expected.

CHAPTER IX: ADVENTURES TOGETHER
This chapter deals primarily with the 1960 presidential campaign and the manner in which Robert Kennedy conducted the campaign, including the primaries against Senator Hubert Humphrey. Much is said about Robert's arganizational zability, his ruthlessnès and his masterly strategy in winning against supposedly almost unbeatable odds of age and religion.

CHAPTER X: BEYOND THE NEW FRONTIER
This concluding chapter attempts to go into the matter of Robert Kennedy's future. It discusses the possibilities open to him--in another high government office, as senator, or possibly President--and sets forth arguments for and against. The authors conclude by stating, "Should the people in 1968 or in a succeeding election find themselves still in need of Kennedy leadership, they might decide to forget their fear of dynasty and stake their hopes on Robert Francis Kennedy."




DATE:
$10 / 30 / 62$

TO
Director, FBI
Attn: Central Research Section

FROM

SUbjEct:
保HAT IS TRUTEI" BOON
N Health Research
Monelumne Hill, California
Captioned book received from


Dompewater
Florida.
The book was initially given to a friend of Edgewater, Florida. The by $\qquad$ boon is being submitted for any interest or evaluation the Bureau may desire to make. It has not been reviewed by the Jacksonville Division and need not be returned.
(1) Bureau (inc. 1) k. ced (2)

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subject:
X "CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT"
mec $/ \infty 1 /$
The Special Investigative Division reviewed Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 18 of "Crime Fithout punishment" by Senator John L. McClellan.

OBook Reviens
The following are the highlights of those chapters, a detailed analysis is attached:

Chapter 7 - Crime Convention at Apalachin
Deals with the hoodlum meeting at Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957, and indicates that Sergeant Crosswell, New York State police, detected this meeting as a result of his extended interest in Joseph Barbara, host for the meeting. This chapter contends that hoodlum power is growing despite "sporadic" prosecuting zeal on the part of local, state and Federal authorities.

Chapter 8 - Crime is a Major Industry $\quad$ Contrasts today's racket leaders with notorious hoodlums of the past and contends that modern crime bas learned lessons from the past and has now applied basic business principles to crime and, therefore, organized crime has grown to be one of the country's leading industries. The chapter maintains that today's crime is highly organized and far more effective than roving gangs of earlier eras.

Chapter 9 - Arson and Murder Vere the Weapons Deals with criminal influence in the restaurant industry in Chicago and the garbage collection industry in New York. This chapter details the manner in which racketeers bleed an industry through corruption and extortion in both labor and management groups.

## $62-46855$ <br> KOTHACORDEP

Chapter 10 - The Taxicab King of Cbicago
Briefly dutlungerthe
Capone era and the corruption and hoodlum control related thereto. The appearancerm of Joseph Glimco, taxicab king of Chicago, before the Senate Select Committee is outlined with details of corruption in the Chicago taxi \& companies as well as Teamsters locals. Efforts on the part of Dominick Abato to oust Glimco as bargaining agent for Chicago taxi drivers are set forth.
Enclosure ENCTOSTME
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1 - Mr. DeLôor 1 - Mr. McGrath MCA: rap $\mathbb{R N A}^{\text {A }}$

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

Chapter 15 - Heads I Win; Tails You Lose
information from Uniform Crime Reports of 1960. quoted as stating the average cost of crime per \$130." The Director actually used the estimate $\$ 128$. The author reports that 3.5 billion dollars was expended on on-track betting in 1960 and calls upon various experts to reach the figure that off-track betting comes to ten times as much, or 35 billion dollars. Same various experts are quoted as setting the total figure for gambling in the U. S. annually as 50 billion dollars. He concludes that nearly 5 billion dollars in taxes are not collected by the U. S. Treasury annually. He notes that only three Federal gambling stamps were sold in New York City during 1960 and 1961, whereas 2,600 people were arrested as bookmakers on two or more occasions.

Chapter 18 - The Crimes that Go Unpunished Recommends formation of a national crime commission. The author quotes President Kennedy, while U. S. Senator in March, 1960, as recommending the formation of a separate Federal Agency or the expansion of an existing one to deal with the problem of intelligence gathering on organized criminal activities. Using this reported recommendation of the president, Senator McClellan then draws the conclusion that "in other words Senator Kennedy in March, 1960, advocated the formation of a national crime commission mo.". The Senator then follows by indicating his agreement with Senator Kennedy and'maintains that the only practical solution to the problem of maintaining national intelligence on organized crime is a watchdog agency designed for that particular purpose.". He then indicates that serious crime conditions exist in several localities, particularly Washington, D. C., and New York City. In utilizing statistics from FBI Uniform Crime Reports, the Senator has committed one error on page 284 when he states "The figures for 1961 indicate a further rise of approximately 3.4 per cent over the previous year.". The 3.4 per cent increase in the rate of crime is inaccurate and should be one per cent for the year 1961.

## ACTION

In the event the Director desires to comment upon Senator McClellan's book, it is the recommendation of the Special Investigative Division that this comment should talse the form of a statement such as that the book has been reviewed with considerable interest and that any work of this kind which serves to highlight the menace of crime is certainly in the public interest.


то : Mr. DeLoach
date: November 7, 1962

FROM
M.


O Book Reviews

SUBject: "NEWSHAWK" BOOK BY CHRISTI THOMAS LA SOLA, CALIFORNIA

## BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 10-7-62, Christy Thomas, La Sola, California, invited the Director's attention to his new book, "Newshawk," which he said was shortly to be released by Exposition Press of New York City. He stated it contained a special tribute to the Director. Thomas indicated that he has followed the Director's career with great interest and admiration through the years.

An in- absence was sent to Mr. Thomas, dated 10-15-62, and SAC, New York was instructed to obtain a copy of "Newshawk" for submission to the Bureau. It was noted that Bufiles contained no prior correspondence with Christy Thomas, who was connected with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in the $1940^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ and $1950^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$, and that while Bufiles contain a number of references to him, nothing was located of a particularly derogatory nature. It was brought out that an in-absence reply was being sent since we knew very little about Thomas and had no idea of what had been said in the book about the FBI.

The New York Office submitted a copy of "Newshawk" by routing slip on 10-29-62.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

"Newshawk" is a rather poorly written book relating to the era

1of the First World War and the years immediately thereafter. It relates to a young newspaperman named Edward Carpenter, who, in 1915, joins the staff of "The News," a fictional west coast paper located in a fictional metropolis named Western City. The book is concerned with this reporter's crusade against vice, graft and corruption in Western City and introduces various characters such as politicians, gangsters | and FBI Agents.



RE: "NEWSHAWK"
BOOK BY CHRISTY THOMAS
LA JOLLA; CALIFORNIA

The first 90 pages of the book relate to the hero's struggles to establish himself as a reporter with "The News" and his "scoop" in turning up information to assist Treasury authorities in breaking a narcotics ring in Western City. Our hero thereafter plunges into a fight against bootlegging and graft in Western City that takes up the balance of the book. Mentioned prominently throughout this section are two FBI Agents, "FBI Chief Bird" of the Western City Office and his associate, "Agent Miller." The author has Carpenter working with these FBI men in fighting the bootlegging activities of the Driscoll gang, hoodlums operating with the protection of the local police.

Carpenter is instrumental in developing an informant who furnishes information to the Agents concerning the Driscoll operations. This furnishes the key to an investigation by the FBI which culminates in the smashing of the Driscoll gang. In addition, the Agents, with the assistance of Carpenter, determine the identities of police personnel who are accepting payoffs from the Driscolls and this results in their being convicted for accepting bribes. The FBI, therefore, is credited with clearing up corruption in Western City and Carpenter wins accolades in the newspaper world which eventually lead to his appointment as president of a New York public relations firm.

While the author's knowledge of the jurisdiction of the FBI is woefully |lacking, he is laudatory of the Bureau, stating on page 130 that, "then, as now, the bureau was under the direction of the Department of Justice. But itwasn't until 1924 that J. Edgar Hoover came on to reorganize and give it the discipline, training, outstanding personnel and character it enjoys today. It was Hoover, also, who introduced new and fixed training standards and replaced the agents of that day with the smart young lawyers and accountants who helped him bring the FBI to its present high standing and effectiveness." This is the only reference to the Director in the book. This book is of little significance and frankly appears to be the type which would appeal more to children than to adults; however, it puts the FBI in a favorable light and contains no derogatory references to the Bureau.

The dust cover of this book reflects that the author had a successful newspaper career as a young man. He left this work to become General Manager of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, a post he held for 25 years, and he followed this with a 12-year stint as President of Christy Thomas and Associates, Washington, D. C.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

subject:

Mr. BelmontCOBr-

"CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT"
WRITTEN BY SENATOR JOHN L. MC CLELLAN (D .-Ark.)

Senator McClellan's recent book "Crime Without Punishment" concerning which Miss Margie Nicholson, Senator McClellan's secretary, has sought the Director's comments, has been reviewed. This book is a chronology of certain of the hearings held by the McClellan Committee since 1957 into labor racketeering and crime in general. The material in the book is presented in a somewhat dull fashion and lacks cohesiveness and continuity.

The review disclosed that there is certain material in the book which would make it appear undesirable for the Director to furnish comments concerning its contents as such might be construed as an endorsement. Specifically, there are inaccuracies in the book concerning the FBI, Senator McClellan engages in criticism of a political nature and, in addition; urges the creation of a national crime commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (2)

(1) For the reasons set forth above 4 thfoganciand Investigative and the Crime Records Divisions feel the Director should not make any comment concerning the book. In addition, the Crime Records Division points out that for the Director to endorse such a book would represent a complete reversal in policy which we have maintained as an investigative agency throughout the years. It is recommended that Mr. Evans explain to the Senator or his secretary that the Director has complete confidence and faith in Senator McClellan and, of course, is glad to be of assistance at any time. However, he has had to refrain from endorsing many, many books in the past because of his position as Director of an investigative agency which does not offer opinions.

1 -Mr. De Loach
1"- Inspector Gale
EFK: eam
(9)


Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"
(2) The Special Investigative Division agrees that the Director cannot endorse the book as a whole; nevertheless, feels we should not turn Senator McClellan down completely but should furnish to him a statement that the book has been reviewed with considerable interest and that any work of this kind which serves to highlight. the menace of crime is certainly in the public interest.


GENERAL CONTENTS
"Crime Without Punishment" chronicles certain of the investigations and exposures made by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (McClellan Committee) during the period of its existence from January, 1957, through January, 1960, and subsequently by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee, and briefly relates the manner in which Congressional investigational committees operate. It points out the serious challenge presented by mounting crime and corruption and calls on all decent citizens for aid and support in combating these evils.

Corruption in Labor - It cites numerous instances developed by the McClellan Committee of looting of union treasuries by various labor leaders; the lack of democratic procedures in many unions, including the imposition of lengthy and abusive trusteeships by International officials in order to grab control of locals for their own purposes; conflicts of interest on the part of union officials; and coercion and violence employed by unscrupulous labor leaders to enforce their demands. Disclosures such as these led to the passage of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, which was signed into law on September 14, 1959, and which has corrected many of these abuses. Senator McClellan believes this law is a step in the right direction but he feels it is inadequate and should have more teeth.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

James Riddle Hoffa - Although many labor leaders and "goons" exposed by the Committee are named in the book, the principal one mentioned throughout is James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, an arch foe of Senator McClellan's. Considerable space is devoted to Hoffa's background and rise in the Teamsters Union, his close association with hoodlums and ex-convicts within the union whom Hoffa has failed to remove from office, and the potential damage to the country or a given area which could result should an unwarranted Teamsters Union strike be called.

Hoffa's plans to have a series of mutual assistance pacts by which transportation unions will support each other in collective bargaining proceedings and in the settlement of labor disputes are set out. In this regard mention is made of the fact that Hoffa has linked himself through working agreements with such labor leaders as Harry Bridges (head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) "who has long been regarded as a labor leader whose sympathies are with the left wing of union activity." McClellan also reports on a mutual aid pact which Hoffa has signed with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union which was expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of communist control.

Senator McClellan stresses that mutual assistance pacts of this nature create a frightening possibility since such unions could compel the nation to submit to whatever arbitrary demands such unions might choose to make; it constitutes a threat to our internal security and legislation to make transportation unions subject to Antitrust laws is recommended.

Organized Crime and Gambling - Mention is made of the hoodlum meeting at Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957, at the home of Joseph Barbara and the contention is set forth that hoodlum power is growing despite "sporadic" prosecuting zeal on the part of local, state and Federal authorities. The book contrasts today's racket leaders with notorious hoodlums of the past and contends that modern crime has learned lessons from the past and has applied basic business principles to crime; therefore, organized crime has grown to be one of the country's leading industries. It maintains that today's crime is highly organized and far more effective than roving gangs of earlier eras. The restaurant industry in Chicago, Illinois, and the garbage collection industry in New York City are set out as examples of the manner in which racketeers bleed an industry through corruption and extortion in both labor and management groups.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

This book also contains a chapter on gambling which quotes various experts as setting the total figure for gambling in the United States annually at 50 billion dollars. McClellan concludes that nearly 5 billion dollars in taxes are not collected by the U. S. Treasury annually. He notes that only three Federal gambling stamps were sold in New York City during 1960 and 1961, whereas 2,600 people were arrested as bookmakers on two or more occasions.

Why Crime has Gone Unpunished - Senator McClellan points out that many criminals have gone unpunished in the past for a variety of reasons, such as the operation of the Statute of Limitations, apathetic or venal officialdom, inadequacy of laws pertaining to their violations, brilliant legal maneuvering, lack of witnesses through fear or bribery, cynical use of the Fifth Amendment and dozens of other factors.

Fifth Amendment Problem - This book deplores the wilful and flagrant use of the Fifth Amendment which was taken by almost 22 per cent of the witnesses who appeared before the McClellan Committee, many of whom obviously took this refuge for the purpose of hindering and obstructing the Committee's work rather than for fear of incriminating themselves. He states the problem lies in strained and too liberal interpretation the courts have given the language of the Fifth Amendment. He calls the use of the Fifth Amendment privilege today an outstanding example of "crime without punishment" and claims that under present procedures it can be committed with absolute impunity.

Strikes at Missile Bases - Senator McClellan also deplores work stoppages at our missile bases ( 327 strikes at 22 bases in last four years caused loss of 162,872 man-days of labor) and resultant setbacks to our space program which directly benefitted the Soviet efforts to obtain and hold supremacy in space. These stoppages are attributed to the actions of some union men in placing their own greed for money above the country's interests. The Senator recommends laws to deal with the kind of greed that jeopardizes the safety and subverts the destiny of the United States.

Violations of Moral and Spiritual Codes - One chapter in the book does not directly relate to the other portions. It refers to improper activities of national significance committed in the plain light of day, often in the guise of "benevolence, humanism and

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
"Crime Without Punishment"
welfare," which are beyond the investigative scope of Congressional committees and within the law as statutes have established it. Senator McClellan describes these as crimes against the national interest - violations of the moral and spiritual codes upon which our nation was founded. In this regard, he calls one of the greatest crimes of all the fact that the generation that controls the economy of this nation today and those who have important Government responsibility are burdening the livelihood and earnings of future generations with a tremendous and oppressive national debt.

He accuses numerous Government officials and politicians of irresponsibility and lack of wisdom in fiscal matters. He deplores deficit spending and recommends that principles of prudence, thrift and economy should be applied by the architects of our foreign aid program and by those who give approval of it by legislative action. He criticizes the past administration of some of our foreign aid programs and points out that an incredible amount of military and economic assistance is being given to nations that are ruthlessly governed by communist dictatorships, such as Poland and Yugoslavia. Senator McClellan feels we are in danger of losing the battle for survival as a free and independent people unless we cast aside this insidious philosophy of living beyond our means.

National Crime Commission - "Crime Without Punishment" concludes with a recommendation for the formation of a national crime commission. President Kennedy, while a Senator in March, 1960, is quoted as recommending the formation of a separate Federal Agency or the expansion of an existing one to deal with the problem of intelligence gathering on organized criminal activities. Using this reported recommendation of the President's, Senator McClellan draws the conclusion that "in other words, Senator Kennedy in March, 1960, advocated the formation of a national crime commission ...." Senator McClellan then follows by indicating his agreement with Senator Kennedy and maintains that "the only practical solution to the problem of maintaining national intelligence on organized crime is a watchdog agency designed for that particular purpose."

## REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI

The book mentions the Director and the FBI in several places and all such references are extremely favorable. In the "Author's Note" (page xi) Senator McClellan acknowledges the great assistance

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"
received by the McClellan Committee from various individuals and agencies including the Director of the FBI.

Unfortunately, all references to the Bureau in the book are not completely accurate. The case involving Hoffa's efforts to bribe New York City attorney John Cye Cheasty to obtain employment with the McClellan Committee and pass along information from the Committee's files to Hoffa is mentioned on pages 22 and 23. It relates that Cheasty originally reported this matter to Robert $F$. Kennedy and "Within a matter of minutes, J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in full charge of the case, advising us to hire Mr. Cheasty ...." Our files show conclusively that the Director did not at any time discuss the employment of Cheasty by the Committee with either Senator McClellan or Robert F. Kennedy. This point arose during the cross examination of Robert $F$. Kennedy on $7 / 11 / 57$ by Hoffa's attorney during the trial at which time he testified that he thought the hiring of Cheasty was discussed at a conference between the Director and Senator McClellan on $2 / 15 / 57$; however, he said he had no absolute recollection of the conversation. In his testimony before the Court on $7 / 11 / 57$, Senator McClellan said he did not recall that he had discussed the matter of hiring Cheasty with the Director at any time. McClellan said he was sure the FBI did not suggest to him that Cheasty be hired for the purpose of making a case and that he, McClellan, made the decision to hire Cheasty. It is noted Cheasty was sworn in as a Committee employee on 2/20/57. (58-4044-724)

In further references to this case the book states that at approximately 11 P.M. on $3 / 13 / 57$ Hoffa shook hands with Cheasty and left in Cheasty's palm a wad of money totalling $\$ 2,000$ and Hoffa was immediately arrested by FBI Agents. This also is inaccurate. Our files show that Hoffa gave Cheasty $\$ 2,000$ in cash on the occasion of a meeting at approximately 5:48 P.M. on 3/12/57. Hoffa was not arrested until the night of $3 / 13 / 57$ after Cheasty had given Hoffa material from the Committee's files. (58-4044)

In the chapter which treats on Gambling Senator McClellan utilizes statistical information from the Uniform Crime Reports of 1960 and quotes the Director as stating that the average annual cost of crime in America per person is "almost \$130." (page 234) The Director actually used the estimate of $\$ 128$.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

In the concluding chapter, which recommends formation of a national crime commission, further figures from the Uniform Crime Reports are quoted. (page 284) The Senator has committed another error when he states "The figures for 1961 indicate a further rise of approximately 3.4 per cent over the previous year." The 3.4 per cent increase in the rate of crime is inaccurate and should be 1 per cent for the year 1961.


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# ; 

TO
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
date: November 6, 1962

FROM
R. W. Smith
 Belmont Moho Casper Callahan Conrad DeLoac $\qquad$ Gale Rose Sullivan Sullivan $\qquad$ Tavel $\qquad$ subject: BOOK REVIEW: THE/SIXTH COLUMN BY ROGER BURLINGAME CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## SYNOPSIS:

## (enclosed)



Captioned book/reviewed by Central Research Section. Book deals with history and development of "sixth column" in United States, which term is used by author to describe right-wing, anticommunist individuals and organizations, such as House Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, American Legion, John Birch Society, and other "patriotic" groups which have created "age of suspicion, "a... Author admits drawing heavily on material written by Alan Barth, long-time Washington Post critic of Director and FBI.

Author claims that "sixth column" has unwittingly aided and given comfort to communist cause and weakened faith in American democracy. Author claims that "sixth column" has violated traditional American right of free thought and privacy; that congressional investigating committees imperil our Government; and that Government's loyalty-security program may lead to establishment of police state.

Communist threat in United States minimized by author. Director and FBI disparaged in book, particularly in Chapter X, which is devoted wholly to FBI. Author charges that FBI accumulates and releases questionable information obtaine from informants, and criticizes FBI for cooperating with congressional investigating committees, for maintaining close liaison with American Legion, and for Director's alleged "smearing" of his critics. Author states that FBI has not been "conscious part" of "sixth column" but has been exploited by it and diverted from its criminal investigations.

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning author.

RECOMMENDATION:

Enclosure
1-Mr. Belmont
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan
1-Mr. Evans
$\therefore$ REG 9 abb, can col 25 NOM 141962 author. For information.

1-Mr. M. A. Jones
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Branịgan

1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Garner



EKE - ilvon9099

## DETAILS:

## The Author

The Sixth Column, by Roger Burlingame, published in 1962 by J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia and New York, has been reviewed by the Central Research_Section.
 is 73 years old, a native of New York City, and graduated from Harvard University. He has been a free-lance writer for many years and is the author of a number of books. He served with the Office of War Information during World War II. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

In his acknowledgments, Burlingame states that he has "leaned most heavily" on the writings of Alan Barth, of The Washington Post and Times-Herald (pp. 11-12). Barth, in his editorial writings, magazine articles, and books has been consistently and highly critical of the Director, the FBI, congressional investigating committees, and the Federal loyalty-security program.

## Befinition and Nature of "Sixth Column"

Burlingame has devised the term "sixth column" to designate right-wing, anticommunist individuals and organizations--notably the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution, John Birch Society, and other "patriotic". groups--which, he claims, have created an "age of suspicion."

The book traces the history and development of the "sixth column" from its inception after the Bolshevik Revolution with the initiation of the "red scare" implemented by the arrests and deportations of subversive aliens in 1919-1920 by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer; the hearings of the Dies Committee in the late 1930's and early 1940's; the congressional investigating committee inquiries following World War II of alleged disloyal Americans in high Government posts; the McCarthy era of the early 1950's; and, finally, the advent in recent years of the John Birch Society.

## Effects of "Sixth Column"

The book details and assesses the past activities and impact of the "sixth column" and appraises its present and future potential. Burlingame holds that "the

Sixth Column has not only failed to weaken the communist conspiracy in the United States; it has not only repeatedly drawn herrings across trails that would have led enforcement agents to the true spies and conspirators; it has not only done nothing to encourage counter-espionage in Russia where the control of the conspiracy is centered; but it has undermined positive American resistance to the Communist menace." (p. 107)

Burlingame places much of the blame on congressional investigating committees. He maintains that "there has been a progressive perversion of the traditional purposes and rationale of Congressional investigating committees. Many such committees have, in the past, been extremely useful, and, indeed, necessary to the proper legislative functions of Congress. But. . . since the focus on communism, subversion, and un-American conduct, whatever that may mean, investigating committees have expanded their activities into the realm reserved by the Constitution to the courts; they have subjected citizens to court procedures while depriving them of court protection; they have caused the infliction of severe, sometimes fatal, punishment to innocent persons; and they have spread an epidemic of fear that, in braver times, would have been wholly un-American." (pp. 89-90)

## Loyalty Program

The author contends that the Federal loyalty program has "kept some of the best men out of government. Talented persons with original ideas which may be controversial have been reluctant to put themselves in a position to be constantly spied upon, to subject their reputations to suspicion and potential ruin. From the very start, a candidate for an important federal post feels that the cards are stacked against him. The moment such a post is offered him, he is assumed by the guardians of loyalty to be guilty and must prove his innocence by answers to a cross-examination which is designed to trap him." (p. 108)

## American Legion

The American Legion, according to the author, has done the country a grave disservice. A review of the Legion's history, he says, "reveals a series of episodes in which, in the name of patriotism, it has forcibly interrupted free speech and, by pressure implying the threat of violence, has subverted the freedom of the press. It has more than once forced the resignation or discharge of teachers who had the courage of their convictions and spoke their minds in the cause of peace and it has purged schools of their textbooks." (p. 62)

## John Birch Society

The John Birch Society is treated with scorn by Burlingame. "That it has helped the Communist cause," he writes, "has been stated in the Russian press. It has accused a Republican President and his Secretary of State of treason. It has
adopted the devices of a secret society so that its true intentions have been veiled. If, indeed, the John Birch Society were organized in Moscow and maintained by Russian support and funds, this would well accord with some of its chief's (Robert Welch) own indiscreet pronouncements." (pp. 214-215)

## Director and FBI

The book is replete with references to the Director and the FBI, and one chapter (Chapter X) is devoted entirely to the FBI. Virtually all references are disparaging.

## Early History

In outlining the origin and history of the FBI, Burlingame uses an excerpt from the book, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal, long-time bitter critic of the FBI, to the effect that the enforcement of the Mann (White Slave Traffic) Act, enacted in 1910, caused the transformation of the FBI from a "modest agency" of the Department of Justice into a. "nationally recognized institution." (pp. 147-148)

According to Burlingame, cooperation of the public with the FBI began during the enforcement of the Mann Act when "letters by the thousands poured in" accusing individuals of violating the law. This started the Bureau's dossiers, which were greatly expanded when World War I came and "informers told of spies and disloyal citizens." (p. 150)

The FBI is accused by the author of planting undercover agents provocateurs in the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party during the period of Attorney General Palmer's "red raids" of January, 1920. (p. 29)

The 15 years to the outbreak of World War II were described by Burlingame as the "heyday of the FBI's career, " when it established its reputation for efficiency in tracking down kidnapers, bank robbers, and hijackers. There was little criticism of the FBI in all this time, he notes, and it became 'the object of almost universal adulation" which "disturbed" the late Senator George W. Norris. (pp. 150-151)

## Change in Functions

The first change in the FBI's functions of detecting criminals and investigating violations of Federal statutes, according to Burlingame, came at the start of World War II in September, 1939, when President Roosevelt authorized the FBI to investigate matters relating to espionage, counter-espionage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws. (p. 151)
"From then on," he says, "the bureau's professional detectives co-operated with the amateur detectives in the Congressional investigating committees and subcommittees; and in the years that followed, there was increasing relaxation of the rules against leaks and evaluations. Much of this was inevitable. Some of the disclosures of material in the bureau's files were necessary and even desirable in the interest of justice as, for example, in the Judith Coplon case... But the fringe damage in this and other cases, due to the indiscriminate filing of facts, rumors, and gossip, was very great. Here the rule against evaluations--often extremely useful in the earlier criminal work of the bureau--turned out to be a cause of character assassination of innocent individuals." (p. 151)

## Harry Dexter White Case

Former Attorney General Herbert Brownell and the Director are accused of "exhuming, " in 1953, the case of the late Harry Dexter White, which had been disposed of several years before by the refusal of a Federal grand jury to indict White and by White's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in which he denied any communist connections. But the White case, Burlingame asserts, was "too potent politically" to be allowed to rest and it was used in an effort to show that the two preceding Democratic administrations had been soft on communism. (pp. 184-186)

Dr. Edward U. Condon Case
The treatment given Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities was termed by Burlingame as "the most cynical performance" in the history of that Committee. The charge against him was that Condon appeared to be "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." (pp. 108-109)

The author criticizes the Committee's report on Condon which quoted a latter sent to Secretary of Commerce Averell Harriman by the FBI in May, 1947, setting forth derogatory information about Condon taken from the FBI's "supposedly secret files." This information indicated that Condon had been "in contact as late as 1947" with an individual alleged to have engaged in Soviet espionage activities. Thus, "by giving to the world its confidential file material," the FBI "got in on the act." (pp. 109-110)

## Loyalty Program

According to Burlingame, Executive Order 9835, which launched the Government loyalty program, "permitted the FBI to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery which would render the entire Loyalty Program impotent to administer
justice" by reason of denial of the right of due process. This was brought about by the fact that it is an essential regulation of the FBI that its files must be kept confidential; hence, it is unable to give the source or produce the informer of any derogatory information. The author says that the FBI gathers all sorts of information and that our rule is not to evaluate the material in our files. However, he claims that "there have been cases in which spokesmen for the bureau have admitted screening its witnesses. While the rule holds, however, leaks from the files which are given publicity and so are subject to reckless evaluation by the public may be exceedingly dangerous." (pp. 134-136)

## Senator Olin Johnston

How an "extremist" exploited statements made by the Director is shown by the author in an incident involving Senator Olin Johnston, of South Carolina. Johnston, in a speech in Congress in 1960, spoke of communist infiltration of the Negroes. To support his claim of communist influence among Negroes, Johnston cited portions of a statement issued by the Director on the 17 th national convention of the Communist Party, USA, and from Masters of Deceit concerning communist attempts to penetrate Negroes. But Johnston, the author points out, conveniently neglected to quote further from the same sources to the effect that the Communist Party has been unsuccessful in winning over the Negroes, thus leaving the impression that, according to the Director, the Negroes have been "corrupted" by the communists. (pp. 204-207)

## American Business Consultants

An effort is made by Burlingame to connect the FBI with American Business Consultants, which was formed in 1947 by a group of former FBI agents for the purpose of warning employers against persons suspected of communist affiliations. It first issued a newsletter called Counterattack, "a publication which could be prepared only by men familiar with the FBI files. Leaks which occurred through this medium were hard to spot, as they were usually presented in the form of innuendo, suggesting that named persons were being watched by the FBI without revealing the specific accusations in the dossiers." (pp. 151-152)

The publishers of Counterattack issued in 1950, a little book called Red Channels, in which were listed the names of persons in show business with "a notation accompanying each name of the number of times it had been cited by the FBI or an Un-American Activities committee. As no accusation was made, the resulting character assassination was done by innuendo." (p. 152)

Burlingame contends that American Business Consultants has done much to encourage the growth of a vigilante spirit in the United States. (p. 152)

One of the great handicaps to the FBI, says Burlingame, "according to the late George William Norris who spoke much about the organization on the floor of the Senate, was the almost universal hero-worship accorded it and its Director; a condition not unassisted by the releases from its unofficial public relations staff." Burlingame quotes from a speech Norris delivered in the Senate in which he expressed the fear that adulation and praise of the FBI might lead to its transformation into a secret police. (p. 158)

## Reasons for Criticism of Director and FBI

According to the author, the Director has managed, as a result of the FBI's work in the 1920's and 1930 's, to become "a national hero" and "the Number One detective." In view of this, Burlingame poses the question as to why there has been such "bitter criticism of the FBI by such careful and thorough students'as the late Senator Norris, Alan Barth, Max Lowenthal, the late Bernard DeVoto, and many others who felt that it had" played a part in the subversion of traditional American ideals?
"Looking back, we may see a sequence of errors which have hurt the FBI's prestige. Its first mistake was in inviting the co-operation of the public. As soon as it encouraged informers, it began an accumulation of gossip, rumors, malicious accusations, and irresponsible charges which became embedded in its celebrated 'files.' Although it disclaimed evaluation of this dossier material and ruled that it should be kept strictly confidential, it was inevitable that there should be leaks. Also, when challenged, employees of the bureau were sure to maintain that it had screened the informers.
"Second, the bureau was diverted from its original purpose of investigating criminals by the spy hunts in which it co-operated with Congressional investigating committees, to inquire, not into criminal acts but into subversive beliefs. In the initial instances of this, Congress, not the FBI, was at fault. In time, however, the FBI seemed only too glad to give its information to any committee that was engaged in an exposure of espionage. Third, it allowed itself to be drawn into a close liaison with the American Legion and other societies of super-patriots. Finally, the Director angrily resented even the most legitimate criticism of himself and of his bureau and repeatedly implied that such criticism was Communist-inspired." (pp. 149-150)

## Director Criticized

The author criticizes the Director for not being above "smearing" his critics by equating them with communists or fellow travelers. "But this sort of
imputation is, of course, a familiar Sixth Column tactic and Mr. Hoover, more than most people, should repudiate it. If such vindictive retorts are avoided, if less is done to cultivate the already almost pathological adoration of the bureau than in the past, the truly great achievements for which it deserves all credit will, in the future, not be obscured by behavior which, to say the least of it, is not wholly adult." (pp. 159-160)
"Most of the FBI's critics insist on the Director's personal integrity as well as on his remarkable capacity for handling the most difficult and stubborn criminal cases. Nevertheless, one might wish that there were less showmanship connected with Hoover's office or that the Director would appear less frequently and theatrically before the public in person, through the radio, the newspapers, and signed magazine articles which read like the most sensational mystery stories. It in no way impugns Mr. Hoover's honesty to wish, in short, to see him show more of the quiet dignity and the discreet silence one associates with Scotland Yard of London." (pp. 155-156)

## Books by Director

The book, Persons in Hiding, is characterized by Burlingame as "good of its kind and interesting though its effectiveness is not reflected in the statistics on juvenile delinquency. " (p. 158)

Of Masters of Deceit, he says that this book "is an extremely careful analysis of communism with more attention to the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and its progress in Russia than to the plots of the American Communist Party." (p. 158)

## Damned with Faint Praise

To give his book a specious semblance of objectivity, Burlingame makes a few--but precious few--commendatory statements concerning the FBI, but even then he cannot resist injecting criticism. Only once does he unreservedly laud the FBI, and that is when he says "the FBI did one of the great jobs of its career" in running down the Nazi saboteurs in 1942.(p. 104) Elsewhere, however, he invariably mixes praise with criticism.

The FBI, 'though it sometimes violates its own rules and allows congressional committees to intimidate it into unwise disclosures, is nonetheless competent to pursue and catch spies employed by foreign governments: that is what it is for, what it has the machinery and equipment to do, and what it has successfully done in the most urgent of the spy cases. It would be good if the FBI could plug the leaks by which its own information gets out (as in the Condon case) and the cracks in its foundation through which committee members peer and occasionally crawl. Unfortunately its own over-zealous director shares the committee's estimate of the value of publicity." (pp. 117-118)

A number of Soviet spies, he says, have been uncovered after "extremely skillful work by the FBI, assisted by state and local police. .. . It is probable that many others would have been discovered and punished but for the diversions practiced by Congressional committees or by Attorney Generals with partisan political motives, who were bemused by klieg lights and television cameras. If the FBI were left alone to do its proper job, it would do a good one, but when it is dragged into committee hearings and its incomplete and unevaluated files exposed to public view--perhaps in the midst of some hot pursuit--there is a chance the real criminals will escape." (p. 196)

## FBI Tool of "Sixth Column"

Burlingame states that the FBI "was never a conscious part of the Sixth Column. It was merely a tool--often an unwilling or reluctant one-of the Sixth Column which operated in Congress, in the loyalty boards or in private organizations. Unhappily, it was used by the Sixth Column not in detecting criminal acts or in the pursuit of their perpetrators, but in the investigation of beliefs and associations--investigations which invaded the freedom of the mind. ..." (p. 151)




Captioned book was sent to the Director by Chris P. Fox, El Paso, Texas, who is on the Special Correspondents' List. Fox was thanked for the book by letter 10-24-62 Bufiles reflect previous correspondence with Br. Jauncey, the book's author.

A review of the book reflects that it is a testimony to Jauncey's fervent belief in the American way of life. Jauncey describes his poverty-stricken childbood in Australia, his-desire to come to America, and his arrival here after World War II. He feels the secret of America's greatness is based on its religious heritage, its citizens' concern for the welfare of others and its regard for the freedom of the individual.

Jauncey's book emphasizes throughout that happiness is found through individual freedom rather than in a planned welfare state, and that our governmentio offering welfare projectsis hurting our citizens by destroying their initiative and sense of achitevement. Jauncey statesthe has confidence in America's youth, and that if we would give them more respensibility, they would not be inclined toward criminal-type activities. He notes that statistics Elaowing increased juvenile delinquency are "constantly being belabored" and are not necessarily an adequate measure of the situation.

Jauncey also deals with the threat of Communism and its mission of conquering the world. He asserts that Communism as an ideology appears to be waning, but that we should be alert to its danger. He states that we as a Nation can combat it by keeping up our military strength, giving foreign aid judiciously, and by being better Americans. On page 89, his book expresses gratitude to Mr. Hoover and the FBI for keeping a surviillance orer the Communists and for urging that citizens should report Communists to the FBI rather than engaging in vigilante activities. Jauncey warns against extreme right-3 ${ }^{2}$ hig grótps in fighting communism. On page 93 , he states that we should make sure that the "best inbrains and equipment is available to the $\mathrm{FBF}^{\prime}$ in fighting Communist infiltration.

Jauncey sums up by urging that individualism be upheld in America, and that "creeping socialism"be thwarted. He asserts that we must safeguard states' rights, and that the srace problem can be solved by the communities themselves, rather than by legal or military methods: Jauncey's book which has strong religious overtones throughouts. states that the future of America will be determined by the individual American's role in strengthening our freedoms.


 in many cases wore in every respect equal to the mon fantastic inventions of romance and melodrama. Tangle within tangle phot and conuter-phos, ruse and treachers, cross and double cross, true arent, false agent, double agent, gold and steel, the bemb, the dager and the liring part!, were interwoven in many a texture an intricatr as to be ineredible and yet true The Chicef and the lligh offiers of the Secret Service revelled in theer subterrandan laberinthes and pursued their task with cold and silent paseion.

Sir Winston Churchill in 'Thoughts and Adventures.

## By IAN FLEMING

## IN

 SILHOTan Flemink
IN THIS ERA of the anti-hero, romanticised version of the true when anyone on a pedestal is spy. The real thing, who may assaultcd (how has Nelson sur- be sitting next to you as you obstinately I have my heroes. beast altogether
Being a second son. I dare say beat we know, for instance, that this all started from hero-wor- We know, for instance, that
ther. Mr Somerset Maugham and Sir slitpping my elder brother Peter. Mr Somerset Maugham and Sir
whe had to become head of the Compton Mackenzie were spies whe had to become head of the Comppon Mackice world war, and we lamily, at the age of ten. when in the first world war, and we
cur father was killed in 1917 . now know, from Mr Montgomery cur father was kined with me, Hyde's "The Quict Canadian. But the habit stayed with me, and I now, naively no doubt.
Hatc a miscellancous colvort of Mise a miscellaneous coltort of
heives, trom the Queen and the Dilke of Edinburgh through Sir winston Churchill and on downwalds to many Other Ranks, who would be surprised it they krew how nuch I admired them or such old-fashioned virlues a courage. fortitude, and service to a cause or a country. 1 suspect
$\cdots$ I
hope - that 99.9 per cent. of the population of these island has heroes in their family or out side. I am convinced they are
necessay neces
life.
Hish

Higli up on my list is one of the great secret agents of tie last int: for the thime factor, allow silting at a loaded desk in small study in an expensive small study in an expensive apartment block borderi
Eisl River io New York.
It is not an inspiring roomramged bookcases, a copy of the Annigoni portrait of the Queen, the Cecil Beaton photograph
of Churchill. autographed. $s$ straightforward print of Gencral Draightiorwaid print of
Donovan, two Krieghoffs, comafortably placed boxes of stale cigarettes, and an automatic telephone recorder that clicks from time to time and shows a light. and into which. exasperated. used to speak indelicate limericks until asked to de ist 10 spare the secretary. who trin
scriles the calls, her blushes. scribes the calls. her blushes.
The telephone number is un during the war, is INIREPID. A panclled bar leads off the study and then a bathroom. My fre yuent complaints about the fruitless The lua hant proved one to come to see him with clean hands.
People of
People often ask me how closely the "hero" of ny thrillers, James Bond. resembles begin with, James Bond is not in fact a hero, but an efficient and not very attractive blunt instrumene in the hands of govern: ment, and though he is a meld of various qualitics I noted
among Sceret Service men and among Secret Service men and exploits German ace. These commandos in the last war. he D.F.C. and the Croix de Guerre remains, of course. a highly with Palm.

玉14000
for this family under the Norwich Union 'Family Security' policy for about

Before he was shot down and scaped by the Germans the lolzminden) in his spare and fighting for the RFC
won the Amateur Lightweight
Championship of the World the
etired from the ring, undefeated,
1923).

After the war, having built up bit of capital, he went into business for himself in variou lechnical companies, for one o which he invented a new system for the transmission of radio pic tures and for another of which in 1934, he entered the winning aircraft in the King's Cup air ace. In the City of London he will be particularly remembere City Films Earl's with Sound Cement and Pressed Steel, Alph tement and Pressed Steel, and it was through private intelli gence work in Germany con nected with the latter that he wa able to give his old friend German expenditure on arma German expenditure on armaments million annually gigure was used by Churchill in

Parliamentary question to Neville Chamberlain and was no enied by the latter.

Little Bill" developed his
sources of intelligence in Scan dinavia and Germany, and it wa quickly arranged that the fruit these should be passed to the Secret Service with which, from then on, he became ever more closely associated, until he wa appointed-by the then Colonel Menzies-Head of the British Secret Service for all. the Americas. In the end it was Churchill who gave him his marching orders. Churchill told mim. "Your duty lies

Well, that is the man who became one of the great secret gecents of the the great secret
would be a foolish person who would argue his credentials; to which I would add, from my own experience, that he is a man of few words and has a magnetic personality and the quality of making anyone ready to follow him to the ends of the earth. ( H also used to make the mos powerful Martinis in America and serve them in quart glasses.) I first met him in 1941 when I was on a plain-clothes mission to Washington with my chief, Rear-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, Director of Naval Intelligence, the most inspired appointment to this office since " Blinker" Hall, because, when the days were dark so passionately, and he worked so passionately, and made his subordinates do the same, to win he war. Our chief business was Naval Intelligence, but we quickly Naval Intelligence, but we quickly
came within the orbit of "Little Bill" and of his American teammate, General "Wild Bill" Donovan (Congressional Medal of Honour), who was subseguently appointed head of the O.S.S., the first true American Secret Service.
This splendid American, being atmost twice the size of Stephenson, though no match for him,
I would guess, in unarmed

W LL LA M STEPHENSON arrived in New York iowards the middle of 1940. entrusted Intelligence Service in Secrel with information on of collecting ies aimed against the continu ance of Britain's war etlort and planning appropriate counter measures. He was also invited by Mr Churchill, who had just be come Prime Minister, to evert his efforts among his business and other contacts in the United States to help Britain in her hour of desperate need with essential supplies, and likewise to do all he could to promote a climate of public opinion favourable to American intervention on the side of Britain.
Stephenson had been quick to realise that the mere collection of sectet intelligence of enemy acivilies would be quite inade and in the prevaling situation, particularly of an offensive nature. would have to be under taken. This involved the ordination of a number of func tions falling within the jurisdicdepartments inent Governmen departments in London, such as Economic Warfare Supply and War Transport, and the Intelli. War Transport, and the Intell Forces, all of which Steptenson represented in his official capa city Hence the name British Security Comordination (BSS.C.) by whith his organisation w officially known.
In the penetration of enemy and untriendly diplomatic mis sions in the Western Hemisphere and the discovery of their secret codes and ciphers, B.S.C. was particularly adept, as also in the delicate operation of discrediting their staft members through their individual indiscretions. Stephenson's discoveries of this kind sentatives in the, United States were passed on to Presiden Roosevelt, who considered them had read since the last war. This is what happened.

## Enter Cynthia

While preparing to expose the $V$ ichy Embassy's undercover activities in the United States Stephenson determined to penefor the successful accomplish ment of this objective belongs in large measure to a woman agen whom he recruited to the B.S.C organisation in its early days. As a product of British intelligence her achievement was to prove of incalculable
war effort
Not only
Not only did she secure the texts en clair of nearly all the telegrams despatched from and but she was also instrumental in but she was also instrumental in
obtaining the key to both the obtaining the key to both the
French and the Italian nava ciphers, which enabled the British Admiralty to read for the re mainder of the war all the relevant cablegrams, radiograms and fleet-signals which were intercepted in code or cipher.

## Magazine Section

# TREPID <br> <br> JEHTE OF A SECRBT AGENT 

 <br> <br> JEHTE OF A SECRBT AGENT}


## H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

## calls Sir William Stephenson 'the Quiet

 Canadian.' His account of Stephenson's Secret Service work, from which these extracts are taken, is to be published on November 8 by Hamish Hamilton.H. Monugomery Hyde
intellectual, and that the discovery of her bodily charms came later. That she was physically
very ittractive cannot be very itt
doujted.
But she had many other quablitics. She was widely traveled and understood wel the pyychology of Europeans
She polssessed a keen, incisive brain and was an accurate brain and was an accurate
reporter. She was extremely couragcous, being often willing and even anxious to run risks which her British employers woild not permit. Her security was irreproachable and her loyalty to her employers complete. She was not greedy for money. but greedy only to serve a cause in which she believed. In fact, she was paid a sthall salary which represented little more than her living expenses. The worth of her ser vices could not be assessed in monetary figures.
For the purpose of this narrative she is called Cynthia, which was not her real name. And lest thick that she is in any sense the thick that she is in any sense the must make it clear that I mysel had the pleasure of her acquaint ance at this period, but not in the manner enjoyed by some of her professional clients.
For example, I still retain a $\checkmark$ ivid recollection of walking Yong Madison Avenue, New York, with her one afternoon in announcement on the news
and posters that Laval had been shot and wounded in an attempt on his life in France. Having bought a newspaper we
adjourned to adjourned to an hotel nearby where she was living and dis-
cussed the question of what cussed the question of what cumb to his injuries.

## Deeply in love

Cynthia's first major assign ment, in the winter of 1940-41 was to obtain the Italian naval ciphers from the Italian Embassy in Washington. She began by securing an introduction to the Lais. whome. Admiral Alberto Laltivating assiduously.
cult
He responded to her charms in the manner she desired. and soon-within a few weeks of their first meeting -he imagined
himself decply in love with her. himself deeply in love with her. As a result she was able to do
with him virtually what she pleased. In retrospect. it seems almost incredible that a man of


One of the naval cipher books that Cynthia's charms spirited out of the Vichy French Embassy in Washington shortly before the North African landings

Stephenson's experts in bid him farewell. One consisted Washington, and the results of his wife and children-the immediately despatched to other merely of Cynthia. who ondon
In spite of the blow it re- stood alone some distance away ceived from the British Fleet Air final minutes with her.
Arm in its main base at Taranto In the following month naval force in the Mediterranean centrate was attention upon the at this period was considerable, Vichy Embassy in Washington consisting of six battleships, in- Posing as a newspaper woman cluding two mounting 15 -inch and accompanied by a female guns, nineteen modern cruisers assistant, she called at the and 120 destroyers and torpedo- Embassy to keep an appointment boats, besides over a hundred which she had made for a Press ubmarines. Numerically it was interview with Gaston Henryfar superior to Admiral Cunning- Haye, the Vichy Government's ham's Mediterranean Fleet, first Ambassador.
which was based on Alexandria. At first the two women sat for Cunningham no doubt that a time with a senior member of gence of the Italian flect move- them while they were waiting to ments obtained from the naval Henry-Haye. For the purposes ciphers of immense advantage in making his own fleet disposi-
tions. For example. the major tions. For eximple, the major
movement of the Italian fleet towards the Aegean in the latter part of March, 1941, was of the antipated with the aid for ciphers, and resulted in esounding British naval victory reater Matapan which put the creater part of the Italian fleet ar action for the rest of the

Fond farewell
For some time after securing
of this narrative he will be called Captain Bestrand. He talked to the two visitors for nearly an time Cynthia knew that she had achicved her first objective. As the gallant Captain escorted them to the Ambassador's office, he expressed the wish to see her again.
The two newspaper women had a long " off-the-record" discusion. with the Ambassador. He was neither reticent nor unduly cautious. The occasion seemed to him to be a useful one for communicating to the American public some of his anti-British feelings. He talked on and seemed in no hurry to finish the Press conference, perhaps as a result of Cynthia's soothing influence.
Very soon Captain Bestrand was completely infatuated and under her control, just as the talian Admiral had been Bestrand was married but was at an age perhaps when the chance of a new conquest enjoyed the confidences of the enjoyed the confidences of the Ambassador possibly more than nevertheless Bestrand despised Henry-Haye as a parvenu and a bourgeois and thought that he himself, with his superior culture and family connections, would have made a better and more appropriate Ambassador.

## A 'confession'

Like many Frenchmen at this time he expressed a hatred of Laval. and in so doing gave Cynthia an opportunity of which she made good use. Gradually under the guidance of her employers, she stimulated Best rand's feelings against Laval, and as her personal infuence with suated him increased, she per more about Vichy affairs. Soon more about vichy affairs. Soon he was answering prepared ques-
tions and giving valuable information about Vichy's underground activities in the United States.
In July, 1941, the Vichy Government decided to abolish Bestrand's post in the Embassy. However, Henry-Haye retained Bestrand as a member of the Embassy staff, since he found him useful, and he paid him, a funds.

This substantial cut in Best rand's income occurred at a psychologically opportune moment. Cynthia made a " con him to her lover. She told United States Government and Continued on next page


Union would pay $\mathrm{f}_{2000}$ immediately plus 6400 a year (tax free) to his family until he would have bcen 65 . If he survives to 65 he himself receives $\ell_{2000}$.
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\ld like to receive, without obligation, details of
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bat, became known as "om- kig
Bill," and the two of absolute partnership and with as a formidable full-back, became
the scourge of as a formidable full-back, became
the scourge of the enemy

throughout the Americas. | As a result of that first meet- |
| :---: |
| ing with these three men, the | ing with these three men, the

D. N.I. reported most favourably on our Secrent Service tie-ups with
Washin!ton. and "Litle Bill." fashminton, ard Little Bill,
fom his highly mechanised eyrie
in the Rocketeller Centre in the Rocketeller Centre and
his quict apartment in Dorset his quict apartment in Dorset
House, was able to render in-
numerable services


 Che bas) case that pan out Fuchs ine in
at it ithe fascinating book hanted that Mr
Montgomery Montgomery Hyding hook that Mr
reason, been
the fillowe
hirst book, to wo far
 about the British secret agent
whose publication has received
oficial blessina Whose publication
oficial blessin?:
"Little Bill." "Little Bill": was awarded the
Presidential Medal of Merit, and I
think he is the an Thisidene is Med the only Mon-At, and
therican
ever to receive this highest honot
 ${ }^{\text {American }}$ Court of St.
 secret agents of the OS.S.S.) records.
that when Sir Winston Churchil
recommended recommended Bill Stenhenson for
a minuted to King he should. .have
meorge VI, "This one is dear to my heart."
It seems that other and fa $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { greater men } \\ \text { their heroes. }\end{gathered}\right.$

As her story unfolds. it will As a result sne was ave oo become apparent that her with him virtualy wat, it seem
peculiar feminine charms were pleased. In retrospect,
the real the real instrument of her suc- almost incredible that a man of
cess. And yet, remarkably his experience and seniority, who cess. And yet, remarkably his experience and seniority, who
enough, she had no very obvious was by instinct. training and con
sexual allure. She was neither viction a patriotic officer, should sexual, allure. She was neither viction, a patriotic officer, should
beautiful nor even pretty in the have become so drugged by beautiful nor even pretty in the have become so drugged by
conventional sense, although she passion as to be willing to work
had pleasing blonde hair. She against the interests of his own conventional sense, although she passion as to be willing to wor
had pleasing blonde hair. She against the interests of his own
was tall, with rather prominent country to win a woman' was tall, with rather prominent country to win a woman
features, and always appcared favours. But that is what features. and always appcared favours.
well dressed. There was cer- happened. uggested that her virtue was she wanted. Cynthia wher
easy. She was a pleasant com- straight to the point. She told
panion. for she was intlligent the Admiral that she wished and talked well- or rather have copies of the naval cipher
listened well. She had a soft, Astcunding as it may appear soothing voice which doubtless asteunding as it may appear, he
in itself inspired confidences. It apparent demu in itself inspired confidences. It to assist her and the ciphe
may be that her appeal to her books were produced. Photo


28 Ulanova: Albert Kahn's brilliant record of the great ballerina
30 Bevan: Part 3 of Michael Foot's biography Iand on Page 31 Lord Boothby's review)

31 Books: Inside the Magic Box, by Howard Thomas; reviews by Raymond Mortimer, Cyril Connolly, Hammond Innes, Cecil Beaton
35 Mainly for Women: Ernestine Carter on the skinny look in fashion; Moira Keenan on maternity clothes; Elizabeth Good on battery gadgets

41 Dilys Powell on Jean Renoir

Fond farewell

## For some time after securing,



 his enforced
United States
In the spring of 1941, Admiral
Lais devised a Lais devised a plan to sabotage
Italian merchant ships lying in American ports. Fortunately he revealed to Cynthia how he had
directed that the machinery of directed that the machinery of
five of the ships at Norfork.
Virginia, should be put out of Virginia, should be put out of
commission, and she immediately
reported what sha reported what she had learned.
Stephenson thereupon caused the
information information to be conveyed to
ihe United States Officc of Naval
Intelligence. Although it was the United States Office of Naval
Intelligence. Although it was
too late to stop most of the Intelligence. Although it was
too late to stop most of the
vessels from being damaged, vessels from being damaged,
further serious sabotage was prefurther serious sabotage was pre-
vented.
All the ships were then seized All the ships were then seized
by the American Government, as well as a number of German
vessels which had likewise been sabotaged by their crews. Both
the Iatian and German Gover the ltalian and German Govern ments protested at the American
action, but on April 3, 1941, the
State State Department returned strong replies. At the same time
Cordell Hull informed the Italian Ambassador. Prince Colonna that his Naval Attache wa persona non grata and requested
his immediate recall. The his immediate recall. The
Ambassador had no alternative but to comply.
Admiral Lai
Admiral Lais never suspected
Cynthia. As he was about to on board the vessel which wa
to take him back to Italy, two parties were on the quayside to
J.B. to dinner. Poor Ann . . . short notice. I'll get the wine . . . she'll get the food. But what food? Fish? Meat or Poultry? Which wine?

## BLUE NUN... biaht triougat the meal

BLUE NUN-Ntill and Sparkling Liebfraumilok
solo hupurterr: h. nichel a sons LTD., London w.o. 2



From Spain, specially imported and designed by Casa Pupo for Liberty's comes this rug, in a large range of sizes and exciting colours and pass the word it's


$\star \star \star \star \star \star \star$
$\star \star \star \star * * *$

Liberty
dark hrown/mid brownilight brown orange/white/yellow
blue/black: light brown gold/brownigreen
white green/ycllow


CONTINUING
INTREPI suggested that, in return for a received a message from Lond cash consideration. Bestrand asking him to endeavour should pass her information obtain the French naval ciphe atout Embassy affairs. She which was used not only b pointed out that this was the Vichy naval attaches serving only possible course for a foreign missions but also by th patriotic Frenchman like himself fleet commanders. Plans we and the only way to defeat Laval beginning to take shape for a and the Germans.
Bestrand agreed. and from and it was of the ulmo then on information flowed into importance for the Britis Stephenson's office from the Admiralty to be able to follo Vichy Embassy. This eventually the signals sent by the Minist embraced every happening of im- of Marine in Vichy to the fle portance and every current out- in Toulon and the North Africa going and incomins telegram, ports, so that those concerne logether with those of older date. could be kept informed of th

Acting on instructions Cynthia ships. intended movements. also asked Bestrand 10 write a daily report of what went on in the Embassy, and these detailed reports filled in many gaps by supplying necessary background and enabling certain celegrams to be more easily undervood. This daily newsletter relatiod the particulars of all the Anbassador's appointments and the results of the interviews he gave

## Greatest challenge

The telegrams indicated wha Stephenson had long suspected. namely. that the Ambassador and his Naval Altache were engaged in collecting intelinence to the detriment of the British wat effort for transmission to Vichy. For example, on June 15 1941. the Naval Attache despatched a telegram. counter signed by Henry-Haye, to Admiral Darlan, the anti-British Minister of Marine in Vichy. giving him information for which he had apparently asked) of the location of those British warships which had come into American dockyards for refil.

Like all the other telegrams the signal was handed over in its deciphered form. Cynthia was shortly to be asked to obtain the naval cipher in which the signal were sent. This was to prove the biggest challenge and the most spectacular feat in her carecr as an intelligence agent.

In March. 1942, Stephenson

Cynthia was instructed approach her friend Capta Bestrand. She promplly did s nd Bestrand was flabbergast by her sungestion. He said as an impossible task, as acce o the code room was severe estricted. The room was alwa ocked and the lelegrams we laken by the Embassy Counsel in person to the code room.

Do vou mean that even haven't access to that room Cynthia asked.

Hardly anybody has." Be rand sald. At one lime i Naral Attache used to go the more often than seemed need ary, just out of curiosity. 7 Ambassador himself sent him note forbidding any more vis to the code room

What about night tim Do they work all night?"

No, but the room is careft guarded at all limes. Forcign Affairs Ministry recen sem instruelions hat permanemt watchman should on duty at nights and on holid o guard the whole of Embassy premises

How big are the cip books?" continued Cynthia. So big. Bestrand allswe that if anybody could smu them out their absence would noticed at once.
Cynthia then asked at Benoit. the Chief of Codes.
He is a bear who has



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less than half price and many drinks are not as expensive as ashore.

The earlier you book, the wider your choice of accommodation. Ships fill quickly and latecomers may be restricted in their choice.
These three ships sail to Japan during February-April 1963:

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> CHUSAN-sails March 15 CATHAY-sails April 19

Cathay and Chitral, 14.000 tons. are First Class only, giving all passengers the complete run of the ship. Chusan, 24,000 tons and a well-tried farourite on this route, is First Class and Tourist. All these ships, incidentally, offer a fast and
regular carg The voyag approximate

## S!

$A P \& O-0$ sail one wat change from stage of the
Other P\& Australia, $\uparrow$ Pacific to th Ships on thes famous 'Can Sec your trs to P\&O-C Street, Londi


PıO-ORIENT LINES 14 co


The past twenty years with work," said Bestrand. "He no needs. no ambition and magination. He artives in Chancery, says good morning 0 one and goes straight 10 code and cipher room." He
ed that "no arrangement Id be made with Benoit." evertheless, although Benoit utterly loyal to Marshal ain, he became confused and appy when Laval returned ower in Vichy, as he did at time, and began to pursue olicy of open collaboration h the Nazis. Benoit, and he gned his job.

## Loyalty wins

hereupon Cynthia went to and told him that here was
hance to serve France. "Our ires and aims are the same vours." she said. "We want by doing so we will also be ping the Allied wat effort
I am very confused," said
old man. "I have had no old man. "I have had no pened so quickly."
The ciphers could provide kcy to show how much the itors in the French Govern-: It are helping the Germans. d Cynthia. "To lurn them to us would be the greates unhappy country.
Benoit thought hard. At last reached a decision, difficult painful for him as it was appointing to Cynthia. nnot," he said finally
ve a long record of loyalty to
chiefs. All of them have ciphers have been my res nsibility, my personal responsi lity. To.. guard them has been duty.
Regretfully Cynthia had 10 bandon her attempt, having pld her employers that here at last was one among the

tratorous Vichy crew who mained faithful to his prin
There was someone
however, who did have atces a the code room. This was L a soung man with a wife and gowins family, and there was good reason for believing that he was short of moncy.

Cyrithia did not have to be told what to do next. She at once began to cultivate him. thovgh she was careful not to lel 3estrand know what she was hild at the time and he himselt being a lintle bored. was glad to find such a sympathuque com panion as Cynthia.
oon she was expressing astonishment that any loyal Frenchman should associate himself with such treacherous poltcies as those of Laval. Gradually she worked round to the subject of the naval cipher. stressing the mmense assistance that its pos session could render the enemies of Germany. As a further inducement she ofered him if he would procure it for her and a monthly retainer thereatter if he would keep her advised of any changes in it that might be made.
I.. appeared to be forn by doubss. but in the end refused. n fact. his apparent doubs were pretended. He went Haight to the Ambassadior and told him the whole story. He somewhat exaggerated the sum Cynthia had offered him, and added that she was in the employ of the United States Intelligence Service.

This sensational account immediately spread round the Embassy. Naturally Bestrand heard of it. but he refused to belicve in her association with L. He went to HenryHaye and protested that it was untrue. He told him that 1 . was unreliable. Had he not been spreading a false rumour about the Ambassador? Obviously the man was a liar. said Bestrand. and was doubtless addicted to preading equally untrue stories atout other people.

## Reprimand

Henry-Haye heartily agreed. He immediately sent for L., and soundly reprimanded him. and ing up by telling him that the code room would in future be closed to him

Cynthia had been extremely lucky. She had also been most astute in concealing her associa tuon with l. from Bestrand. Now she devised a new plan for obtaining possession :he naval cipher. This involved Pestrand's co-operation. but his part was 10 be relatively simple as well as thoroughly congenial. When he heard the details, he agreed to co-operate without demur. In the event he did so most willingly. First of all, he supplied a floor plan of the Embassy. and with the aid of this the final dispositions were made.

One evening Bestrand arrived with Cynthia at the entrance to the Embassy, The watchman was on duty, and Bestrand look him aside, speaking in con fidential undertones. He explained that he had nowhere clse 10 go. Washington was crowded. he said, and anyway it would not do for a member of the Embassy to be seen in an hotel. The watchman's assistance was facilitated by a generous tip. He cold Bestrand that he and his amie


Sir William Strphenson (right recenes fler Presidental Mrdal of Merit. the omly non- American ever to receive this highest rivilian homour.


Steplienom in his firs-world-war lighter plane: his exploits wom him the M.C., D.F.C. and Croix de Guerre with l'alm.
accustomed to their comings were alone she prepared herseif and goings.

Then, one night in June, 1942. a cab drove up to the Embassy and deposited Bestrand and Cynthia. They appeared to be in festive mood, and the watchman noticed that they had brought several botlles of champagne with them. They invited the watchman 10 join them in a glass, and he gladly accepted. But the watchman's drink had been doctored with a powerful sleeping draught, and soon he was fast aslcep. Cynthia then admilled the cab driver, who had been waiting for their signal in his laxi outside. This man was an expert locksmith. and he immediately set about his appointed task. It look him three hours to work out the combination of the safe in the code rcom. a task which had to be done silently and without leaving any trace of his presence. This meant that there was insufficient lime in which to deal with the cipher books. But the most difficult part of the underlaking had been accomplished. and it only remained to put the knowledge thus obtained to the required use on the next occasion.

Two nights later Bestrand and Cynthia paid another nocturnal visit to the Embassy. They did not consider it advisable to drus. he watchman again. since he might realise that the fact of his falling asleep for a sccond lime was something more than a coincidence and so report the matter to his superiors next morning. Also Cynthia sensed that he was already a little suspicious and was probably intent upon finding out whether she and Bestrand were up to any "funny business." It was therefore essential that some cffective method should be used for keep. ing him well out of the way.

The expedient to which she now resorted was very simple. It was designed to satisfy the
for a surprise cnlrance on the part of the watchman. Sure enough he appeared about iwenty minutes later-1o find Cynthia complete'y undressed. He hastily withdrew. perfectly reassured that the visitors had no other purpose for spending the night in the Embassy than the mutually aurecable one which Bestrand had originally insimated. The watchman's embarrassment made it clear that he woble not trouble them again with : presence.

## Photo-copies

## The iocksmith was now

 admified through a window, and within a matter of minutes he was able to reach the safe and open :i. T: = naval cipher books were instantly removed and handeii through the open window to inother of Siephenson's agent who was waiting outside. They were then rushed by car to a convenient house near by wherc a photostat was made of each page. By 4 a.m.-well withn the time-limit--the books were back in the Embassy safe and were was no sign that they had wer been abstracted.Twenty-four hours later the photostatic reproduction of the French naval cipherireached the Admiraliy in London.

Those who participated in the successful landings in North Africa a few months afterwards would have been surprised to know how much the preparations for the elimination of Vichy na al resistance on that occasion owed 10 the determination of a quiet Canadian allied with the courase of a clever woman. who tooh off her clothes in the French Embassy in Washington in circumstances which are hatdy likely to be repeated.

Incidentally. Cynthia and Be,trand ale now happily Bentranc


Far East
ervice to the Far East. (to Yokohama) takes our weeks.
rt of time?
hi Sea/Air ticket lets you 7y the other. You can p to plane at almost any rncy

- Orient services sail to Zealand, across the Vest Coast of America. outes include the worldra' and 'Oriana'. agent today-or write SWI WHI 4444

the naval cipher. This involved Pestrand's co-operation, but his part was to be relatively simple as well as thoroughly congenial. When he heard the without demur. In the event he did so most willingly. First of all. he supplied a floor plan of the Embassy, and with the aid of made.

One evening Bestrand arrived with Cynthia at the entrance to the Embassy. The watchman was on duty, and Bestrand look him aside, speaking in conplained that he had nowhere else to go. Washington was crowded. he said, and anyway it would not do for a member of the Embassy to be seen in an hotel. The watchman's assistance was facilitated by a generous tip. He told Bestrand that he and his amie could spend the night on the

A night or so later they came again. and the visit was repeated Thus the watchman became

Brain-Teaser
BONFIRE
Set by Smada
WHEN THE FLOOD was over. Noah broke up the Ark and let tire. Iach animal that took part collected a quantity of woud: for example, a Wolf collected 56 , a
Weasel 65. and a Wombat 74 pieces of wood. Noah limen look from each animal an equal numher of pieces with which he When it came to adding fuel (1) the flames Noah wh each anmal 10 divide ins remaining
stock into equal piles, with 3 a stock into equal piles, with 3. 4
or 5 pieces of wood in each. Where this was imposible. the
unfortunate anmal could take no unfortunate anmal could take no

further part. Fach animal left in then threw one of its piles on 10 the fire each time Noah gave the
word. word.

After some time things got a bit out of hand, so when the
Water-rat had as many pieces of wood left as the Walrus had thrown on the fire. Noah stopped the proceedings, which made the
Wildcat cuen wilder, as he had some left. Now...
How much wood would How much wood would a
Woodchuck chuck, if Wood. chuck could chuck wood?

Entrics should be addressed to Brain-7easer No. 82. Tue Sunday TIMES, 196, Gray's Inn Road.
W.C.I, to arrive by the first post of Friday. October 26. The first prizect solution opencd uins a 23

Solution to last Sunday's problem: Uncle had five nephews and left $£ 4,000$.

The \{3 prize gocs to P. A. Old Coulsdon, Surrey.
aking had been accomplished, each page. By 4 a.m.-well and it only remained to put the within the lime-limit the book knowledge thus oblained to the were back in the Embassy safe. required

Two nights later Bestrand and Cynthia paid another nocturnal visit to the Embassy. They did he consider it advisable to dru might realise that the fact of his falling asleep for a second lime was something more than a coincidence and so report the matter to his superiors next morning. Also Cynthia sensed picious and was probably ine susupon finding out whether she and Bestrand were up to any "funny business." It was therefore essential that some cffective method should be used for keep. ing him well out of the way.
The expedient to which she now resorted was very simple It was designed 10 satisfy the watchman's curiosity in a cotally unexpected manner.
 REDNUTT SHERRY

The fine mature Oloroso, a sun-gilded sherry of exqu ite character. Cream or Brown. Discovered with pleas on good sideboards everywhere. Look for the distinc waisted bottle.


## Legal Attache London

1 - Miss Butler

- Section tickler

1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Orig. \& copy

THE QUIET CAMADLAN" BY H. MONTCOMERY IIYDE BOOK REVIEW:

The captioned book wan acheduled for publication on November 8, 1962, by Hamish Hamilton. The boek deals with the activities of William Stephenson, well-known British Imtelligence asent of World War II. This information appears in the October, 21, 1962, iwne of The Sunday Timen, Magazine Section, page 85.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Burean marked to the attention of the Central Research Bection.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for peview.)
NOTE: Memo D. J. Brennan to Sullivan, 11-19-62 captioned "The Quiet Canadian"; a Book Concerning British Intelligence Activities in World War II by H. Montgomery Hyde; Information Concerning, " recommends that Central Research Section obtain a copy of book and review for any other information which might be of interest to us.


Conrad Conrad DeLoac
Evans
Gale Gale
Posen Sullivan Tavel Trotter Tile. Room CC of 22 Holmes Gand


Enclosed herewith is the copy of an article which appeared in the october 21, 1962, issue of The Sunday Times, London, England, which is essentially an extract from a book entitled "The Quiet Canadian" authored by H. Montgomery Hf e. This book, which deals with the activities of William stephenson, we11-known British intelligence agent of World War II, was scheduled to be published in England on November 8, 1962.

The referenced extract, which is captioned "Intrepid (Silhouette of a Secret Agent)" describes some of Stephenson's work in the United States. Stephenson is described as having been connected with British Security Coordination (BSC) and it is clearly pointed out that the British ran operations in this country. For example, mention is made of the use of a woman referred to as Cynthia who allegedly was instrumental in obtaining the key to Vichy French and Italian ciphers.

The same issue of The Sunday Times includes an article (enclosed) whited by Lan/F1eming, well-known British spy-story writer, in which Fleming praises the work of Stephenson. Fleming makes favorable reference to the coordination which took place between the British and the Americans during World War II, and in this connection he mentions William Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Service (OSS), and the Director.
in this particular article may be of some historic significance and could serve as a worthwhile reference. British intel Thence activities in the United States during World War II
(9)

1-Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Whitson
1 - Personnel file of Donald Downs(
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich
RN 6 NOV 281962
ALL INFORMATION CG:TTAINED HEREIN V VIMLASSIFIED

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan
Re: "THE QUIET CANADIAN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
were reported to some extent by Donald Downes in his book "The Scarlet Thread." Downes, an individual with a very unsavory reputation, was very critical of the Bureau. This article and possibly other material in the book may be useful in documenting British intelligence activities in the United States during World War II.

## RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Central Research Section obtain a copy of this book and review the publication for any other information which might be of interest to us.




# UNITED STATES GOVER CNT Memorandum 



FROM


SUBjECT:
WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMIMUNISM AND WHY
PREPARED BY THE EDITORS OF SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY MC GRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.



## SYNOPSIS

"Men of the Far Right"
Boat Revers
"Men of the Far Right" is a pocketbook published by Pyramid Books of New York City in November, 1962. Written from a so-called "liberal" viewpoint, the 解uthor attempts to portray the effect of the "far right" on the political scene and the thinking of Americans. It is a disorganized, disjointed collection of portraits of individuals whom the author describes as significant figures in the "far right" movement including chapters on the Director, former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Senator Strom Thurmond, Senator Tower of Texas; individuals who head, anticommunist organizations such as Dr. Billy James Largish, Dr. George S. Benson, m . Fred C. Schwartz; as well as such fanatics or anti-Semitics as Gerald I. K. Smith and George Lincoln Rockwell. The author includes all of these individuals in the "far right" because they are alike in their "preoccupation with the threat of the communist movement, especially as an internal threat to the United States Government and institutions." He feels that the "far right" movement, with the proper catalyst such as the U. S. being ejected from Berlin or Communist China being admitted to the United Nations, could become a united mass movement capable of great political effectiveness.
$\underline{\text { References to the Director } E X=120}$
REC- 16
624425 $\qquad$
There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI, several of which mention the FBI in passing, and there is a chapter devoted to the Director. Excerpts from some of the Director's public statements are quoted accurately and he also uses a quote (accurate) from a speech of Assistant Director Sullivan. The author feels there is a "consistent ambiguity" running through most
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
ELC:par (7) 5 DEC 101962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1-Central Research (B COK Review
M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "Men of the Far Right"
of the Director's public statements with regard to the communist menace and the role of the ordinary citizen in combating it. He uses excerpts from statements the Director has madétoack up his contention, pointing out that while the Director encourages volunteer anticommunist activity which is the chief objective of the "far right" groups, the Director also warns against vigilanteism. The author concludes that "it is not surprising that much of the far right has adopted J. Edgar Hoover as its patron saint and is content to close its ears to his warnings against vigilanteism."

## Information in Bufiles re Dudman

Briefly, Richard Dudman, believed to be identical with the author of this book, has been described as a "parlor pink" by one individual who was acquainted with him when he was with the "Denver Post" in the 1940s. It was said that while he was not a communist or communist sympathizer, he had liberal political and social views with particular relation to the racial situation and minority problems. Dudman also allegedly associated with known members of the Communist Party at the time he was associated with the "Denver Post."

Foregoing information was developed in connection with


RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.


DETAILS FOLLOW BEGINNING NEXT PAGE



Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

## DETAILS:

The pocketbook, "Men of the Far Right," by Richard Dudman, Washington representative for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," was published in November, 1962, by Pyramid Books, New York City. As indicated by the title, Dudman attempts to portray in his book the "far right" and its effect on the political scene as well as the thinking of a large number of Americans.

## OBSERVATIONS RE TYPE OF BOOK

The book is obviously written from the so-called "liberal" viewpoint. It is not a well-written book but rather a disjointed, disorganized collection of portraits of individuals whom he describes as significant figures in this new movement. He is often repetitious. While making an effort to appear objective by placing some individuals in their proper perspective, thereby lending a tone of authenticity to his observations, he nevertheless casts a shadow on some prominent and highly respected individuals such as the Director and George Sokolsky. This is done by grouping them in the same category of "far rightists" with such persons as Gerald L. .K. Smith, the publisher of anti-semitic literature; Robert Welch of the John Birch Society who has called former Pressident Eisenhower a communist; and George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party.

## DEFINITION OF "FAR RIGHT"

Dudman uses the term "far right" to describe the "ultra-right-wing movement, " the "radical right" or "ultra conservatism." He feels that "far right" is broad enough to include a broad sweep of individuals and organizations--" the educated and the ignorant, the sophisticated and the naive, the fair-minded and the bigoted, the lawabiding and the violent. While it is indicated that some say the so-called "conservatives" and "extremists" cannot be considered a group, Dudman feels that those he includes in the "far right" are alike in their "preoccupation with the threat of the Communist movement, especially as an internal threat to the United States Government and institutions. They see welfare-state measures and the growth of Federal power as steps toward socialism, which they tend to equate with communism. " Dudman continues that these individuals "tend to see all anti-Americanism, neutrality and even mere independent nationalism as signs of communist success in gobbling up the world." They have a characteristic. "hostility to the two-party system," regard every setback as the result of a conspiracy and opponents are seen as traitors or "dupes of the conspiracy."

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## HISTORY OF EXTREME GROUPS

He indicates that mass interest in extreme solutions has swung like a pendulum through the years, sometimes to the left and sometimes to the right. Going back to World War I, he states that a bitter anti-liberal campaign was waged, climaxed by the mass arrests by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. With the depression of the 1930s there was a swing to the left when the Communist Party (CP) grew and communist front groups mushroomed. Following World War II the pendulum swung back to the right and the "leftist" groups lost their appeal. In the 1950's came the "witchhunting phase," but following censure by the Senate of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, there was an end to the era of "McCarthyism" which "had become a bad word to most Americans....." In the last few years several events, he claims, have caused uneasiness and the disturbing of American confidence such as the Russian sputnik, the changing complexion of the United Nations and the unsuccessful Cuban invasion. He points out that while President Kennedy, not always successfully, is trying to restore American power and prestige, the resurgent "far right" sees evil in place of error and treason instead of poor judgment.

## EFFECT OF FAR RIGHT

It is pointed out that the "far right" already is effective in certain local situations and is learning some of the political techniques pioneered by the liberals. The "far right" is said to be exerting pressure on a national level with regard to such things as foreign aid, opposition to social legislation and recognition of Communist China. For the future, Dudman feels that a national calamity of sufficient magnitude suchas the U. S. being ejected from Berlin or Communist China being admitted to the United Nations, could be the catalyst that would cause the "splintered, quarreling right wing, " to "coalesce into a powerful, united mass movement capable of great political effectiveness. As for what the individual can do about the "far right," Dudman suggests keeping cool, pointing out that J. Edgar Hoover and Senator Fulbright agree in warning against hysteria over communism. He also suggests that the individual not endow the communists with super-human powers; nail lies when he can; and finally, stand up for freedom of expressin

## INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN BOOK

In addition to the individuals named previously, others prominently mentioned in chapters of his book are Senator Strom Thurmond; former Major General Edwin A. Walker; Dr. Billy James Hargis, often referred to as the hillbilly evangelist

## Jones to DeLoach Memo

Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
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and head of the anti-communist organization, Christian Crusade; Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, and head of the National Education Program, an anti-communist organization of national prominence at the college; former SA Dan Smoot; H. L. Hunt, the Texas oil millionaire; Dr. Fred C. Schwartz of the Christian Anti-communist Crusade; William F. Buckley, Jr. , of the National Review; and Senator Tower of Texas. The individuals he discusses are all well known to the Bureau and he does not seem to have anything new. For example, his chapter on Senator Thurmond is centered around the "Muzzling of the Military" hearings which we monitored earlier this year, and he is particularly critical of the activities of two of Thurmond's investigators who conducted a somewhat questionable interrogation of a number of Marines regarding their knowledge of communism. He likened this to the "free wheeling tactics" used by two of the late Senator McCarthy's investigators, Roy Cohn and David Schine.

## REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR

There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI in the book, several of which just mention the Bureau in passing where the author has referred to an individual as a former Special Agent of the FBI. He has also quoted excerpts from public statements the Director has made on communism. These quotes have been checked and found accurate.

## CHAPTER REGARDING DIRECTOR

Chapter 14 is devoted to the author's views of the Director's alleged connection with the "far right.". The chapter is entitled, "J. Edgar Hoover and the Far Right, " and under the title the Director is quoted as stating, "As for me, I would rather be dead than red!" which is an accurate quotation from the Director's Criss Award speech of 12-7-61 entitled "The Faith to be Free."

Primarily, the author tries to make the point that the Director has managed to please both the fanatical fringe of the "far right" as well as organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, which is the "scourge of the extremist fringe." In doing this he cites a favorable reference to the Director in the February, 1962, issue of "The Cross and the Flag," a publication of Gerald L. K. Smith, who is described as an out-spoken anti-Semitic preacher and pamphleteer. In contrasting this extremist publication's comments, he cites the fact that the Director was praised by

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Re: Review of Book
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by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

Judge Jerome N. Frank of U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second District, in an article in the "Bulletin" of the ADL in 1953.

The author offers several reasons for the foregoing praise by both groups. He suggests that both groups may see in the Director an "essential integrity and evenhandedness." Or, the Director may be praised by these groups out of respect for the influence he wields as head of the most powerful investigative agency in the country.

His third possible reason for the Director receiving the praise of both groups is that there is a "consistent ambiguity" running through most of the Director's public statements about the communist menace and the role of the ordinary citizen in combatting it. To back up his contentions he quotes from several of the Director's public statements. He uses an accurate excerpt from the Director's $2 / 22 / 62$ speech at the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge to show the extent of the communist menace and the danger here in this country, at the same time showing that in the same speech the Director warned against "the hysterical and irrational approach." He also accurately quotes the Director as warning against "the danger of confusing communism with legitimate dissent on controversial issues." Continuing, he quotes two paragraphs from the Director's statement, "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality"(12/59), expanding on the warning against "vigilante action." The author brings out the Director's warning against "irresponsible counteraction by citizens who lend impetus to communism through inept attempts to fight this insidious menace." This was from the Director's introduction to the April, 1961, issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin. He refers also to the Director's warning along the same lines in the February, 1962, issue of the "American Bar Association Journal."

He states that the Director's words were harsh against the less responsible free enterprise anti-communist operations. The author comments, "Yet when Major General Edwin A. Walker issued his lengthy statement upon resigning from the Army, he was able to find this strong defense of the anti-communist groups, also by Hoover:" He follows this with excerpted paragraphs from the Director's introduction to the $3 / 1 / 60$ issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in which the Director stated; "It is appalling that some members of our society continue to deplore and criticize those who stress the communist danger.......... "

In stating that "A slightly different balance was struck" by Assistant Director Sullivan, the author excerpts paragraphs from Mr. Sullivan's 10/18/62 speech. at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. He feels that Mr. Sullivan's view is

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Washington Representative
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"be slow to accuse, but also be slow to excuse." The paragraphs from Mr. Sullivan's speech which the author quotes accurately are set forth below and generally follow the Director's observations on this subject.
"To particularize these general concepts means that no American citizen shall stigmatize another person as a communist without having all the facts to establish this conclusion beyond any reasonable doubt. Honest liberals, progressives, and earnest people who disagree with us should not be confused with communists. Civil rights must never be violated. Native neo-fascists must be combatted with the same vigor as native communists. Our multiple freedoms must not be preserved only but actually enlarged.
"Fighting communism with truth and justice means also that our articulate citizens should possess all the facts before they protest that certain individuals are not communists or intelligence agents of hostile foreign powers. It means constant vigilance to avoid being made a dupe by adroit communists and their attractively-named front organizations. It means we must have a strong sense of realism and alertness to prevent infiltration of concealed communists into the major channels of American society where public opinion is molded."

Following an accurate short quotation from "Masters of Deceit" which
states:
" Don't think one must have evidence establishing the identity of a spy, the hide-out of an underground party leader, or the location of stolen blueprints before he can report information. Many cases start with very small clues, a scrap of paper, a photograph, an abandoned passport. Then, bit by bit, the entire picture is developed by investigation."
the author points out that the Director said "the FBI did not want rumor or idle gossip but suggested that citizens report any information about espionage, sabotage, and subversive action."

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The author further states that while the Director encourages volunteer anti-communist activity which is ostensibly the chief objective of most of the new'far right" groups, the Director has "steadily emphasized the continuing menace of the domestic communist movement. "In addition, he points out that the Director still estimates the CP membership at 10,000, compared to the Party's claim of 80, 000 in 1944, and emphasizes that the "present membership is a dedicated hard core, directed by an international movement grown far more powerful in recent years."

The author claims that the Director gave specific aid to the far right "in his support of the film 'Operation Abolition,' now largely discredited." This, of course, was the film prepared and sponsored by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) regarding the student riots in San Francisco in 1960 in connection with HCUA hearings. He claims the film was supported by the Director's statement "Communist Target--Youth, " published by HCUA.

The author concludes that "it is not surprising that much of the far right has adopted J. Edgar Hoover as its patron saint and is content to close its ears to his warnings against vigilanteism."

## OTHER REFERENCES TO FBI AND DIRECTOR

On pages 56 and 57 in connection with the testimony of former General Edwin Walker at the "Muzzling" hearings, the author refers to the statement of Walker on his resignation from the Army in which Walker quoted a number of both prominent and historical figures including the Director. The quote is not set forth.

On page 84, in connection with the author's description of an anticommunist school conducted early this year in Tulsa, Oklahoma, by Billy James Hargis, it is stated that the faculty paid high tribute to the "alertness of J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

In discussing Dr. Fred Schwartz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, the author quotes from a book of Schwartz who comments on the old and oftenheard charge that 7,000 members of the protestant clergy have been involved with the communist apparatus by allowing their names to be associated with communist fronts. In this connection, the author (Dudman) states that Senator Byrd of Virginia ended the episode on this subject by announcing that "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, had

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by Richard Dudman Washington Representative St. Louis Post Dispatch
written, in response to an inquiry (from Byrd), that he knew of no minister who had been proved to be a communist agent." While Senator Byrd was said to have made this statement in 1953 news articles, the Director actually told Byrd that no ministers had been convicted as communist agents. But, we made no comment regarding the matter in the press.

On page 134, which is the beginning of a chapter on the "fanatical right," a letter from Brigadier General Herbert C. Holdridge, Retired, to the Director, copies of which Holdridge sent to newsmen and others, is quoted in part to the effect that Holdridge directed Mr. Hoover to "make an immediate arrest of John F. Kennedy, usurping President of the United States, and of his outlaw advisers, on charges of treason, murder, ..........."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE RICHARD DUDMAN
the years


July, 1949, was a reporter for the "Denver Post," and is probably identical with the author of "Men of the Far Right." Richard was mentioned $\qquad$ and considerable information was developed to the effect that while Richard was not considered a communist or communist sympathizer, he had liberal political and social views with particular relation to the racial situation and minority problems.
described Richard as a "parlor pink" in that Richard was friendly with known members of the Communist Party in Denver and in view of his writings with regard to racial issues and minority problems. The same individual indicated it was common gossip at

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Another individual from Portland, Oregon, who claimed to be a close friend of Mrs. Wilma: : Dudman, mother of $\square$ Richard, advised that when $\square$ $\square$ Richard were attending Reed College, Mrs. Dudman used to point out laughingly that her sons followed the communist line and that as of 1948 Mrs . Dudman followed the line. This individual indicated that since the death of Dr. Dudman (the father of the boys) Mrs. Dudman had been spending considerable time in Mexico City and during a visit to Portland, Mrs. Dudman stated she was attending communist meetings in Mexico City. Further Mrs. Dudman hoped this would

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| also indicated Nirs, Dudman <br> investigation disclosed Richard did not attend Reed College, but rather is a journalism  <br> graduate from Stanford.  | Subsequent |

The 1961 reports from Washington Field Office reveals that Richard Dudman of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" has had numerous contacts with various diplomatic establishments in Washington, D. C. From information available, it appears that his contacts are connected with his duties as a correspondent with the newspapers. Among individuals he has contacted is


FROM

Subject:

BOOK $A$ SPAR IT O
SEEUR TY MATTER SECURITY MATTER oiK



There is enclosed herewith a book, entitled as
ats book was delivered to 5 at above. This book was delivered to SAl San Angelo, Texas, by

San Anger" public School.
had reviewed this book and insofar as they could determine they were of the opinion that such book follows the CP line. The book was mailed to and it was $\qquad$ belief that the author was attempting to have the book taught in the schools.

The book is furnished to the Bureau disposition desired.
 1-Dallas ECD:sah
(3) (3)

$6 \%$ DEC 101962

Date:Noveraber 8, 1962


A copy of captioned book has been recently furpished the Bureau by Viking Press Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York. Reviewsof this book disclosed that it is an account of the actions of the author, an Englishman, who headed a British Intelligence operation in World War II which was called the "Black Radio." This operation entailed making disruptive radio broadcasts to the German Army and iilian populace which purportedly came from undercover stations in Germany and oh appeared to originate with loyal Germans who were against the German war _.urt and Hitler.

The author, who was a journalist for the "London Daily Express". before World War II, describes how he was launched into this intelligence operation and the various devices used by the "Black Radio" in sending propaganda to Germany during the war. The story is replete with true facts concerning the use of fake broadcasts and documents in helping to undermine the Nazi war effort. There is an innocuous refereve to the Director in a foétnote on page 209. The author, in referring to the head of the British Secret Intelligence Service, notes that this individual is never referxed to by name, is known to only a very few persons and that for him thereis not "the personal publicity which Allen W. Dulles, or J. Edgar Hoover get in the United States." There is no other reference to the Director or to the Bureau in the book.

The dust cover of this book reflects that Sefton Delmer returned to journalism after World War III and is now Chief F ${ }^{\text {(eign }}$ Affairs reporter for the "London Daily Express."

## CHECK OF/BUFILES

TE 2 2
$5-243$

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Files contain only an incidental reference to Sefton Detmer, He reportediy worked with Otto John, the West German Security chief who defected to the East German Government in 1954, in intelligence operations in England during and immediately after World War II. There is no derogatory information in files concerning Delmer and no refirence to captioned book.

## RECOMMENDATION

55 DEC 7
1 - Central Research
ELR:kkf (6)


Reference is made to the Director on page 209 (footnote).
hew
n


MR. TOLSON


CE OF DIRECTOR
EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 19, 1962
MR. MOHR $\qquad$
MR. $\qquad$
MR. CALLAHAN MR. CONRAD. MR. DELSACH
MR. EVA MS $S$ ?
MR. GALE
MR. ROSES $\qquad$
MR. SULLIVAN $\qquad$
MR. TAVEL $\qquad$
MR, TROTTER $\qquad$
MR, JONES $\qquad$
TEL. ROOM $\qquad$ MISS HOLMES _ـ_ـ_




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11 / 21 / 62
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0 \text { Book Revised s }
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Mr. Ernst wrote the Director on November 8, 1962, to advise that Ernst and his associate, Alan Schwartz, had written a book entitled, "Privacy: The Right To Be Let Alone," and that a complimentary copy is being sent to the Director. Ernst was answered in the Director's absence by a letter from Miss Gand dated November 13, 1962. Mr. Ernst had asked the Director's views on this book. On being notified, the Director wrote, "Review it when received and then we can decide. H. "

Mr. De Loach instructed that the book be reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division and a memorandum submitted.

The book has been received and reviewed. It makes no mention of the Director or the FBI, and is of no direct interest to the Bureau's work. The book reviews, analyzes, and comments on the original, basic legal cases which have established the right of privacy, which is the right to be let alone. The cases are civil cases, most of them old, some decided before there ever was an FBI. None of them are in point on the law of privacy as it relates to publicity concerning crimes and criminals, which is the area of FBI interest in the subject.

The authors state that, "This book is not aimed at lawyers, law libraries, or law schools, but at laymen." We doubt that it hits the laymen very well because, despite the intent of the authors, the presentation seems a bit technical for the average reader. Aside from this, we would have no criticism of the book, although we admittedly are not sufficiently expert in those aspects of the right of privacy discussed here to reach an informed conclusion on the merits of the discussion.

RECOMMENDATION:
$1 \frac{62}{\text { NOT RECORDED }}$ 126 NOV 301962 - NOV 20155

That this memorandum and the attached book be referred to the Crime Records Division for appropriate action.
J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr Memorandum RE: MORRIS L。ERNST

ADDENDUM: 11-26-62 MAJ:jol

In view of the background set forth above and the contents of this book, it is not believed that the Director under any circumstances would want to comment on it. Accordingly, it is felt the Bureau's in-absence letter of November 13 th should suffice and that no further action is necessary.


Mar. Sullivan
2. F. Exith





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Rnclosures
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It view of the mature of the booty, the fact that the quotation from the proctor appears only on the dad jacket, and our pant cordial relations wi th Echoltitic Magazine, whose et tore prepared the boole, sud McGraw-itill, the problther, is If ne balleved that any protest over the age of the Director's quotation is warranted.


1. For information. The bogle are enclosed.

2. That no protest be made regarding the use of the Director's quotation.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0
Total Deleted Page(s) = 21
Page 6 ~ Duplicate - of memo dated December 3, 1962 in section 5 (-214);
Page 7 ~ Duplicate - of memo dated December 3, 1962 in section 5 (-214);
Page 8 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 9 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 10 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 11 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 16 ~ b7D;
Page 17 ~ b7D;
Page 33 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 35 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 41 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 63 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 95 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated May 7, 1963 (62-46855-235);
Page 96 ~ Duplicate - of page 2;
Page 122 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 123 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 142 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 177 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 219 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 221 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 222 ~ Referral/Consult;
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12/5/62
$1=$ Original
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1 -Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. De Loach
1-R. W. Smith
I -Miss Butler
xXXXXXXXXXX
1 - Section tickler

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-46855)
DEFERRED

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
O BOOK REVIEWS.
REMYLET NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, ONE NINE SD X TWO,
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FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 707
"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE. BOOK REVIEWS REBUCAB DECEMBER 5 LAST.

BOOK SENT TO BUREAU TODAY VIA AIRMAIL, ATTENTION CENTRAL RESEARCH.

CHARLES W. BATES
RECD I IED:
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Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

## ROUTING

## OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISIONDomestic Intelligence Division, R. B. Central ResearchEspionage Internal Security Liaison Nationalities Intelligence $\square$ Subversive Control
Identification Division, I. B.
$\square$ Training \& Inspection Division, J. B.
$\square$ Administrative Division, J. B.


Files \& Communications Division, J. B.

General InvestigatiyetDivision, J. B. (2710)
Laboratory Division J. B.
$\square$ Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.


Nature of Book: "What stands out most in this cataloging is not the strength of the Klan once it decides to toss its 'hoods in the 54 ring' but the victor Smbe62-46y 5

Decenaber 7, 1962
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FROM

SUBJECT:
THE OUIET CANADIAN
BY H. YONTGOWERYYHYE

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\text { DATE: } 12 / 17 / 62
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$1-$ Belmont
1 - Mohr
1-DeLoach
1-Sullivan

- D.J. Brennan

1 - Wannall - Keating
1 -Whitson
1- Miss Alta Butler 1 -Schwartz

Review of captioned book by Central Research was set forth in memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan 12/13/62. Purpose of instant menorandum is to furnish results of file reviews concerning four cases on which author has commented.

Gerhardt Alois Westrick Espionage - Germany
65-10325
Hyde's book alleges that British Security Coordination (BSC) under leadership of Sir William Stephenson caused an expose of Westrick to be printed by "New York Herald Tribune" (NYTT) causing so much public reaction that FBI had to provide 24 -hour guard for Westrick. Book also alleges Stephenson prompted FBI to ask State Department to request Westrick's recall by Germany for pursuing unfriendly activities as Commercial Attache, German Consulate, N. Y.

## Comment:

Hestrick arrived in U.S. in $3 / 40$ and was under Bureau investigation by $4 / 40$. Investigation of Westrick was Enrdered specifically by the Director at request of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Treasury and State Departients were kept advised of our investigative results.

On 8/1/40 NYHT published article exposing. Westrick's activities causing strong public reaction. Westrick requested FBI protection as official member of German consular staff: Such protection was declined and we referred Westrick to local authorities $\stackrel{\text { Subse- }}{ }$ quently, at request of State Department, arrangements were made for NYoeto contact local police and arrange police protection for Westrick's estate at Scarsdale, New York. Ny

NYHT article was prompted by Arthur Goldsmith of the League for Fair Play, a group organized to fight anti-Semitic influences. Goldsmith, a contact of NYO, advised SAC, New York, that he was responsible for furnishing infornation to NYHT.


Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: TUE OUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
62-46855

Bufiles contain no information indicating State Department requested Westrick's recall or that we asked State Department to do so. On the contrary, we learned of Westrick's confidential plans to depart from U.S. shortly after NXHT article appeared and we so advised State Department on $8 / 15 / 40$. He departed U.S. from San Francisco on 8/19/40.

Velvalee Dickinson
Espionage - Germany 100-81112

Hyde's book alleges that it was Stephenson who put FBI on trail of Velvalee Dickinson.

Comment:
(Stephenson)
Case began when on 2/24/42 British furnished FBI Photostat of letter dated $2 / 1 / 42$ from individual in Portland, Oregon, to another in Argentina. This was the extent of the British involvement in this case. FBI Laboratory by memorandum $3 / 30 / 42$ set out results of their examination of the letter calling attention to highly suspicious nature of the communication. Subsequent extensive investigation by Bureau led to identification and conviction of subject.

Kurt Frederick Ludwig
Espionage - Germany
65-33780
Hyde alleges that Stephenson's organization uncovered German espionage ring involving Ludwig and provided missing link in investigation when Stephenson obtained Ludwig's name and address causing Unknown Subject "Joe K." to be identified as Ludwig.

Comment:
Bureau investigation leading to the identification of Ludwig had begun in 1939, almost two years before Bermuda censorship furnished any material in this case. It is true that nuch valuable

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE DUTET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGONERY MYDE
62-46855
material was received from the British in this case and specifically
from Bermuda censorship. Kowever, the facts are that Bureau's
4 attention had been drawn to Ludwig independently of information received from British as a result of important material found among effects of another German agent who died after being struck by an automobile in New York City on 3/18/41. Independent Bureau investigation had positively identified Ludwig as identical with Unknown Subject "Joe K." by $5 / 28 / 41$ and had made probable identification as early as $5 / 12 / 41$. The first communication from British which mentioned Fred Ludwig as in contact with Nazi agents in Europe was dated $6 / 4 / 41$ and was received $6 / 7 / 41$. This communication made no reference to Unknown Subject "Joe K." It may be that British, not knowing what our investigation had produced, believed that their memorandum of $6 / 4 / 41$ was our first information concerning Ludwig. The British memorandum of $6 / 4 / 41$ apparently crossed in the mail with our memorandum dated 6/6/41 which advised British that Ludwig was identical to Unknown Subject "Joe K."
$\square$

## Details

The Author


Härford Montgomery Hyde is author of captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. He was born in Ireland and is an attorney as well as author of several other books. His current work is an obvious and almost ridiculous effort to glorify Sir William Stephenson, former head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC), which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. Stephenson, for whom Hyde worked from 1941 to 1943, permitted Hyde to use his personal documents in the preparation of the book.

Hyde subsequently was attached to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force and, from 1950 to 1959 was a member of British Parliament representing North Belfast.

In 1941 Hyde praised the Director, whom he claimed to have met, and stated he felt FBI probably surpassed British intelligence. He requested interview with the Director in 1957 but the Director was not in his office at the time. His wife, from whom he is now divorced, gave a course in chamfering and related matters to Bureau employees in 1941

Sir William S. Stephenson
As dépicted by the author, Sir William S. Stephenson practically won World War II single-handedly. Stephenson, who was born near Winnipeg, Canada, 1/11/96 and who became a millionaire indústrialist in England after World War I, is described by the author as the "master mind which directed a vast range of vitally important secret operations for Britain throughout the Western Hemisphere, for teaching Americans about foreign intelligence, and for promoting the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). (pp. $2 \& 156$ ) He is credited with arranging propaganda in the United States to overcome the isolationist views in America and paving the way for the United States to furnish Britain with 50 destroyers, 100 Flying Fortresses, a million rifles, and the Sperry bomb-sight before Pearl Harbor. (p. $39-40$ ) He is also credited with penetrating the Italian Embassy in Washington in the winter of 1940-41, including the obtaining of Italian naval ciphers, as well as obtaining the French naval cipher. (pp. 104-106).

Stephenson and his organization are further credited with combating German smuggling in the Western Hemisphere, disseminating anti-German propaganda, disclosing German-controlled businesses to the United States

Government, detecting spies, and training agents for intelligence and subversive operations in enemy and enemy-occupied territory. Stephenson is also given credit for arranging for the protection of Igor Gouzenko, the code clerk who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and subsequently testified regarding Soviet espionage in Canada.

Bureau files show that Stephenson was awarded the Medal of Merit by former President Harry Truman and that the award was made on the recommendation of William Donovan, former head of OSS. Files contain limited cordial correspondene with Stephenson By letter dated 10/20/53 he advised the Director that the Bureau's. "most generous and unstinted cooperation" with British intelligence was a matter of "the most explicit and positive record." By letter dated 11/28/62 from the Director, he was thanked for having furnished the Director with an inscribed copy of captioned book.

## References to the Director

The book contains numerous references to the Director and an artist's drawing of the Director appears between pages 52 and 53. The Director is credited with developing the FBI into a renowned national institution (pp. 25-26); for the Bureau's pre-war cooperation with BSC (pp. $53-54$ ); and for the early harmonious relations between the Bureau and BSC in Latin America. However, it is claimed that the Bureau's cooperation was motivated by the Director's ambition to promote the prestige and influence of the Bureau (pp. 54, 59) and that this led the Director into the "untenable position" of insisting that liaison with BSC be handled solely by the Bureau. The book alleges that it took a long while to convince the Director of the error of this position (p. 165) but that once American military intelligence agencies were authorized to contact BSC directly the Director abided by this decision. (pp. 165-166)

It is asserted that during the 18 -month period of strained relations between the Bureau and BSC the Director was incorrect in his assumption that BSC was furnishing information directly to OSS, whose formation the Director allegedly resented (p. 166). Once friendly relations between the Director and Stephenson were restored no bitter feelings remained on either side. (p. 167) The Director is praised for frustrating a plan of OSS to send a mission to Moscow in exchange for a mission from the Soviet Secret Service (NKVD) to Washington. (p. 166)

The book states that Stephenson was introduced to the Director by former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney (p. 25) and that the Director's friend Walter Winchell helped him to capture Louis (Lepke) Buchalter (p. 200). The author also claims that columnist Drew Pearson's efforts to cultivate the Director's friendship were rewarded when the Director advised Pearson that the FBI had been instructed to penetrate Pearson's network of informants by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thereby enabling Pearson to take the necessary precautions. (p. 206)

References to the FBI
There are references to the FBI throughout the book. The book alleges that Stephenson prompted the FBI to ask the State Department to request the German Government to recall Commercial Counsellor Gerhard Aloin Westrick for pursuing unfriendly activities; (p. 71) that the BSC uncovered a German espionage ring involving Kurt Frederich Ludwig and provided the missing link in the chain of investigation when Stephenson obtained the name and address of Ludwig; (pp. 81-85) and that it was Stephenson who put the FBI on the trail of Velvalee Dickinson, owner of a doll shop who was conveying intelligence to the Japanese. (pp. 214-215).

The FBI is accused of a reluctance to utilize double agents during the early years of the war ( p . 219) and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation because it was unwilling or unable to furnish suitable material for him to pass on. (pp. 219-220) The book claims that neither the Bureau or OSS--and particularly the Bureau--ever mastered the techniques of handling double agents. In support of this allegation, the case of a British double agent whose code name was "Bicycle" is cited. When "Bicycle" was sent to the United States by the Germans and turned over to the Bureau, he complained about the inexperienced agents who were handling him and the Bureau's inability to provide him strategic information to pass on to the Germans. In turn, the Bureau did not approve of the extravagant manner in which "Bicycle" lived, The claim is then made that the Bureau's eventual decision to have nothing further to do with "Bicycle": was a tacit admission of its incompetence in this field. (pp. 220-222).

We are in the process of reviewing Bureau files in regard to the allegations made pertaining to specific case matters and when the review is completed a separate memorandum will be submitted for the Director's additional inf ormation concerning the allegations (\$)


Secemomo



January 4, 1963
2-Original \& copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. W. Leon Smith
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

The captioned book was published in April, 1962, by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, at $\$ 6.95$ a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. Leon Smith, Internal Security Section, for review in connection with the Nation of Islam. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Book was not available in the Bureau Library or in several bookstores checked. One Indices reference, 64-2503-5, negative. AMB:cb 66
(9)



FROM

## subject: "CRIME AND IMMORALITY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH"

 BY FORMER FRANCISCAN PRIEST EMMETT MC LOUGHLIN

## BACKGROUND:

By letter of December 3, 1962, $\square$ forwarded a copy of the above-captioned book to the Director with the statement that she thought it would be helpful to the Director and the FBI because of the increasing crime wave in the country. She states McLoughlin's book is well documented and she has checked it with educators and people of authority who assure her it is absolutely authentic.
INFORMATION IN BUFILES:
Bufiles contain no record of



141 DEC $20!962$

Emmett McLoughlin was a Franciscan priest for 14 years before he was excommunicated from the Catholic Church in 1948 while in Phoenix, where he was Assistant Pastor of a church and was also in charge of a church community center. In 1948 McLoughlin was a speaker at a meeting of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC); which took place in front of City Hall, Phoenix, Arizona. The CRC has been cited by the Departmont of Justice. For a number of years, through 1960, Emmett MicLoughlin, Superintendent, Memorial Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, had been a member of the Medical Advisory Committee from Arizona for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the subject of a current Security investigation and is the new name for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was cited in 1947 by the HCUA. McLoughlin, an extreme antiCatholic, in December, 1960, raised allegations with respect to the arrest of a Catholic priest by FBI Agents to the effect that Catholic FBI Agents took the priest before a United States Commissioner in Phoenix, Arizona, and requested he be released upon his own recognizance. The true facts were given to individuals who inquired with respect to McLoughlin's allegations to the effect that

| false. | The allegation by McLaughlin was completely |
| :--- | :--- |
| JMM:mas | $1-\mathrm{Mr}$. DeLoach |
| (6) | $1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan |

## RE: "CRIME AND IM PRALITY IN THE CATHOLIC YURCH"

 BY EMMETT MC LOUGHLINMcLoughlin's book is published by Lyle Stuart, 225 "Lafayette Street, New York 12, New York. Stuart is the subject of a pending Internal Security-Cuba investigation. He has donated money to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In May, 1942, he was placed on probation for two years after pleading guilty to a charge of extortion, which dealt with the suppression of a story connecting an individual with alleged abortions. In 1953, he was the editor of the publication, "Expose." It was described in Bufiles as a "rag sheet which is 'anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, antireligious and anti everything。' " In April, 1962, an individual, who was employed in the office of Fidel Castro and in charge of English publications in 1959-60, characterized Stuart as having only one conviction-atheism. She said Stuart publishes a "hodge-podge" of publications and is not highly regarded professionally. He publishes political books, marriage counseling books and gory or sensation-type books against Catholicism and religion in general. She described his marriage counseling books as "sex manuals." His sole aim is to publish what will sell regardless of subject matter.
"Crime and Immorality in the Catholic Church" contains the following references to the FBI: page 15; In endeavoring to show the extent of Catholicism in the U.S. today, McLoughlin points out that the President of the United States is a Catholic, the Attorney General is a Catholic, "as are a large number of members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Page 64; "J. Edgar Hoover is constantly bemoaning the increase of crime in the United States. He is right. We do not compare well with the Protestant countries of Europe, But these international statistics will indicate that all the blame cannot be placed on movies, magazines and television." McLoughlin then sets forth a table allegedly showing the number of murders per 100,000 population for the combined years 1885,1886 and 1887 for the countries in Europe. The source for these statistics is another bitterly anti-Catholic book published in 1896 . On page 97, McLoughlin refers to the arrest of Reverend Dukind on November 24, 1960, by the FBI in Phoenix $\qquad$ McLoughlin then sets forth a letter he wrote to thékstand Master of the Masonic Lodge, Nebraska, in which McLoughlin asks him to look into allegations which indicated that Dukind was being given preferential treatment by law enforcement authorities who were Catholic because Dukind was a Catholic priest.

The main theme of McLoughlin's book purports to show that the Ro man Catholic Church is a failure in its most important work--morality. He endeavors to prove this by setting forth data which allegedly indicates that our prisons are populated by a much higher percentage of Catholics than the number of Catholics alleged to exist in the state where the institution is located. In addition to the Dukind episode mentioned above, he alsd includes many sordid accounts of alleged acts of immorality by nuns, bishops, priests and popes. However, the overriding theme and the basic reason for these acts is the attitude of the Church toward sex. It becomes readily apparent that sex, as such, is an obsession with McLoughlin.


strongly supports McLoughlin's book, it is not felt any acknowledgement should be given to her letter as it could conceivably be used to embarrass the Director and the FBI.





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1-8.M. Eutler
A-Section tickler
$1782-4085$
1-Mise Butler









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AMB: eb
(11)



Date: December 11, 1962
"IN BRIEF AUTHORITY" BOOK BY FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE

Attached book deals with Biddle's role in the Roosevelt Administration and later as judge at the German War Crimes Trials. His book is dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt's memory with the statement that it portrays him as an "intensely human man with his faults as well as his strength." He notes he has tried to bring out the human side of all of the characters discussed in his book.

Biddle's book is divided into 4 parts. The first part deals with his chairmanship of the National Labor Relations Board; his role as counsel for the Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1938; and his term as Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in 1939-40. Part II deals with his career as Solicitor General from 1940-1. He discusses registration of aliens before the War; his dislike of the Smith Act ass, a threat to freedom of speech; and his part in helping to give Negroes the voting right.

Part III deals with his career as Attorney General, beginning with his inpressions of members of Roosevelt's Cabinet. Biddle discusses his opposition to the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast, noting that the Army made the evacuation decision. Chapter 15 is devoted to seditionists, such as Father Coughlin. He notes that Roosevelt thought he (Biddle) was too "soft" on seditionist s because of his insistence in protecting the right of free speech. Chapters 16-18 deal with the Justice Department andre its divisions, such as the FBI, Immigration, Antitrust and Bureau of Prisons. Chapter 19 deals with his order to deport Harry Bridges as a communist and the Supreme Court's cancellation of this order. Chapter 20 deals with Government seizure of Montgomery Wat ed for not complying with wartime regulations. An account of the capture and military trial of the 8 saboteurs is given in Chapter 21, with brief mention of Gimped and Colepaugh, would-be saboteurs. Part III concludes with accounts of Biddle's visit to Mexico in 1943, 忿 his part in trying to get William O. Douglas selected as Vice Presidential nominee at the 1944 Democratic Convention, and events immediately following Roosevelt's death.

Book IV deals with his role as a judge at the Nurnberg Trials, with discussion of the various German War criminals and their atrocities.

Enclosures (2)
1 -Central Research
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NOT RECORDED

## PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Page 109 notes that just before the War the FBI was flooded with complaints reporting disloyal activities. Page 167 discusses wire tapping, indicating Biddle himself passed on FBI applications for wire taps. Page 188 mentions an FBI report that military personnel in Hawaii were violating war-time blackout regulations. Pages 203-4 discuss a judgeship appointment of which Biddle did not approve, based on FBI report which showed that appointee was inexperienced. Page 206 mentions FBI arrests of enemy aliens on Pearl Harbor night. Pages 221-2 mention that the Army, in demanding Japanese evacuation from Calif., claimed that an FBI raid had unearthed quantities of ammunition hidden by the Japs. Biddle explained, however, much of this ammunition had been found in a sporting goods store with no evidence of planned sabotage. Page 300 mentions FBI investigation reflecting that Harry Bridges had attended Communist Party meetings. In Chapter 21, pages 325-43, Biddle discusses the FBI's apprehension of the 8 Nazi saboteurs, and Gimpel and Colepaugh.

## PERSONAL REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER:

Pages 164-5 refer to false rumors when Biddle was made Attorney General (AG) that Hoover and he did not get along. Page 166 states that when FBI Agents were dis covered tapping Harry Bridges' telephone in 1941, Biddle, as Acting AG, was blamed for it by a Senate Comm., though he knew nothing about it. Biddle suggested that Mr. Hoover tell the President about the tap, who treated it as a joke. Pages 182-3 mention that the President often called Hoover directly on matters without clearing with the AG, but that Hoover would promptly advise him. Pages 221-2 mention a memo from Hoover denying existence of data that attacks on ships leaving West Coast were associated with espionage ashore. Page 224 mentions Mr . Hoover's memo that the evacuation was based on public and political pressure rather than facts. Page 237 mentions rumor that Hoover disagreed with Biddle's view that persons should not be prosecuted for sedition unless their comments affected war effort.

On pages 257-61 Biddle discusses Mr. Hoover's personality, mentioning his admirable record in office. Biddle states that Mr. Hoover trusted him enough to relate stories derogatory to persons in high positions, going on to say that Hoover "knew how to flatter his superiors." He comments on Mr. Hoover's thoughtfulness which made him feel "our relationship was not without cordiality on both sides." Biddle discusses Hoover's making the FBI a success without "a breath of corruption." Mr. Hoover's"weaknesses' are "passion for the limelight," "obsession with the Communists," and "hypersensitiveness" to criticism of the FBI. Biddle adds that "weighed against his concrete achievements they do not tip the scales." He is concerned that after Mr. Hoover's leaving the Bureau, it does not misuse the trust it has won. (Copy of these pages attached.)

Page 297 mentions that Hoover had "injudiciously". stated that Harry Bridges was a "Red." Page 327 notes that Hoover was determined that the 8 Nazi saboteurs be caught before sabotage committed. Page 333 notes an instance during trial in which Hoover offered cigarettes to one of the saboteurs after General Cox had refused to do so. Page 359 discusses formation of a counter-intelligence servicé, noting a suggestion was made to put it under Hoover's competent direction; however, it was decided it would be a new agency gathering data in foreign fields only.

Over-all, Biddle's references to the Director and FBI are favorable.
M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY" BOOK BY FRA IS BIDDLE

FRANCIS BIDDLE:
Biddle is on Special Correspondents' List on first-name basis. Bufiles reflect limited cordial contact with him. On 11-2-62 he called the Bureau requesting a Saturday tour for a house guest; when advised we would be happy to give tour the following Monday, he indicated that he would call us if he could come in then. He did not call further.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.



## SYNOPSIS

One of the clerical employees of the Las Vegas Cffice has advised SAC Elson of a book being used in his political science course at the University of Nevada, Southern Division, entitled "Politics, U.S.A." (cases on the American Democratic Process). The employee advised that the book contains a chapter critical of the FBI and he was desirous of defending the FBI in class when the chapter was dis cussed. No objection could be seen to this.

The book reveals that it is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle | Wallace, University of North Carolina, and was published in 1961. It is a case book made up of approximately 80 excerpts from articles or books by prominent authors and is broken down into 13 sections。Section 4 entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity" contains 5 chapters including one entitled "The FBI, " which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book, "The Loyalty of Free Men, " published in 1951. Other chapters in this section concern Senator McCarthy and other matters regarding loyalty and security. Barth's book attacked the government's loyalty program and it was critical of the Bureau mainly because of the Bureau's part in handling the loyalty program. Barth is well known to the Director and the Bureau and has been critical of the Bureaun on a number of occasions. The excerpts from Barth's book used in "Politics, U. S.A. 10 begin in a complimentary fashion but then indicate that the Bureau is not susceptible to criticism; that internal security and espionage responsibilities should not be lumped with criminal responsibilities in one agency; that the FBI has wire taps and its criticistm of material contained in FBI reports. It is noted that excerpts from Attorney General s Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within, " are included.

Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of the book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. According to the preface of the book, its purpose is to encourage thought and discrimination among the students with expectation that the student may identify himself with one side or the other on a controversial situation. The preface

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach

## DETAILS

## BACKGROUND:

SAC Elson of the Las Vegas Office has advised Inspector Wick of your office that a clerical employee in the Las Vegas Office is attending the University of Nevada, Southern Division, in Las Vegas. This employee is currently taking a political science course and advised his SAC that one of the books being used is entitled "Politics, U.S.A." (Cases on the American Democratic Process). The book is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace of the University of North Carolina and is published. by Macmillan Company. The clerical employee was concerned about the book because it contains a chapter on the FBI which is critical of the Bureau. The clerical employee was desirous of speaking out in defense of the FBI in class when this particular chapter was discussed. It was indicated that no objection could be seen to this.

## THE BOOK, "POLITICS, U.S.A."

A copy of this book was borrowed from the Library of Congress and it reflects that both Scott and Wallace are professors of political science at the University of North Carolina. It is a case book as opposed to the normal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook. The content of the book is made up of approximately 80 articles or excerpts from books and articles by a number of prominent authors showing various viewpoints on situations in the past which have had an effect on the U.S. political scene. It is broken down into 13 sections including such sections as "Federalism: The Nation and the States;" "Judges; Law and the Courts;" "Civil Rights and Liberties;" etc.

The preface of this case book indicates that the purpose of the book is to encourage thought and discrimination among students and allow them greater freedom in developing their own perceptions about politics and government. It points out that a good deal of the material is partisan and the authors have not worried about immediately offsetting one piece by a selection representing the opposite view, but rather have tried to achieve a balance when the volume is taken as a whole. Further, it is indicated in the preface that it is expected that a student may identify himself with one or the other side of the dispute, and the authors feel that if a case is very one-sided, students can usually be relied upon to see this.

In section 4 which is entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity," there are 5 chapters including "The FBI," which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book entitled "The Loyalty of Free Men" which was published in 1951; "Senator Joe McCarthy," by Richard H. Rovere; "The McCarthyites," taken from Senator Fulbright's remarks in "The Congressional Record;" "The Case of the Japanese-Americans," by Cary McWilliams;" and the "Case of the Out-dated Victim" by Dan Wakefield. Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of their book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. It is noted that
activities in a particular era may have had some effect on the political scene. Obviously, the authors wanted to point out the era of the McCarthy hearings which received considerable publicity as well as loyalty and security programs which also received prominent publicity and did have some effect on politics. As it happened, the FBI was very much involved in loyalty programs. While the authors' motives are not definitely known, the portion about the FBI was undoubtedly used because of its connection with Barth's discussion of the loyalty program. It is noted that the book, having been published in 1961, is two years old.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of contacting the authors with regard to utilizing material favorable to the FBI in future editions rather than using excerpts from Barth's book. It is felt, however, that the authors would not agree on the basis that they were not trying to portray the activities of the FBI generally, but were utilizing material from a book written in or about the time of the controversy over Government loyalty programs and security in general and they wanted to reflect the attitude of an author such as Barth. As the authors indicate ins the preface, the cases are used to make the student think and not simply accept authority. These authors, in selecting the 80 articles, undoubtedly ran across articles more favorable to the FBI but either were not considered pertinent within the framework of the book or did not exemplify the political climate to which they were referring. If their purpose was merely to criticize the FBI, then contact with them regarding any change in future editions would obviously be unsuccessful and would possibly give rise to further criticism of the Bureau on their part.


SAC, New York

January 8, 1963
2-Original \& copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. Suttler 1-Miss Butler 1-Section tickler

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The captioned book is scheduled for publication this year by Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York; the price is not known.

You should be alert for the publication date of this book; discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when it becomes ayallable, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.


Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for reference
"THE MASK OF COMMUNISM"
BY DAN N NACOBS
BOOK REVIEWS



## UNITED STATES GOVER $\mathrm{ENT}^{\mathrm{Na}}$ <br> Memorandum

TO

FROM

## : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT:
date: December 27, 1962 Tolson
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Captioned book was reviewed by the Central Research Section as recommended in the enclosed memorandum from Mr . Jones to Mr . De Loach dated December 12, 1962, captioned as above. It is one of the three books, including "A Study of Communism, " recently selected by the State of Florida for use in teaching courses on communism in high schools throughout the state. Miller furnished the enclosed copy of his book to the Director by letter dated December 7, 1962, requesting the Director's comments and was sent an "in absence" reply. The book indicates that it was written "in association with" Henry L. Roberts, the Russian Institute, Columbia University, and Marshall D. Shulman, the Russian Research Center, Harvard University. Information regarding these individuals is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

The book traces the historical development of communism from the time of Karl Marx until the present and concludes with chapters on life in the communist nations and a program to meet the challenge of communism by strengthening our own heritage of freedom. It is extensively illustrated and includes a chronology of significant dates, a glossary, and a bibliography. However, the authors may find themselves criticized concerning some of the numerous illustrations chosen for use in the book, particularly since it is a textbook. Pages 53 to 64; for example, consist of illustrations that would appear to lend themselves better for use in a "Life" magazine article on communism rather than in a high school textbook.

One major defect of the book is its superficial treatment of communist theory, covered in pages 22 through 28. Such basic communist terms as "Marxism-Leninism" and "historical materialism" are not even mentioned, and the brevity of the explanation of some other aspects of communistotheory leads. to an oversimplified approach.

## Enclosures

1-Mr. Belmont
17. 1 - Mr. Bohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 -Mr. M.A. Jones
1-Mr. Sullivan



RE: "THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM", BOOK BY WILLIAM J. MILLER

The book also either ignores completely or gives only superficial notice to some very important elements concerning current communist activities throughout the world. No mention is made, for example, of Marshal Tito's so-called national communism, and Fidel Castro is only mentioned once, on page 173, and then only indirectly in a discussion on guerrilla warfare.

The authors also engage in some strong editorializing in places. On page 175, for instance, they deal with the Alger Hiss case and the national concern that developed over communist penetration of the government. To this, they add the observation that it led to a wave of congressional investigations which sometimes flagrantly violated individuals' legal safeguards and groundlessly damaged many individuals' reputations." The authors conclude the point with the statement that "these near-hysterical excesses soon subsided."

It is in dealing with this point that the authors mention the FBI (p. 175), stating that its effectiveness in dealing with subversive activities is. "part of the public record." The authors also make mention of the Director's book "Masters of Deceit, " which is among those recommended in the bibliography.

## Observation

Generally speaking, the enclosed book is not a bad textbook considering the numerous problems and complexities involved in the preparation of one on this subject. The book cannot be condemned as presenting an extremist viewpoint. On the other hand, it seems safe to say that the defects noted above are going to expose the authors to varying degrees of criticism.

## RECOMMENDATION

For the information of the Director.



SAC, New York
Director, FBI (08-46838)
CONE DAY N TEE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH BY ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN BOOK REVIEWS

2- Original \& copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1-Mr. Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Suttler
1- Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

Captioned book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. New York City, on January 22, 196s, The price is \$3, 85. Translators of the Praeger edition are May Hayward and Romalotingley, beth of Oxford University. The Bureau is interested only in the Praeger edition and not the one published on the same date by E.P. Dutton and Company.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.


NOTE: Book requested by C.D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. It is an expose by a Russian of life in a forced labor camp and experts in Russian affairs generally agree that it is one of the most important anti-Stalinist documents to come out of Russia. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

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For intormatice of the biructor.

February 5, 1963

Miss Polly Pollock
Children's Book Department Houghton Mifflin Company
2 Park Street
Boston 7, Massachusetts


Dear Miss Pollock:
I have received your letter of January 18 th and the advance copy of "The Peaceable Revolution." It was kind of you to send me this book which $I$ shall look forward to reading.

Amgen. Pa
Sincerely yours,
M. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Betty Schechter or Polly Pollock based on information available. Bufilesicontain no reference to "The Peaceable Revolution, The FBLIIS mentioned on pages 213,214 and 221. The book will be routed to the Central Research Section for review.
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Captioned book is a review of world-vide comarntet propaganda durias 1881. Was prepared by the United States Information Agency (UgIA) and the moloed copy was gent to the Director by the enclosed lettar dated Janary $10,1863$.

During 1061, the Soviet Union prodiced an estimated 150 nalilion copies of books either in the Soviet Union or through contracts with loreign publishing frms. Commanist China published between $500-600$ tities in approximately 12 railion copies. There was a gignificant facrease in action-type books (those dealing with guerrilla warfare, antigovernment revolis, mass demonstrations, et eetera) particularly in the spanish langunge, ecientific stadies; fuvenile booksy textbooks for gtudying Russian; and dictionaries of varlous Adian and Ariean languages.

During 19b1, the communist nations broadeast 3,361 bours per week. Droadcants to Arica more than doubled over 1860, and there was a 30 percent lacronse in broadcats boamed at latin Amertica. The exchange of radio broadcants apd toleviaion progeme between communist and norcominunith nationg also increated over previous years. In addition, the communist natiome intonsified their programs of training communtcations personnel sud getting up broadcasting facilities in the underdeveloped nation.

The communist bloc atso exploited motion pletures of all typea-foaturts; documentarles, cartoons, and newsreelit-through forelgn sules, International ILum festivals, blinteral exhibitions, and exchange agreament. The comanaping antions also exhbited at 60 major internetional trade fair and spombered the exchange innumerable political, cultural, scientific, and other delegations.

Penceful coexistence, disarmament, Berlin, nuciear testing, and colonialism continued as the major propaganda thexates, In general, the European Satelliten, except Albsnia, echoed Soviet propaganda, Chaese communtat

## Enclomures

1-Mr. Delmont
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1-Mise Eutler
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TE: COAHEUTET PROPACANDA AROUND THE WORLD
propaganda wan more strongly anti-American and gave greater strese to unticelonialiom and support for ational liberation movements.

The book's major delect is that it is a year old ned, therefore, doed not compent on any of the major developments daring the pet year. In addition, many of the 108 statistical tabulations, while essential for USIA planing, are of little or no interest to the average reader (e.8., World Distribation of Radie Recelvers and Wired Bpeakere" p. 63).

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information. The book is enclosed.


Director, TBI (100-352546)


TTHEAATURAL AND THE
SUPERNATURAL, JET:

2-Original \& Co
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan

February 1, 1963

1-Section tickler
1 -Miss Butler

BY ARTHUR AXCOREL
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Coot Patras
The captioned book has been pulbigmed recently byfpantheon Rooks, 22 East 31 st Street, New York 22, New York, at 36 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan.

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1 -Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
SAC, New York

TM actor, FB1 (100-352546)
1-Mr. Sullivan
February 6, 1963
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler
Babi
PEOPLES WAR PEOPLES ARMY
BY GENERAL VO MCUXENTILAP
ARMY COMMANDER IN CHEF OF NORTH VIII NAM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The English edition of the above book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 61 University Place, New York 3 , Hew York, October, 1062, for $\$ 5$ a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the English edition of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research section.

NOTE:
Bods requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, is described as a textbook.

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan ${ }^{6}$ d

## Background

date: February 12, 1963


Captioned book is a rebuttal to the book In Every War But One; by Eugene Kinkead, which was published in 1959, and was reviewed by Central Research Section on April 28, 1959. Kinkead's book was a discussion of tactics used by the Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and was a summarization of an intensive, five-year study made by the U.S. Army of the effect of communist
1 indoctrination on those of its men held prisoners during the Korean war (1950-1953). According to Kinkead, the survey indicated that (1) during the entire conflict there was not a single successful American escape from a permanent prison camp;
(2) twenty-one American prisoners chose to remain in Korea; (3) almost one out of three collaborated in some manner with the enemy; and (4) $38 \%$ died in captivity--a higher prisoner death rate than that of any of our previous wars. (62-46855-19) Counter Argument

The captioned book presents a strong case to counter Kinkead's earlier conclusions. With an impressive array of facts and figures, many taken from. records of the U.S. Department of Defense, the captioned book maintains that U.S. prisoners of wâr in Korea behaved just as well as others who faced comparable trials and tribulations in recent history. The author challenges Kinkead' sifundamental thesis that American society is soft and reflected its softness in the high rate of death, individual selfishness, and collaboration with the enemy among U.S. prisoners of war in Korea. According to the author, most of the collaboration was either inconsequential or of a token nature. He claims that only ten of approximately 4, 000 prisoners succumbed to brainwashing. He also claims that the school of thought represented by Kinkead's book is based upon misinformation and misinterpretation and has actually done a tremendous disservice to the American image here and abroad. He concludes:

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. DeLoach
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. M. A. Jones
1 - Section tickler
1 - L. $\mathrm{L} \cdot$ Whalen
1-Mr. Morrell
1-Mr. Sullivan $201903 / 6 /$

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: MARCH TO CALUMNY


#### Abstract

". . . a sound premise of Kinkead's book is that pride and faith in self, comrades, service, country, and cause will be needed by soldiers in combat or captivity. The propaganda in his book, I believe, is destructive of all. Were the implications of this book to be accepted by the average soldier, he would conclude that he is probably a cowardly weakling; that most of his fellow soldiers certainly are; that he is serving in an Army that distrusts him, that has incompetent officers, a dishonorable war record, and is generally coming apart at the seams; that his country is also decaying, as witness the selfish, cowardly traitors its homes, schools, and churches produce; and that what he believes to be the good life is the worship of a decadent, materialist philosophy." (Albert D. Biderman, March to Calumny, p. 256)


The Author


Albert D. Biderman, a sociologist, is Senior Research Associate of the Bureau of Social Science Research, Incorporated, Washington, D. C. He was project scientist for the Air Force prisoner-of-war study conducted after the Korean War. In 1956, he was Co-Chairman of the Air Force Working Group on survival training. Under government and foundation auspices, he subsequently conducted further studies of behavior in captivity and other stressful situations. He holds degrees from New York University and the University of Chicago and is co-editor of the book, The Manipulation of Human Behavior, and has published several articles and monographs on the behavior of captives. (Blurb, Albert B. Biderman, March to Calumny)

Mention of Director and FBI
There are no derogatory references to the Director or the FBI in this book. RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


## BACKGROUND:

The February, 1963, issue of "Cosmopolitan" contains a complete mystery novel by Hugh Pentecost entitled Tarnished Angel." One of the characters in the novel, Ed Brock, was identified as a former FBI Agent who was loaned to Air Force Intelligence, and who fought in the Korean War. After his discharge he married the fiancee of his best friend, David Herrick, the hero of the story. After the marriage, Brock returned to his job with the FBI for a short period before becoming a private investigator. He was characterized as an unscrupulous individual who used information which came to him through legitimate investigations to blackmail people; "He's not honest, not loyal, has no deep respect for women, and he takes what he wants and never minds the cost."

One of his cases involved a murder case which occurred several years previous to the time of the story, which dealt with the shooting of the benefactor of a Bohemian-type haven for theatrical people and artists. Brock is attacked and later is burned to death, apparently as a result of solving the 20-year-old murder mystery. David Herrick, as a favor to his former sweetheart who was the wife of Brock, endeavors to find Brock's murderer, who apparently was the same indivi- $\alpha$ dual Brock discovered was the murderer of the benefactor of the actors and painters'z colony. The culprit turns out to be the Captain of the State Police Barracks having jurisdiction over the colony who killed the benefactor 20 years ago to prevent his disclosure as the perpetrator of a rape of one of the colony's members while in the costume of the benefactor at a Mardi Grastype party.

The writer's reference to Brock as a former FBI Agent appears initially in the story and the relationship is not referred to again for the balance of the novel. However, the novel could reasonable be characterized as an attack against law enforcement because of the fictional tie dup of Brock with the FBI and the fact that the multi-murderer is a Captain of a State Police Barracks.
INFORMATION IN BUFILES:


Hugh Pentecost is the pen name Friaspa placost Phillips, whothas been described as pro-Russian and procommunist. However, the individual describing him as such cannot furnish any information waste howsheratrived at this opinion. 1-Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Sullivan JMM: mas z $(5)$
( 8 FED 8 R OS

M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "Tarnished Angel"

Judson Phillips, in 1950, had been married at least four times and was described as a "coarse, vulgar, loud-speaking individual." In 1956 he was described by another individual during the course of an investigation of a person associated with an espionage subject as having a sound reputation in the community of Sharon, Connecticut, and there never had been any reason to question his loyalty. He operated the Sharon Playhouse, a stock theater, and was editor of a weekly newspaper covering towns in the metropolitan Sharon, Connecticut, area. In a column of that newspaper, "Harlem Valley Times," dated April 19, 1956, Phillips referred to Henry Wallace as a "fall guy for Communist propaganda" because of his political naivete, honesty and integrity. In the same newspaper, he referred to Soviet officials Khrushchev and Bulganin as individuals who are "fighting a new kind of war, trying to ingratiate themselves with the people of the world."

We have enjo yed prior cordial relations with the "Cosmopolitan". magazine, which is published by the Hearst Corporation, of which Richard E. Berlin is President. Berlin is personally known to the Director.

## RECOMMENDATION:

Upon the occasion of your (Mr. DeLoach) next contact with Mr. Berlin, he be tactfully informed about the above article which is considered as an unwarranted slap at law enforcement, particularly the FBI.


Captioned book, which is enclosed, was sent to the Director by Miss Polly Pollock, Children's Book Department, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, by letter dated $1 / 18 / 63$, in which she stated the book would be published on February 25th. The book was routed to the Central Research Section for review after a letter of acknowledgement was sent to Miss Pollock.

The Author
Miss Pollock's letter was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division which noted that Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning the author, Betty)Sefechter.

## The Book

"The Peaceable Revolution" is the story of nonviolent resistance and its profound consequences in the life of Henry Thoreau (1817-1862), American poet; prose -writer, and naturalist; Mohandas Gandhi (1862-1948), the great Hindu nationalist leader; and the American Negro.

Thoreau, an extremely eccentric and independent individualist, was jailed in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1846, for refusing to pay his poll tax because he felt the State of Massachusetts was wrong in supporting the American war with Mexico and slavery in the South. Thoreau set forth his ideas for fighting unjust laws through nonviolence in his famous journal, "Civil Disobedience."

Years later, according to the author, the ideas contained in Thoreau's journal were utilized by Mohandas Gandhi to lead the powerless Indian people to victory over the British Empire. Today, the author points out; the Reverend Martin Luther King i实 utilizing the same principles of nonviolence in the South in guiding the American Negro in a peaceful revolt against segregation.
62-46855

Enclosure
1 -Mr. Belmont
1 -Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rose

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr . Baumgardner


1 - Section tickler,
1 - Miss Luce

Chapter III is devoted to the American Negroes starting with a 1955 bus incident in Montgomery, Alabama, the Supreme Court decisions on segregation, the Sit-Ins, the Freedom Riders, and Little Rock. It contains a glowing tribute to the American Negroes and their fight against oppression and injustice through nonviolent resistance. The Chapter also contains numerous pictures taken during the above incidents.

Reference to the FBI
Nowhere is the Director or the FBI mentioned unfavorably. The author states on p. 213 that the FBI, acting on a tip, notified the police authorities in Birmingham, Alabama, on $5 / 14 / 61$, to be on the alert for violent mob action when buses carrying Freedom Riders arrived in that city. On p. 214, additional reference is made to the FBI's knowledge of the violence awaiting the Freedom Riders in Birmingham. Page 221 makes reference to the Attorney General and President Kennedy's actions when the Birmingham authorities failed to act on the FBI warning.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



Director, FBI (62-46855)
"TH- ${ }^{\text {COMMTTTEE AND ITS CRITICS: }}$
A Calm Review of the House Committee On Un-Anerican Activities ${ }^{\text {n }}$
By Whiliam 1 - Backley, Junior
$\operatorname{tex}_{3 \rightarrow 1} 1 \leq 63$

February 28, 1963
2 - Original \& copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1-Mr. N.B. Callahan
1-Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1-Mr. F.J. Baumgardn
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

The captioned book has ben publishect (early 1962) by the G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 yadisom Avenue, at $\$ 4.05$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the refer enced book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research section.


NOTE: Book is requested as a reference by SA F.J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section. Check with Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area negative. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.


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(10)


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1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler 1-Yellow
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. E. B. Redly
1-Mr. Gray

BX ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
BOOK REVIEWS

SAC, Mew York
Director, PBI (62-46855)

March 8, 1963

International Publishers, 381 Park Avenue, South, New York, is scheduled to publish the captioned book in March, 1963, to sell for $\$ 1.65$ a copy (paperback).

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain two copies of the paperback edition of the book, when available, and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

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\begin{aligned}
& 1-100-1287 \text { (Flynn) } \\
& 1-100-135569 \quad \text { (International Publishers) }
\end{aligned}
$$ in the Bureau Library.

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Captioned novel was reviewed by the Central Research Section. First published in the November, 1962, issue of the Soviet literary journal, "Novy Mir," it caused an immediate sensation in the Soviet Union and has since been translated into a number of other languages, including two English-language versions. The statement by Alexander Tvardovsky, editor of "Novy Mir," which appeared as the preface to the book points out that its subject matter is "unusual in Soviet literature" because it "echoes the unhealthy phenomena in our life associated with the period of the personality cult" (i. e., Stalinism). The shock effect of the book is due to the fact that it is the first detailed account, either factual or fictional, of conditions in the Soviet slave labor camps which has been approved for publication in the Soviet Union. The book also represents a departure from most Soviet writing in that it includes some obscene words and phrases which, in Tvardovsky's words, "may offend a particularly fastidious taste." (Publishers Weekly, $1 / 14 / 63$, p. 47)

The Author


Little is known about the author. He served in the Soviet army during World War II and was captured by the Germans. Following his escape in 1945 (he was accused of treason and imprisoned in a slave labor camp until his release in 1956. Rehabilitated in 1957, he now teaches high school mathematics and physics in Ryazan. (Ibid., Dust Jacket)

Struggle for Survival
The book traces the efforts of Ivan Denisovich Shukhov to stay alive and to preserve his self respect and dignity for another day during the eighth year of his ten-year sentence in a "special" camp--one administered particularly severely. Enclosure

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH"

The author graphically depicts the starvation diet; the outdoor roll calls in sub-zero weather; the two-mile march under guard to the power station under construction; and the efforts of Shukhov and his gang, working furiously to keep from freezing, to build a brick wall with primitive tools and with mortar which freezes almost as soon as it is mixed. The march back to the barracks turns into a race between gangs to determine which will eat first and thereby gain a few extra minutes of leisure before it is time to go to sleep. Lying in his bunk that evening, Shukhov considers himself lucky because he avoided solitary confinement, which invariably meant death; managed to obtain an extra bowl of mush; smuggled in a piece of steel which he could convert into a shoe-repair tool; and avoided an even more difficult labor project than building the wall of the power station. Shukhov emerges not only as an individual but also as a member of his gang--a unique Soviet contribution to penology--which eats, sleeps, works, and is punished or rewarded collectively. The constant battle of the prisoners against the cold, hunger, guards, informers, inadequate tools, unrealistic production quotas, and brutality is a gripping testimonial to the nature of communism as well as to man's capability for survival. In addition to its portrayal of the terror under Stalin's rule, the book also stresses that Stalin's crimes were perpetrated not only against the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), as Khrushchev admitted in his "secret" speech, but also against the ordinary, nonparty Soviet citizen.

## Continued Party Control

Tvardovsky's preface stresses that the publication of this "stark tale" shows that "there is no aspect of our life that cannot be dealt with and faithfully described in Soviet literature," Yet, Khrushchev's recent attacks against abstract art as works "painted by a donkey with its tail" and the warning of L. F. Ilichev, secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, that artists and writers would not be permitted to attack Soviet society under the guise of fighting against Stalinism, leave little doubt that the CPSU has no intention of giving up its control of the arts. (Pravda, 12/22/62)

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

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(CINTRAL RESGARCE)

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\text { DATE: } 3-28-63
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According to a Ganley to Trotter memorandum dated 3-5-63w the captioned book was presented to the Director on that date by Bureau employee $\qquad$ The author is a personal friend of $\qquad$ and in expressing admiration for the Director asked $\qquad$ personally present the book.

The novel was reviewed in the Crime Research Section and no mention of the FBI or the Director was noted.

## "THE MEDLARS"



The novel is a satirical farce portraying an American Marxist and his politically indifferent wife. The characters and situations are deliberately absurd and grotesque to make the ridicule of communists more poignant.

Anthony Medlar is a confirmed Marxist who has been victimized by capitalism and the "system." He received his Ph. D. in economics while teaching at a state university, but because he uses the name of the Chairman of the Economics Department as his Communist Party alias, he is dismissed and blackballed. He honestly believes that as a communist he can employ this deception, but when he is fired, Medlar believes this is an unjust act.

He meets his wife, Debbie, in a class he teaches and first notices her because she receives the lowest mark on a test, an incredible 12. She is a beautiful, dumb blonde whom he can not fathom. This does not bother him because he is generally unaware of anything except matters relating directly to the Party. Their rather sterile relationship is highlighted by the fact that many of the wives who are described in the novel either have large families or are pregnant. In fact, Debbie Medlar is attracted to Dr. Pudengroper, an obstetrician, wher represents an opposite of Anthony Medlar.

## Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "THE MEDLARS"
admission. He finally settles for selling pharmaceuticals for a shady drug firm and is assigned unconquered sales territory in a region recognizable as Tennessee.

Names of some of the other characters in the book are Strangle, Dorkus, Burdseat and Holocost; and the principal religion in the area is the Proto-Baptoid Church,

Dorkus has a hair-lip and is deaf. His large family consists of malformed and grotesque children and they all live in a remote region in the mountains. Medlar discovers uranium on Dorkus' land and succeeds in getting title to that portion containing the ore. He decides not to exploit the mine as he believes that the ore will be used to make bombs which may be dropped on his comrades in the Soviet Union.

Debbie leaves her husband and takes with her the title to the mine. She has fallen in love with the obstetrician, Pudengroper. As a good Marxist, Medlar is undisturbed by this personal catastrophe. He is secure in the Party and is adhering to the Party line. The novel ends with the observation that "Sipping tea, he (Medlar) knew a great content. God was in Moscow, and all was Left with the world."

## EVALUATION:

Although there are some very humorous lines and incidents, much of the humor is forced. Every line seems to be charged with a rather obvious attempt to be clever and to be devastatingly satirical about the failings of communism. For this reason the novel is somewhat tedious and difficult to follow.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W. C. Sullivan


March 28, 1963
R. W. Smith

## 0

BOOK REVIEW
"RUSSLAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV' BY WLLLAM G. BRAY, U. S, REPRESENTATVE EROM THE SEVENTH DISTRICTOF LNDIANA CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## Background

Captioned book was given to the Director by the author inscribed "To J. Edgar Hoover, a fighter for Americanism second to none.". It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on March 22, 1963, and forwarded to the Central Research Section for review.

## The Author

William Gilmer Bray, born June 17, 1903, in Mooresville, Indiana, has been the Republican Representative from the Seventh District of Indiana to the Unites States Congress since 1950. He is a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning him and our relations with him have been limited but cordial. On January 24, 1963, he was given an autographed copy of " A Study of Communism." (94-43232; Congressional Directory, January, 1962, pp. 48, 246)

## Mention of the Director and FBI

Reference is made on page 27 to the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," as one of a number of books recommended to become acquainted with the world communist conspiracy. There is no mention of the FBI. Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Deloach
LLW:Cr
(9)

> 1-Mr. Sullivan
> 1-A. A. Zutler
> 1- $62-46855$


Smith to Sullivan

## Re "RUSSIAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV" BY WILLIAM G. BRAY

## The Book

As the title indicates, "Russian Frontiers: From Muscovy to Khrushchev, " discusses the importance of Russian frontiers to Russian rulers from fifteenth century Czarism to the present communist regime. According to the author, Russia has displayed a constant need to widen her borders both geographically and ideologically and communism has provided an ideological screen to further this ambition.

A considerable part of the book is devoted to an analysis of Allied strategy in World War II particularly with regard to the decisions reached at the conferences held at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Bray believes that the Russians and the Free World were playing the game of world diplomacy by entirely different rules: Britain and the United States to win the war, destroy Nazism, and allow the subjected peoples to achieve freedom; the Russians for their own aggrandizement, for the extension of their frontiers, and for the gathering of more peoples under Russtan control. He claims that the communizing of the satellite countries in Eastern Europe following the war was a shrewdly planned maneuver on the part of Stalin and that all of America's giftg, asmistance, and kindnesses during the war were considered by the Russians as evidences of weakness.

Bray points out that where the Free World has made a determined stand as in Turkey, Greece, Austria, Lebanon, and Cuba, Russia has backed down and we should aet accordingly. He concludes that today America is far superior to Fussia economically, politically, and militarily all of which has evolved from our recognition of the freedom and dignity of man.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.
2. That the enclosed copy of "Russian Frontiers" be returned to Crime Records Division, attention Correspondence and Tours Section per request

## UNITED STATES GOV

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FROM
w. c. Sullivan $\nu^{c}{ }^{c}{ }^{\text {d }}$
R. w. Smith SB
cdrorof Indianagelig News $V$,
REVIEW OF BOOK: THE FRINGE ON TOP
BY M. STANTON EVANS WITH
ALLAN HORYSKIND AND WILLIAMMSCHULZ VB.


DATE:
April 3,



Captioned book, which bears the subtitle "Political Wildlife Along the New Frontier, "was published in 1962 as an American Features Book, New York City.

Book Indicts Kennedy Administration
The book's thesis is that there is a "fringe" element which endangers our Nation. This does not consist of the so-called "radical right," but is composed instead of"'intellectuals' and self-confessed power seekers who favor a planned economy and a program of softness toward the Communist threat." The claim is made that a number of individuals--members or former members of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA )--who subscribe to these view is have attained positions of great influence in the Kennedy Administration and shape its policies.

The ADA, according to the authors, is comparable to the famous Fabian Society, the group of Socialist intellectuals who helped guide Britain into collectivism ${ }^{-3}$ Among those listed as ADAers in the Kennedy Administration are: Presidential Advisers Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Theodore Sồrenson, and Chester Bowles; Ambassador to India J. Kenneth Galbraith; Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg; Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman; Solicitor General Archibald Cox; and Senators Abraham Ribicoff, Huber yt H. Humphrey, Joseph S. Clark, and Paul: H. Douglas.

Enclosure
1-Mr. Belmont
1 -Mr. Mohr
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1-Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Baumgardner
1-Miss Butler


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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE FRINGE ON TOP BY M. STANTON EVANS

The book charges that a number of top "Soviet experts" in our Government--notably Walt W. Rostow, Charles E. Bohlen, and George F. Kennan--hold the view that the Soviet Union is "changing" and "mellowing" and therefore the United States-must seek "accommodations" with our enemy to insure peace.

The State Department is pictured as being staffed with alumni of the now defunct Institute of Pacific Relations (I)RR), which the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has described as "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence. "Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador Arthur H. Dean, and Ambassador to Japan Edwin. O. Reischauer are named as part of the "old IPR coterie."

William Wieland, as Director of the State Department's Carribbean Division of Central American Affairs, is held to be largely responsible for propagating the fiction that Castro was a "political Robin Hood," which eventually ( paved the way for the take-over of Cuba as a Soviet satellite.

## References to FBI

The FBI is mentioned about a dozen times throughout the book and not unfavorably except indirectly, as on page 57 in connection with the accusation that the Kennedy Administration uses "governme nt power ruthlessly" to "bludgeon" those who oppose its policies. In this connection, an example cited concerned the steel incident last year with the accompanying observation that we routed innocent people out of bed at 3 AM to harass them with questions.

The Authors
M. Stanton Evans is Editor of The Indianapolis News, William H. Ryskind is Assistant Editor of Human Events, and William Schulz is Assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr. In March 1962, Evans Teceived an award from Young Americans for Freedom, which is a conservative youth organization. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning these three individuals.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.




# HENITED STATES GOVERN $N T$ <br> ${ }^{M}$ Memorandum 

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from

Mr. DeLoachipy

date
M. A. Dopeq

subject: "NE GROES WITH GUNS" by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

## Bonk Revicuas SYNOPSIS

Per instructions from Mr. Tolson, "Negroes With Guns" by Robert T. Williams has been obtained and reviewed. The book is edited by Marc Schleifer and is based primarily on a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel with williams regarding his 0 political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer stated the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New |York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifica Foundation Network).

Martin Euther King has two prefatory articles which set forth King's phibsol piny of nonviolent action for Negro rights. King states there are incalculable perils to thoge Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. He feels it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collective struggle. King disagrees with Williams on Williams' use of violence and feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men.

Truman Nelson, in another introductory article following those by King, compares Williams with King as to their position on Negro rights. King is likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as his complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson criticizes King's nonviolent stand and strongly supports Williamst position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is a justification and rationale of why he too up arms "in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes in the South having armed themselves as a group in order to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, and where the is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, home and property.

In connection with the kidnaping charge placed against Williams by Monroe, North Carolina, authorities and the resultant FBI warrant for him with respect to the Fugitive Felon Act, Williams related his experience with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, the couple he is accused of kidnaping. Williams claims the Stegalls drove into the Mionroe area at the height of the race riot carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons," The Stegalls' car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block from Williams' house by a road block set up by the Negroe'splicapse of the animosity exhibited by the crowd toward the Stegalls, Williams claims he tried to disperse the crowd. The Stegalls became hysterical, Enclosure
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. DeLoach - Enclosure NOT XUCORDDD Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure 1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure 184 APR 9 19631-Mr. Rosen-Enclósurie? JMM:mas (8) $20^{\circ}$ (All entlosures sent with cover memos)
M. A. Jones to DeLoach RE: "Negroes With Guns"
denfanded Williams take them out of the vicinity, and when he refused they followed him jnto his house. Williams claims he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe stating that the State Police were on their way in and he would be hanging in the Courthouse Square in 30 minutes. Williams and his wife then left the scene and went to Cuba by way of Canada. Williams states he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party.

Bufiles reveal that on 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury in Monroe, North Carolina, charging him with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on the same date charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently turned up in Havana, Cuba, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. He was one of the founders of the Fair Play for Cuba ComImittee (FPCC),' and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba. Our investigation of him as a Security Index subject before his flight revealed he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party.
Marc Schleifer, the editor, has been active in the FPCC and is presently funder investigation by the FBI regarding his possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) with respect to unauthorized travel to Cuba.

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., publishers, have been identified with the Communist Party movement and Marzani has served time in jail for falsely claiming that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Truman Nelson; who has authored books on the abolition of slavery in the United States, was a member of the Communist Party in Massachusetts during the early $1940^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$.

Martin Luther King, Jro, is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI and reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on him. He has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

## DETAILED ME MORANDUM ATTACHED.



TO

FROM
Mr. De Loach
M. A
 St SUBject:
'NEGROES WITH GUNS" BY ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

DATE: 3-20-63


## BACKGROUND:



In connection with an inquiry from a correspondent regarding "Negroes With Guns" by Robert F. Williams to which the Director replied by letter of 3-4-63, Mr. Tolson stated that the book should be reviewed. The book was not available locally but it was obtained by the New York Office from the retail outlet of the publisher, Marzani and Mussel, Inc., 100 West 23 rd Street, New York 11, New York.

## REVIEW OF " NEGROES WITH GUNS":

"Negroes With Guns" is authored by Robert F. Williams and is edited by Marc Schleifer. While the book is 128 pages in length, the portion of it dealing with Williams' story does not begin until page 42 and ends on page 124.

In a prefatory note by the editor, Marc Schleifer, it was related that Schleifer while in Cuba obtained a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel of Williams' story regirding his political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer indicated that the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifical) Foundation Network). The book by Williams is based essentially on that interview in addition to material from Williams' articles and editorials in his newsletter, 'The Crusatide'.

Martin Luther King, Jr., has two/articles (pages 9-15) which are set forth for the purpose of showing contrast between King's nonviolent action for Negro rights as compared to the violence espoused by Williams. King's first article outlines his justifi cation of nonviolent direct action in dealing with Negro rights, and in the second, King stated there are incalculable perils to those Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. The greatest danger is that it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collect e struggle and will confuse the large uncommitted group of Negroes who as yet have not supported either the violent or nonviolent side. Consequently, King takes issue with Williams on this point and King feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men:

Another introductory article follows those by King and is authored by Truman Nelson who compares the philosophy of King with that of Williams. King is

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1-\mathrm{Mr} \text {. Sullivan, }
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 184 APR 91963
M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: $;$ ' 'Negroes With Guns'
likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as a complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson points out that Williams in "Negroes With Guns" states he is not against the passive resistance advocated by King and others, but differs with King only over the lack of flexibility pacifist commitments impose on a struggle. However, Nelson sharply criticizes Kingts stand as the means for obtaining Negro rights and strongly supports Williams' position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is his account of why he took up arms 'in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes having armed themselves as a group to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, that he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, but where there is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, his home and property. Williams recounted how the NAACP suspended him for advocating violence as the solution of racial violence.

In connection with the charge for which Williams is presently wanted--kidnaping--involving the white couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, Williams claims that they drove into the Monroe area carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons' at the height of the race riot in Monroe, North Carolina. The Stegalls': car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block away from Williams' house by a roadblock set up by the Negroes. The Stegalls were taken from their car and brought into Williams' yard at which point he was called out of the house. Because of the animosity exhibited by the Negroes toward the Stegalls and the possibility of violence breaking out, he tried to disperse the crowd from the Stegalls. The Stegalls insisted that Williams take them out of the vicinity and Williams refused. The Stegalls then followed him into his house without invitation after his men began firing at an airplane flying low overhead. At this point he claims that Mrs. Stegall was hysterical. According to Williams he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe advising him that the State Police were on the way in and that he would be hanging in the courthouse square in 30 minutes. At this point Williams and his wife left the scene and eventually went to C anada. While in Canada he suspected that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was looking for him in cooperation with United States Government authorities at which point he decided to go to Cuba because of previous trips to that country.

Williams bases his actions on his right to self-defense as an American tradition; that when conditions become so pronounced that nonviolence will be suicidal in itself,: then violence is the only feasible means to combat this situation.

Williams claims he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party and explains that any tag attached to him identifying him as a communist is because every freedom movement in the United States is labeled communist.

Understandably, Williams mentioned the FBI on occasions. However, most of them are merely references in passing, although he claims, on page 89 , that the FBI entered the case because he was an indicted fugitive from justice in Interstate Flight to Avoid Prosecution. . He claims that the FBI is wrong technically because he
$\dot{M}$. A. Jones to DeLoach RE: "Negroes With Gu
left Monroe on the day previous to when the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him. Williams obviously does not understand the Fugitive Felon Act as we can render assistance in fugitive matters of this type regardless of the time the fugitive fled the state in which he was indicted.

## ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS:

On 8-27-61 Robert Franklin Williams was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, resulting in a charge against him of kidnaping a white couple, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall, who were innocent passers-by. Williams and his associates, described as a mob of between 50 and 100 persons, allegedly kidnaped the Stegalls at gunpoint and held them as hostages at Williams' residence and in an adjoining house for approximately two hours before releasing them. Williams allegedly telephoned the Monroe, North Carolina, Chief of Police and stated he was holding the Stegalls in custody as hostages and would kill them unless the Chief released within 30 minutes all of Williams' followers who had been arrested following a race riot in Monroe earlier on 8-27-61. Extensive picketing had been taking place in Monroe for about 10 days by a group of "Freedom Riders" and local followers of Williams. On the afternoon of 8-27-61 fighting erupted between picketers and others and police arrested 25 of Williams' followers. On 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury charging Williams with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on 8-28-61 charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently fled to Havana, Cuba, by way of Canada, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. Prior to his flight, Williams had been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), having been one of its founders and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba.

Prior to the above incident and in connection with our investigation of him as a Security Index subject, he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He was also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party in addition to the FPCC as indicated above.

## MARC SCHLEIFER:

Marc David Schleifer has been active in the FPCC. Schleifer is presently under an active investigation regarding the possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) regarding his unauthorized travel to Cuba. It was learned in January, 1963, that Schleifer had agreed to work for the Cuban Institute of Art and Cinematographic Industry: MIARZANI AND MUNSELL, INC., PUBLISHERS:

On May 22, 1947, after a trial in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C., Carl Marzani was found guilty on eleven counts of an indictment charging him with having made false statements to representatives of the United States

## RE: "Negroes With Gun

Government concerning the fact he had not been in the Communist Party (CP). The judgment was upheld and on March 25, 1949, he was committed to serve the remainder of his one to five years in the Federal Penitentiary.

Alexander Munsell was a member and attended meetings of the CP section covering the Lincoln Square area of New York City in about 1948 and 1949. Munsell allegedly stopped attending CP meetings at the time of the first Smith Act trial in New York City; however, informants have stated that despite the fact that Munsell stopped attending meetings he was still a CP member but did not want to be known openly as one.

## TRUMAN NELSON:

Nelson was an associate of CP members and a CP member himself during the early $1940^{\circ}$ s and up until 1946 in Massachusetts. He is an author and has written books regarding the abolition of slavery in the United States. There is no indication he has been active in the CP since 1946.
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.:
Martin Luther King is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI. He is the well-known Southern Negro leader who became nationally prominent during 1955 and 1956 when he organized the successful protest that ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. Reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on King who has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work and has also been characterized as a wholehearted Marxist but cannot publicly espouse his adherence to communist princinies in view of his position as a minister of religion.


## M. A. Jones to DeLoach <br> Re: "COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY" BOOKLET BY MARION VANCE

been subject of FBI investigation; however, his name appears among those supporting certain communist causes, such as in 1960 when his name appeared in a brief which claimed the Internal Security Act of 1950 was unconstitutional.) He is also critical of the United Mine Workers and alleges that the Kentucky State Treasury has been subjected to fraud and corruption by the Courier-Journal-controlled state administration. He concludes by insisting that equal opportunities be granted to the Negro and by setting forth the dangers of socialized medicine.

He quotes from several of the Director's articles and speeches, such as the Director's address before the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, 1954; Appropriations Testimony for 1963; column for Victor Riesel in June, 1962; Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction 3-60; article "Shall It Be Law or Tyranny" 2-62 and the Christianity Today article, 10-24-61. He has used these quotations to point out the deadly nature of communism and communist attempts to infiltrate and undermine our society. A picture of the dust jacket of "Masters of Deceit" faces page one of the booklet.

## OBSERVATIONS:

Vance's book, which sells for $\$ 1$, is ambiguous, and highly exaggerated. It is most unlikely that it will have other than very limited appeal and distribution. It is felt that the Director will not desire to dignify Vance's publication with any acknowledgment.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.



SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original \& opy
1 -Yellow
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. N. P.
April 17, 1983

Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf
1-Mr. Branigan/W.A. Aull
1-Mr. B. M. Sutler
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Gray

REQUESTS FOR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
1 -Miss Butler 1-Section tickler

You should be on the alert for the publication date of the following two books, and when they are available you should discreetly obtain one copy of each and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

2. "THEBETRAYERS" by Jonathat Root. (A reappraisal of an American crisis; a complete account of the Rosenberg case.) Published by Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, \$5. (Publication date has been listed in "Publishers" Weekly" for both April and May, 1963.)

NOTE:
Book \#1 requested by SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, for review. Book \#2 requested by SA W.A. Aull, Espionage Section, for review. Both books will be placed in the Bureau Library, after review.

AMB:cb
(11)


REC 58
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REC- 58


Title of Book $\qquad$ Edited by Charlotte Pomerantz
Author $\qquad$
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate bo $x$, and return promptly to the Central Research
Section, Room 639 , Riddell Building.) Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

## ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central Research
Espionage
T Internal Security /J. H. KIeinkauf Liaison Nationalities Intelligence Subversive Control
Identification Division, I. B.Training Division, J. B.Administrative Division, J. B.Files \& Communications Division, J. B.General Investigative Division, J. B.Laboratory Division, J. B.Crime Records Division, J. B.
$\square$
$\qquad$
Special Investigative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$
Inspection Division, J. B.
$\square$

Nature of Book: See attached.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT_
"The Committee is sordid - flagrantly unfair-and un-American."
HARRY S. TRUMAN -
"The House Un-American Activities Committee is the most un-American thing in America."

## DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER -

"We are descended in blood and spirit from revolutionists and rebels-men and women who dared to dissent from accepted doctrines."
JOHN F. KENNEDY -
"Unscrupulous demagogues have used the power to investigate, as tyrants of an earlier day used the bill of attainder."

## EARL WARREN -

"When the rights of any individual or group are chipped away, the freedom of all erodes."

JIMMY DURANTE -
"Don't put no constrictions on da people. Leave 'em ta hell alone."



A masterful one valume analysis of American history which in 500 pages gives a penetrating interpretation of our past as part of our present. Professor Williams' fresh and progressive views are a much needed antidate to the apathy and disillusionment from which our country is beginning to emerge.

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Name $\qquad$
Address

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Name
Address
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Edgar Snow's new book, as important as his famous Red Star Over China, is having enormous impact throughout the country. After a 12,000 miles tour of many months, he had day-long conversations with Mao Tse-Tung, Chou En-Lai, and other major leaders. Snow's discussion of the relations between China, India, USSR and USA are alone worth the price of admission. A big book of 826 pages so meaty and exciting that one can't put it down.

You get this $\$ 10.00$ cloth cover book plus a FREE SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION to the book club, entitling you to four selections of which A QUARTER CENTURY OF UNAMERICANA is the first. Total value of the five books, including postage, is $\$ 19.00$.


## Some Comments:

## NORMAN THOMAS:

Original, entertaining, and effective.

## ARCHIBALD MacLEISH:

A Quarter Century of Un-Americana should make millions of Americans laugh, but not without shame; and not one praise without consequences.

## DAGMAR WILSON:

Women Strike for Peace
I await an explosion - an explosion of laughter that will be heard round the world when people at last perceive their needless enslavement to institutions that enshrine prejudice.

## CAREY McWILLIAMS:

A Quarter Century of Un-Americana is a brilliant achievement. My congratulations, in' particular, to Charlotte Pomerantz for her diligence and insight in assembling this superb cartoon record which is, indeed, Americana (un-Americana, that is) of a very.special kind. It is at once - -... a surprising and refreshing experience to discover, in these pages, the scope and intensity of the feeling against the inquisitorial committees.

## The Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH:

Any book that portrays in detail the sordid and unsavory activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is a valuable asset to true Americanism. My impression of HUAC is that it is like a man who builds a fire on the floor of his living room and destroys his own house thereby. This fire can destroy the whole structure of our democracy if it is not stopped.

## AUBREY WILLIAMS:

National Committee to Abolish HUAC
A delight-replete with indignation, defiance, essential material, and many a belly laugh as cartoonists caricature the imbecilities of this committee.

## PATRICK E. GORMAN:

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher
Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO
A much needed stimulus to the cause of freedom and decency. It ought to be read by every citizen and especially by every believer in real democracy. A long overdue contribution to the essential sanity of the nation.

## OSMOND K. FRAENKEL:

A Quarter Century of Un-Americana is a brilliant eथposition-of-thenexious three-ring circus HUAC has always been:

## Professor ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN:

Your characterizations of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and your ridicule of it, seem to me fully justified and much needed. I hope the book attracts wide attention.

ABOUT THE EDITOR: Charlotte Pomerantz was born in New York and attended L'Institut des. Sciences Politiques in Paris before receiving a BA degree at Sarah Lawrence. Her interest in HUAC stems from her student reaction to the age of McCarthyism, seen from a liberal college and a family background of law and libertarianism (her father was senior trial lawyer at Nuremberg, in the trial of Nazi industrialists). Miss Pomerantz has worked as a saleslady, researcher, editor and writer. She was special editorial assistant in preparing Einstein on Peace (Simon and Schuster, 1960).

## fôr only $\$ 15.00$



George Seldes, famous editor of IN FACT, has accomplished another progressive task, a compilation of quotations which present the side of the great revolutionaries and iconoclasts as well as the conservotive side. This 912 -page anthology took over twenty years to compile. 10,000 quotations; $90 \%$ of them not in Bartletf's.

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[^53]Address

City $\qquad$


Edicce by Chailorie pomerante

Satire and ridicule have ever been the rapier and cudgel wielded by mankind against its oppressors, and the thrusts of a Hogarth or a Goya have evened many a score. In America, satire has found vent in the political cartoon, which because of the mass character of American politics and the earthiness of frontier humor, has tended to be something of a blunt instrument. Yet, in the hands of a Joseph Keppler or an Art Young, the political cartoon could be a deflating lancet, often drawing blood from the flanks of the mighty. That this traditional American genre has lost none of its vigor is shown by the spirited assault by our artists on the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt voiced their majority sentiment when she judged that HUAC "seems better for a police state than for the United States of America," a verdict affirmed by an impressive number of our jurists, historians and highest political leaders, whose opinions are presented in pointcounterpoint to the cartoons and drawings. This tragico-comical memorabilia of HUAC is more than a collection of gibe and merriment: the cartoons and quotations have a story line-the history of HUAC-culminating in the brutality of Black Friday on the steps of the City Hall in San Francisco.

President Roosevelt's tag of "sordid" is still the most precise one-word description of the-Committee. HUAC, which began its career attacking the fledgling CIO, rounds its quarter-century by attacking Women Strike for Peace. A Quarter Century of Un-Americana is an entertaining reminder that when President Kennedy was a teenager the Dies Committee was fighting the New Deal, just as its successor is fighting many of the goals of the New Frontier.

Older readers will be amazed to find how much they've forgotten; younger readers will be delighted to see the breadth and the spunk of the resistance to HUAC. The publishers believe that A Quarter Century of UnAmericana will provide readers, young and old, with many a chuckle and withal reaffirm their determination to keep America free.

## liberty Prometheus Paperback book club

 100 WEST 23 STREET. NEW YORK It, N. Y. • WA 4.2706Dear friend,
The comments of leading Americans on jacket stress the importance of A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA, with foreword by Prof. Wilson, envoi by James Baldwin. We believe this book will be as influential as was our publication of Matusow's False Witness that resulted in several favorable Supreme Court decisions.

While its humor gives it a wide appeal, the book has bite. As shown in a moving letter by the late Jack McManus, reprinted in the book, HUAC's hearings are the main support of the McCorran Act. This bock documents, sprig hi but powerfully, the essential travesty, of justice inherent rimethetsin

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## Some forthcoming selections

## THE DAMNED HUMAN RACE <br> by Mark Twain <br> of an angry man and socially crifical writing

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Staf sinister rebirth of the German Genera!

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A humoresque, thought-provoking cartoon and text chronicle of the antics of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). Just published, it has already elicited enthusiastic comment from leading Americans (see jacket on reverse side). Foreword by Professor H. H. Wilson of Princeton University; envoi by James Baldwin.

-     -         - 

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Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL In the orpropriate bo $x$, and return promptly to the Central Research
 (Section, Room 639, Riddel1)Builiding.)



OBTAIN BOOK
FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
Training Division, J. B.Administrative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Files \& Communications Division, J. B.General Investigative Division, J. B.Laboratory Divisinn, J. B.Crime Records Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Special Investigative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$
anefection Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: See attached clipping.


Bohr
Casper $\qquad$
Callahan


Evans $\qquad$


## Mara Mari and Room 3603

Reviewed by "worlds" of espionage will be Curtis Carroll Davis
An officer in the Army's Intelligence and Security Branch, Mr. Davis. has long been interested in those subjects.
THE WORLD OF ESPIO NAGE. By Bernard New. man. British Book Center. 254 pp. $\$ 4.95$.
ROOM 3603: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH INTELLI. GENE CENTER IN NEW YORK DURING WORLD WAR II. By H. Montgom. cry Hyde. Foreword by Ian Fleming. Friar, Straus. 257 pp. $\$ 4.50$.
BY COMPLEMENTING themselves as they do, these works point out the pitfall, and its avoidance, in writing about this particular phase of social history.

Newman, a British lecturer, has the candor to admit that his latest effort carries "a very wide title." Not a history but a survey of methods, restricted to the period of the two world wars, his book conthins little not already familjar to addicts of the genre. It does, however, offer the best summary we have seen as to the true status of "Mara Mari" and an equally firsthand recapitulation of a far abler German intelligence personality, "Fraulein Doktor." There are 11 photos, but no index or bibliography. Yet this is a better book than the reader has any right to expect. Why? According to his publishers, it is Newman's 110th.

HYDE HAS WRITTEN or co-authored a mere 25 other works, mostly in the field of 19th century English history. In moving up to the 20th he has produced the kind of cocunimit from which future
created-"the first book, so far as 1 know," says Ian Fleming in his foreword, "about the British secret agent whose publication has received official blessing." The agent is "Sir William Stephenson, the Canadian financier who directed British Security Coordination, a cove-er-name (suggested by $\mathbf{J}$. Edgar Hoover) for the agency that inaugurated and ran British Intelligence against the Axis in this hemisphere before and following our entry into World War:II:

This routinely written nor-rative--boasting five illustrations, a brief bibliography; and a good index-rates two major recommendations. First, it is an absorbing, authoritative account of all phases of clandestine activity against an enemy nation, drawn mostly from Sir Willliam's personal archives and told by Captain Hyde as one of his former staff. In the telling there emerge many of those bizarre episodes which seem to inhere in this field.

Secondly, the book unveils the remorseless international struggles swirling, wholly unbeknownst, 'round the head of the person most centrally concerned: the man in the street. Here are alleged viz. notes of defeatism (Ambossador Joseph Kennedy), of overweening ambition (Edgar Hoover), of journalistic mouthpieces (Walter Winchell, whose column recently gave this book a plug). It is all very disturbing, instruc-tive-and readable.
"Room 3603" is a distinct contribution to the annals of its era.


Trotter
Tell Room Holmes Gand





SAC, New

Director, FBI (62-46855)

REQUESTS FOR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

2-Origi
1-荲ellow
1-100-433411 (CCDBR)
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner/Kleinkauf
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 -Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

ReBulet $4 / 17 / 68$, above caption, in which you were requested to obtain discreetly one copy of "A Quarter Century of Un-Americana" edited by Charlotte Pomerantz.

Chicago has advised by artel $4 / 25 / 63$, that above boot is in print.

You should expedite the purchase of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1-Chicago (100-37762)

NOTE:
Re Chi lett 4/25/63, captioned "CHICAGO COMIMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS (CCDBR); IS - C." (100-433411)

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# Memorandum 

Mr. Sullivan wedrlas

date: May 7, 1963

FROM


subject: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM
IN WORLD AFFAIRS"
SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR
F TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS)
$\Rightarrow$ CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
4 Sis Boole Revels

us "provisional edition" of captioned document has been shown to
Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. This was a draft copy in which minor revisions are currently being made.
sis
Captioned document is a syllabus prepared by the Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Morris I. Leibman, has been very active in support of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

For Teacher Training
A preliminary look at the syllabus disclosed that it is designed to fill a fundamental need in orienting teachers as to how to teach about communism. There is no doubt that, if the demand for responsible education about communism is to be met, we must have better teacher training.

## Cites Director's Books

The Director's books are mentioned approvingly. "Masters of Deceit" is cited as recommended reading and is listed in the bibliography. "A Study of Communism" is also cited as recommended reading, is listed in the bibliography, and is described in a detailed paragraph under the special heading "Recent Books for Students."

1-Mr. Belmont
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Mohr
1-Mr. De Loach
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Gale
1-Mr. Edwards/Westfall
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith.
1-Miss Butler if 1-62-46855
AWG:cb ${ }^{*}$ 1-Mr. Gray
 $6.2181913{ }^{4} 961$-Section tickler




AECTO SHLLIVA
FBI- JUSTICE

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "DEMOĆRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"'

Not Final Form
A glance through the contents of the syllabus revealed that it contains a few obvious inaccuracies in dates and statistics. Mr. Leibman, who made the "provisional copy" available, stated that minor corrections and revisions are now being incorporated in the document and the final version should be available soon. From a mere preliminary look at the syllabus, however, it appears to be the best work of its kind yet produced for teacher training. As soon as it is available, Mr. Leibman will provide us with a final version of the syllabus which will be reviewed by Central Research Section.

## RECOMIMENDATION:

For information.



Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 5/9/63
 Belmont Casper
$\qquad$ -

FROM Ne subject: OCEAN FRONT
BY J. DOUGLASS/WALLOP, III

## BACKGROUND:

We have received a copy of the above book which was made available by Jerry O'Leary of "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C. J. Douglass Wallop has published four other novels one of which, "The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant," became a highly successful comedy, "Damn Yankees."

## J. DOUGLASS WALLOP, III:

7M上 Douglass Wallop, mill, and his wife Mrs. Lucille Wallop, who writes under the pen name of Lucille Fletcher, are personal friends of SA Carl Harris of the Identification Division.

## REVIEW OF OCEAN FRONT:

While, as the title implies, most of the story takes place at the ocean, Chesapeake Bay area, the story actually deals with a crime in Washington, D. C. Paul Braxton and his wife Linda, a young married couple in their early twenties, were awakened late at night while sleeping on the ground floor of their apartment in Washington, D. C. , in the Capitol Hill area. An intruder awakened the couple with a flashlight after removing the screen from their bedroom window and pointed a rifle at the husband. The wife was abducted through the window and takensy the kidnaper to a waiting car. They apparently went to a field in Maryland where the wife was raped and pistol whipped. The novel is built around the relationship that springs up between the husband and wife after she finds her way to a farmhouse and recovers in a hospital:- The husband, Paul Braxton, harbors feelings of cowardice, and his wife's father endeavors to browbeat the daughter into leaving her husband.

The FBI is mentioned frequently in the early chapters of the book because of its jurisdiction in the kidnaping case. None of the refer ences are derogatory and no subsequent references are made as the crime itself is not really the subject of the novel but is only used as a tool by the author to show how such) 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1-Mr. Sullivan $1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Trotter JMM: alk ${ }^{(6)}$ alas II

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo

RE: OCEAN FRONT
a crime could have such moral implications on the individuals concerned. It also serves to open up old wounds, latent hatred, particularly between Linda Braxton and her father Hi Collins. Collins is cast as the "heavy" who tries to run everyone's life and also makes an attempt to put pressure on the FBI to reach a speedy solution to the case. The other characters in the book make it clear to him that it isn't possible to pressure the FBI. This would imply that the FBI tries harder in some cases than in others and that it responds to pressure (page 53); however, it was pointed out to Collins that the FBI doesn't need such pressure and that it carries out to the utmost its investigative responsibilities in all cases.

The dilemma between Paul Braxton and Linda is eventually removed after a series of dramatic incidents including a separation, a drunken binge by Linda and an unusual act of heroism by Paul's father who died from a heart attack after rescuing a retarded child from heavy surf at the beach, although he could not swim.

## RECOMMENDATION:



For information.


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TO Mr．W．C．Sullivan WC S $l^{\text {s })^{a^{63}} \text { date：April 9，} 1963}$

FROM
： R．W．smith O subject：

BOOK REVIEW E IN THE PRESENCE OF MY Y ENEMIES BY REVEREND JOHN W．CLIFFORD，S．J． CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Captioned book，which will be published on April 29，1963，was forwarded to the Director by the author＇s publisher，W．W．Norton and Company， New York City．It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on April 3，1963， and forwarded to Central Research Section for review．

The Author
Father Clifford，who is on the Special Correspondents＇List，is a brother
Agent Harry F．Clifford，of the San Francisco Office．He is now a
professor in Nationalist China．
Father Clifford，who is on the Special Correspondents＇List，is a br e
of Special Agent Harry F．Clifford，of the San Francisco Office．He is now a
university professor in Nationalist China． university professor in Nationalist China．

## Manual on Brainwashing

The book is a moving and vivid autobiographical account of Father Clifford＇s three years＇imprisonment．by Chinese communists following his arrest on an unspecified charge in June，1953，in Shanghai，China，where he was serving as a Jesuit priest．At his release in May，1956，he had not confessed nor given his captors any information of propaganda value．

What Father Clifford has written is a veritable manual on brainwashing． He holds there is nothing particularly＂mysterious＂or＂irresistible＂about the technique which communists have developed through years of intense experimentation． Brainwashing＂relies upon a delicate balance of force and psychological manipulation to produce complete surrender and obedience．＂The only purpose in＇brainwashing an individual is to turn him into a helpless instrument to be manipulated．Communists probe relentlessly to reveal a prisoner＇s weaknesses which can be used against him．

1－Mr．Belmont
1－Mr．Bohr
1－Mir．De Loach
1－Mr．Sullivan
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> Memo Smith to Sullivan
> Re: BOOK REVIEW: IN THE PRESENCE OF MY ENEMIES BY REVEREND JOHN W. CLIFFORD, S.J.

To effectively resist brainwashing, the author warns, the captive must realize that he can do nothing to improve his position with his captors. Unless he wishes to confess; he cannot accomplish anything by discussing his case with his interrogators or by even talking with them.

## 1

 washing, emphasizes Father Clifford, is to rigidly adhere to "silence, strict noncooperation and a tough determination to hang onto his own dignity." The captive "who fights the communists with uncompromising dedication to his cause not only can survive but will emerge from imprisonment stronger than those who seek favors through collaboration." A sense of humor is also a valuable asset, he adds.Direct physical torture is not an essential part of the brainwashing process today, says Father Clifford, Rather, the infliction of continued physical discomfort--insufficient food, sanitation, and sleep, isolation, petty rules, indignities, et cetera--combined with subtle psychological pressure are used to achieve the desired results. Moreover, the author has never found any clear evidence that Chinese communists used drugs.

## Mention of FBI

The only reference to the FBI appears on page 143, where the author states that his interrogators knew that he had a brother who worked for the FBI.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.
2. That the enclosed book be returned to Crime Records Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.




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R. I. Weith

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan


May 7, 1063
R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA, 1938-1963, A TAAGICO-COMICAL MEMORABILIA OF HUAC" CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Attached book condemning the House Committee on Un-American Activities, published by Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, has been reviewed.

## Anti-HUAC Stand

As would be expected from the title, this book comprises a contemptuous attack on Congressional investigating committees, singling out the HUAC for special emphasis. The book is a compilation of previously published headlines, short articles or quoted passages, and cartoons by various individuals and publications which have been critical of the activities of the HUAC since its formation in 1938. The material is sometimes sarcastic and othertimes vicious. The primary themes are that the HUAC is engaged in unconstitutional activities, has supported fascist or "right-wing" trends in this country, and has always oppesed freedom of speech and thought. The book calls for the abolition of the HUAC and similar committees, It also condemne the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act).

## Charge of FBI Collaboration with HUAC

The book also charges that the Director and the FBI have collaborated with the HUAC, especially in providing information and "informers" for the HUAC in the latter's attempts to "harrass" its victims. The references to the Director and the FBI are slurring and seurrious.

## Sources Used



128 MAY $18112 \mathrm{O}_{3}$

Material used against the HUAC omen from avariety ofindividials whose品 words may or may not have been ased with their knowledge or permission. They Enclosure
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
JMS/aRb
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-M. A. Jones
1-Mr. Sullivan


Memo Emith to Sullivan
Re: "A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA"
include the late Eleanor Roosevelt; Representative James Roosevelt (D-California); Chief Justice Earl Warren; Justice Hugo Black; Justice William O. Douglas; Murray Kempton of the New York Post; Cyrus Eaton, apologist for the Soviet Union; the late film actress, Marilyn Monroe, the London, England communist newspaper "Daily Worker"; "Mainstream," the American communist "cultural" publication; Frank Wilkinson, identified in the past as a Communist Party, USA, member and now executive director of the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC; and Carl Braden, also identified in the past as a CP member and now active in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., suspected communist front now under investigation.

## Levine Material Included

Also featured on pages 108 and 110 are parts of former SA Jack Levine's article in "The Nation, " issue of October 20, 1962, which charges that the Director leans "heavily on right-wing support" and that Bureau informants are so numerous that their reports have become repetitious.

## Publisher

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, published the book. Both associates in the Irm, Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, are on the Security Index. Marqani served two years in Federal prison (1949-1951) for making false. statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Munsell has financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past. Marzani and Munsell are active in efforts to aboligh the HUAC.

## Editing of Book

The book was edited by Charlotte Inez Pomerantz (on Reserve Index), an employee of Maraani's firm, who has been active also in the anti-HUAC campaign. Her father, Abraham L. Pomerantz (on Reserve Index) also a supporter of the campaign against the HUAC.

The foreword was written by Professor H. H. Wilson, apparently identical with Harper Hubert Wilson, professor of politics at Princeton University, who has been active in the past in anti-HUAC efforts. The "envoi" (postscript) to the book was written by James Baldwin, Negro writer, who has also supported the campaign to aboligh the IUAC.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVEP LENT
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FROM

: W. C. Sullivan d

W. A. Bradggan
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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE BETRAYERS" THE JONATHAN ROOT, PUBLISHED BY COWARD - MC CANS, INCORPORATED


Book Reviews
\& The purpose of this memorandum is to review the galley proof of the abovécaptioned book. This galley proof was loaned to the Bureau by Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), who reviewed it for possible purchase and use in United States Navy libraries.

## THE AUTHOR:

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Jonathan Root is a newspaper writer and is the son of Lin Segal Root, who is the subject of a closed Security Matter - c case. He is now on leave from the San Francisco Chronicle to write this book.

Coward - McCann, Incorporated, has published a book entitled "Toward Soviet America" by William Z. Foster, who was then chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America. This book by Foster was published in 1932.

THE PUBLICATION:



The author claims 8 his is the first objective story of the Rosenbergs! case: He states that he has relied on books, the trial record and other printed accounts of the Rosenbergs' case in his retelling of the story.

The author traces the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from their childhood in poverty in the Lower East Side of New York through the depression era and World War II and leaves the impression that the poverty and the depression period led them into the Communist Party. Root attempts to present his ideas of the public feeling in 1950 at the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs and points out that the people were shocked to find out that within five years after the victories of World War II we

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1-65-58236 \text { (Rosenbergs) }
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$62-46855^{-1} 27$
IT MAY 161963

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE BETRAYERS" BY JONATHAN ROOT, PUBLISHED BY COWARD - MC CANN, INCORPORATED NEW YORK
were faced with another enemy, namely Russia. Thus he said the public was relieved when the Director announced the arrest of the Rosenbergs as communist spies. The author discusses the Security of Government Employees program and in so doing criticizes the Bureau for "poking into the lives of too many people." Root said it was not until after World War II that the Bureau acquired unprecedented investigative authority, which came about when the nation realized it could, not trust Russia. Root does not mention or is unaware of the Presidential Directive of 1939 by which the Bureau was directed to handle investigations in the security field.

The description of the trial, the numerous appeals, the actions of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the execution of the Rosenbergs are given in a basically factual manner.

COMMENT:
This book is, at best, a rehash of an oft-told story and has no particularly new or novel approach to the subject. It will probably have a limited popular appeal.

ACTION:
New York has previously been instructed to obtain this book when published in June, 1963. When it is received it is recommended that it be placed in the Bureau library. The galley proof will be returned to ONI by liaison.


Date: 5-6-63


Book Rericus

An article by Jerry Greene appeared in the May 5, 1963, issue of the New York Daily News titled: "Duped U.S. Into War, Briton Claims." The article dealt with a book just"published in the United States titled "Room 3603." It is the story of Sir William Stephenson and British Intelligence in the U. S. during World War II. An autostat of this article is attached.

Although "Room 3603 " has just been published in this country, it was published last year in England under the title "The Quiet Canadian." Under this latter title it was reviewed in Central Research Section on December 13, 1962, and that review is attached.

A comparison of the two books revealed that "The Quiet Canadian" contains 242 pages of text while the newest book, "Room 3603", contains 244 pages of text. Pages 243 and 244 contain nothing more than the author's description of the room where Stephenson lives today and a few words about what he is doing with his time. Also on page 243 are words attributed to Honorable David Bruce, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, concerning Stephenson and General William J. Donovan with a great deal of praise for Sir William Stephenson. The last page, 244, contains a tribute from a British woman agent concerning Stephenson. The first issue titled "The Quiet Canadian" contains several photographs scattered throughout the book, one of which was drawing of the Director opposite page 52. The second book, "Room 3603," contains no photographs. "The Quiet Canadian" contains a 2-page Foreword by the Honorable David Bruce while the new edition, "Room 3603," contains a 3 1/4-page Foreword by Ian Fleming. The book, "Room 360,3," is attached.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.
$1-$ Mr. Sullivan


Enclosures (3) wa Ta

February 19, 1963

PERSONAL


With the
Compliments of
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Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. . publishers

HOWARD CADY general manager and editor in chief GENERAL BOOK DIVISION
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383 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York

MUrray Hill 8-910o
February 1, 1963

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL CLOCK READ "HIGH NOON"?

Every American remembers what he was doing and thinking during the crisis
over Cuba. What were our leaders doing and thinking in Washington?
The most complete presentation of the process of decisionmaking during one of the most significant crises of modern times may be found in STRIKE IN THE WEST by James Daniel and John G. Hubbell, to be published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston on March 1.

Every account of the Cuban crisis up to this point has been foreshortened in a peculiar way. Limited both by newspaper and weekly magazine deadlines, as well as an unprecedented policy of government-imposed secrecy, responsible authors have had to be content, for the most part, with reporting tangential aspects of the main events. But here, for the first time, is an account which links all the significant events of the Cuban crisis: the intricacies of Soviet deception, the unwillingness of official Washington to recognize the threat for what it really was, and, finally, the largely untold story of the massive American military response-after the President made his fateful decision.

Authors James Daniel and John G. Hubbell have put together, in 192 pages, a gripping account of how Nikita Khrushchev by stealth and planned deception implanted within the Western Hemisphere sufficient nuclear weapons to overturn the delicately poised balance of power between the free world and Communist forces.

They describe how this was carried out under the horrified eyes of our intelligence forces, military services and anguished members of Congress and the alert American press. When finally our leaders in Washington saw the actual U-2 pictures and realized that the international clock read "high noon," Washington was faced with six choices:

To do nothing
To protest privately to Khrushchev
To haul Russia and Cuba before the UN Security Counçil.
To place an embargo on military shipments to Cuba
To make a surprise air attack
To make a surprise invasion

STRIKE IN THE WEST is a report not only of the actual days of crisis and the embargo decision, but the story behind America's slow realization of the threat from Cuba, with recognition, at the same time, of the swiftness and sureness with which the crisis was finally faced. It is a case history of blunder and indecision about which the authors felt the American public should be aware, written with a sense of patriotism by two men who started out to write a short, hero-worshipful account of the Cuban crisis until they $r a n$ into conspicuous inconsistencies.

0 2.

To quote James Daniel:
"Had our book been only a recital of confusion and evasion .- and incredible stupidity -- in Washington, D. C. , prior to October 14th, it would have been pretty sour stuff. As Americans; Hubbell and I would have had to consider whether in the present tense international situation it was too damaging to put together the story. But we felt that the subsequent performance by ourGovernment went far to redeem the earliet mistakes. Despite the blows we give the White House, State Department, et al., for errors prior to October 14th, the team members get their prizes for the way they subsequently handled themselves, particularly the superb military forces.
"We hope the book will encourage the spirit of selfexamination which we have been privately assured is operating within Washington policy circles. It would be unfortunate if in the national euphoria of avoiding nuclear war we failed as a nation to inquire how the Cuban disaster occurred. We're not out of the woods, yet. The threat is still there. But we have a deep feeling that we're entering a new period when some of the old pride in being an American will return."

This is the first book written on the subject. A condensation of it will appear in the March Reader's Digest. The complete story is in the book with an immense amount of new information about the Cuban crisis, with documentation.

James Daniel has been a reporter for many years, having worked as the city editor of the Washington Daily News, been assigned to the national reporting staff of Scripps-Howard, and then joined the writing staff of Time. He is now a roving editor with Reader's Digest.

John G. Hubbell for the past twelve years has written on $\qquad$ -military affairs and covered military events for Reader's Digest, having become a staff writer in 1955 and a Roving Editor in 1961.

2-Original \& Copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. N.P. Callahan

March 8, 1968


BY ANDROS M SCOTT AND аив CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER Bot Reviews

1-Mr. Sullivan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. J. F. Morley
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. A. W. Gray
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

The captioned book was published in 1981 by The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11 , New York, and was priced at \$3.50 a copy, for the paperback.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the paperloact edition of the above book mad forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research section.

NOTE:


Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan has requested the book be obtained for reference purposes. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Authors, Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace, are professors at the University of North Carolinas Andrew M. Scott may be identhe ? , subject BuFile 118-4864. Captioned book $\because .$. is a case book as opposed to the no rumal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook. . . " $(118-4864-19$, p. 2)

AMB:cb 6



SAC, New York

Director, FBI (100-354546)
"THE NEW SOVIET SOCIETY" EDITED BY HERBERT RIV
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

April 15, 1963
1 - Yellow file copy
2- Original \& copy
1- N. P. Callahan
1- F.J. Baumgardner
1-B. M. Suttler
1-A. W. Gray
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

The captioned book, papersact edition, is available from Paperback Biviom, The New Leader, 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York 3, New York, for 75 cents a copy.

You shout discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (Hellish translation, paperback) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.


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NOTE:
SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section, has requested the book as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: FUTURE OF FREEDOM BY CHARLOTTE AND DYSON CARTER CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, was first published in Canada in 1961, and the fourth printing was made in January of this year. On April 11, 1963, the Press Department Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., received a shipment of the paperback edition of this book consisting of 89 cartons weighing 3, 300 pounds. Other government agencies, Legat, Ottawa, $\qquad$ have been advised on this shipment.

The Authors
Coauthor Herbert Dyson Carter, well-known Canadian communist, was born in 1910 in Winnipeg, Canada, and is handicapped as a hunchback. A brilliant student, he holds Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees. He was a member of the communist party in Canada as early as 1945 and was elected member of the national committee of that Party and president of the communist front, Canadian Soviet Friendship Society (CSFS) in 1949. He and his wife have visited the Soviet Union on many occasions and he has engaged in collection of overt intelligence for Soviet Embassy, Ottawa. He married coauthor Charlotte Zenolina Breckman in 1946. She was president of CSFC in 1954 and operates Northern Book House, Gravenhurst, Canada, publisher of this book and publisher, importer, and distributor of pro-Soviet books and propaganda. The Carters have written many pro-Soviet books, articles, and pamphlets. (100-240803 \& 105-61884-8)

## References to Director and FBI

On pages 110 and 111, the authors correctly quote statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports - 1960. The Director is referred to as "noted head of the


FBI." It is stated: "Back in 1958 Mr . Hoover said the increase in American crime was 'appalling,' In 1960 he called the further rise 'startling.' In 1961 he described a still faster crime growth as 'alarming.' Evidently the FBI chief hasn't done much about it. His public speeches are mostly concerned with attacking the people of the Soviet Union. Probably you are familiar with his favorite denunciation: 'Communism denies and destroys every spiritual value.'". This quotation concerning communism is taken from the Director's address to the National Convention of The American Legion, October 18, 1960.

The authors also state, "If Mr. Hoover would give himself a special permit to take a trip to the USSR, he would find that something certalnly is being destroyed over there right now. Something that should interest the head of the FBI very much indeed," It is then alleged that there has been a lessening of crime in the Soviet Union and that jails are being closed and police forces reduced because they are no longer needed.

On page 135, the authors state there is a dearth of 1iterature and culture praising the way of life in the free world. They ask satirlcally: "Have you ever heard of an artistic play based upon heroes of the FBI or RCMP (let's forget the ridiculous musical 'Rose Marie')?"

The Book
The book is Soviet propaganda pure and simple. It is a disgusting attempt to make the free world, and particularly the United States, look bad from every standpoint. At the same time, it unabashedly extols everything in the Soviet Union. For example, it is stated that the US\$R has a vigorous, prospering economic system, free from public and private debts, with no inflation, no unemployment, no sign of any depression in the future. The purpose of the book is an attempt to convince noncommunists that communism is the solution to all the ills in the world. The theme is that the free world pralses its freedom, but this only means freedom to be unemployed, freedom to be in debt, freedom to practice medicine as a business to make profits, freedom to make profits from slums, et cetera. While, in the Soviet Union, there is freedom to win a better life for yourself along with everyone else.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

FROM

subject: JOSEPH CLARK INFORMATION CONCERNING
date: May 10, 1963 Tole. Room Holmes Gand


The enclosed issue of "New Politics" contains (pps 56-76) a review by Joseph Clark of Denna F. Fleming's recent book "The次old War and its Origins." Joseph Clark was formerly foreign editor of the "Daily Worker" and served as its Moscow correspondent from 1950 to 1953. He left the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) in 1957.
"New Politics" is a quarterly Socialist publication "conceived as a forum permitting and encouraging a free play of discussion, controversy and counterpositio of ideas... from left to right."

Author and Book
Fleming is professor of political science at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee and has never been investigated by the Bureau. During the early 30 's he advocated American recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia. He has been affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and, in 1949, was among the signers of an open letter urging the dissolution of the HCUA. (100-414278)

The central theme of Fleming's book is that the cold war began when the West capitulated to Hitler at Munich, thereby forcing the Soviet Union to join forces with Germany; that it "blossomed" in 1945 when Truman succeeded Roosevel as President and turned against the Soviet Union; and that U. S. policies have prevented peaceful development of the Soviet Union.

## Clark's Review

$\frac{182-46855}{\text { NOT RECORDED }}$ 184 MAY 171963

Clark denounces this analysis. He shows that the Nazi -Soviet nonaggression pact was an "alliance for conquest" and that, while the pact was in effect, the Soviet

Enclosure

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: JOSEPH CLARK

Union not only seized the Balkan States, but also furnished badly needed raw materials to Germany and helped Germany circumvent the English sea blockade by shipping goods from the Far and Middle East to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railway and by establishing German naval bases on Soviet territory.

Fleming's claim that the cold war "blossomed" when Truman became President in 1945 is refuted by Clark who quotes from the Duclos article which caused the dissolution of the Communist Political Association and its reconstitution as the Communist Party, U.S.A. Clark points out that Duclos warned against "a political platform of class peace" and, since his article was regarded by communists every where as "gospel from the Kremlin, " it set the general line for post-war communist activity.

Clark also shows the absurdity of Fleming's attempts to justify the communist takeover in the European satellite nations and the Soviet refusal to negotiate any agreement on nuclear weapons. By direct quotations from the book he shows the contradiction in Fleming's efforts to blame the United States for tension in the Far East. He points out forcefully the effect of Khrushchev's reappraisal of Stalin who is portrayed in the book as devoted to peace and improving the Soviet standard of living.

Clark concludes that, while our society has its faults, "it would be terribly untrue to equate the evils of American and Soviet civilization, " because ("American society has attained a level of freedom which is completely alien to the closed totalitarian societies of Communism, " and to deny this fundamental distinction between the two "is to abdicate from all responsibility."

RECOMMENDATION:
That, in view of Clark's former position in the Party, the enclosed article be reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division from the standpoint of possible use in the counterintelligence program.




\＄AC，New York
Director，PBL（ $100-180640$ ）
＂BOOKS ON COMMUNISM＂
BY R．N．CARAT hUNT
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER


March 29， 1963
2 －Original \＆Copy 1 －Yellow
1－Mr．N．P．Callahan
1－Mr．B．M．Sutler
1－Mr．Gray
1－Miss Butler
1－Section tickler

Captioned book，published by the Oxford university Press， 417 Fifth Avenue， New York 16，New York，sells fer \＄2． 70 a copy．

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward 唾 to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section．

## NOTE：

Book requested as a reference and will be filed in the Bureau Library．A check with Bureau Library and General Indices proved negative．

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62-46855-238 \times 2
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The book，arranged by subject and indexed，contains lists of books published in，or translated into，English on communism and communist－controlled or administrated countries since 1945.

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## KREMLIN'S SELF-PORTRAIT

* Only three times in their bloody history have the operators of Russian Bolshevism deigned to give their slaves and the world at large a formal report on the history and claims of their Marxist-inspired governmental system.:

Soviet propagandists give their revered V. I. Lenin credit as author of Communism's first two Draft Programs. The Reds lie as usual. Actually, the first murky, Marxist blueprint was dreamt up by a social theorist named Georgi Plekhanov, in 1902. A 1919 report was written largely by Nikolai Bukharin, later liquidated by his murderous old buddy, J. Stalin.

The Kremlin's current summit paper is attributed to today's Big Red Brother, N. Khrushchev. By itself, it's nigh unreadable, as jampacked with dense, dreary Communist Party jargon as its two literary predecessors. Fortunately, though, this one is now available in a good English translation-and with a highly enlightening dividend in the form of copious and authoritative footnotes which Red Bunk
debunk the Red "historians'" gibberish paragraph by paragraph. $30 . \mathrm{K}$
Exposed - The title of this valuable work is "The New Soviet Society," and its Commie-wise editor was Herber Ritvo, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International Studies. Ats,

Ritvo doesn't delete a single flapjawed word, for instance, from the Red tyrants' oily claims that they've always backed the miseried Russian peasants' aspirations to "peace, bread and land." But, just to keep the record honest, a wry footnote does remind the reader that poor Ivan today, after 45 years of alleged joy behind Communist barbed wire, still enjoys little peace, finds less bread on the table than his grandfather did under the Czars, and still isn't allowed an inch of ground to spit on or call his own.
"The New Soviet Society" isn't geared for fast, casual reading. But it is an invaluable reference book for all who would truly understand the vicious fraud still being peddled by the Kremlin's Red gangsters and their cynical little helpers.

A single copy of "The New Soviet Society" can be had for 75c. Larger quantities, at wholesale rates, can be ordered from the Paperback Division, The New Leader, 7 E. 15th St., New York 3, N. Y. We recommend it as an important and scholarly work which every public and private library and school in the U. S. can afford and shoutaracquire
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Evans $\qquad$
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The Washington Post and $\qquad$ Times Herald

The Washington Daily News $\qquad$

New York Herald Tribune


New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 5

New York Post
-The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer

By note dated May 13, 1963, Bernard Geis of Bernard Geis Associates, Publishers, advised that Sam Engel had asked him to send the Director a copy of the above book. Mr. Sam Engel is on the Special Correspondent's List.
"The Conversion Of Chaplain Cohen" is a novel which concerns Rabbi David Cohen's two years as a Jewish Chaplain in the United States Air Force. The novel begins with his induction into the service, his attendance at the Chaplain Training School, his assignment to a Strategic Air Command base in Mississippi, and his subsequent temporary duty assignment at Goose Bay. It is a stor ry of a Rabbi who becomes Chaplain to men of other religious beliefs and it is sprinkled with his own problems arising from conflict between the religious and military, including the moment si when he takes a Negro Jewish airman to a Mississippi religious celebration.
The book is an easily read novel, entertaining, and yet gives an insight into the problems of Chaplains of all faiths.

The author, Herbert Tare, is an ordained Rabbi who served in the Air Force as Chaplain in the vicinities which serve as locations in his book. A graduate of Brooklyn College, he is now Rabbi of the Westbury Temple of Long Island. Bufiles contain no references identifiable with Tare.

Bernard Geis Associates is a reputable New York publishing firm. In April, 1961, Geis was given permission, through Random House, Inc., to reprint portions of chapter 34 of "The FBI Story" dealing with the Weinberger kidnaping case in an anthology of nonfiction crime stories to be published by that company. It is noted that in August, 1948, Gees, then with "Collier's" magazine wrote the Director requesting him to furnish material in connection with an editorial feature in that magazine. An In-Absence letter was sent indicating that the Director had previously declined such re requests. Former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols noted on the yellow of the outgoing "He is a pompous, overbearing pepsin why has scorned 9.9 in the past." This apparently stemmed from the fact that ion 42 He ls dated concerning an article on the Director and refused to talk to another Bureau official instead of the Director. (62-88226).
RECOMMENDATION:
5 (4) MAY 29 ghat the attached thank you letter be sent to GeisanøoEngel.

# Memorandum 

date: June 4, 1963


 Tolson Belmont Bohr Casper Callahan Conrad Conrad $\qquad$ Rosen Sullivan Sullivan Tavel
$\qquad$ RTole. Room
Holmes $\qquad$ -ـ...
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R. W. Smith


subject:

## BOOK REVIEW

 THAN COMMUNISM BURY US?BY CHARLES RUBINSTEIN

Captioned paperback book was written and published by the author, Charles Rubinstein, who resides at 1546 Westchester Avenue, New York 72, New York. The complimentary copy of this book, sent to the Director, was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on May 28, 1963. Bufiles indicated only one prior letter to Mr. Rubinstein, and no further identifiable data concerning him.

## The Book

## 1

 concerning the various facets of communism. He attempts to draw parallels as to what the people of America prefer and reject in their Government, leaders, and way of life as compared to the Soviet Union. He notes that copies of his book are being sent to Moscow. Contained within the book are complimentary letters to the author from prominent individuals with whom he has corresponded on common ism and/or civic matters. Excerpts from such historical documents as the Gettysburg Address, Declaration of Independence, et cetera, are quoted throughout the book. There is also set forth the author's suggestions for joint cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in matters of mutual interest.The author (on page 150) suggests that anyone interested in furthering any of his ideas should write to their Senator, Congressman, and editor of their newspaper.

The book contains no reference to the Director or the FBI.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.
Enclosure
62-46855
1-Mr. Belmont
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1 - Mr. Solivivan of


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1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler 1. - Miss Luce


SAC, New York

Director, FBI (100-352546)
EDUCATION FOR WHAT?" BX PAC. BEEZLEX VENTRAL RESEARCH MATTEL

- boor R Reviews

1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr.W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. A. W. Gray
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1- Miss Butler
1- Section tickler
2 - Orig \& copy
1 - Yellow file copy

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The captioned book is available at The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, at $\$ 3$ a copy for the paperback edition.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this books and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes as background material in connection with the preparation of a teachers manual.

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Mohr $\qquad$
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REC?



This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)
$\qquad$

ROUTING
Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central ResearchEspionageInternal SecurityLiaison
$\mathbb{1}$ Nationalities IntelligenceSubversive ControlIdentification Division, I. B.
$\qquad$Training Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Administrative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Files \& Communications Division, J. B.

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
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General Investigative Division, J. B.
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Laboratory Division, J. B.
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Crime Records Division, J. B.
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Special Investigative Division, J. B.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

June 25, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"LABOR NACT BOOK 16"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Captioned book, published every two years, has been prepared by the Labor Research Association, 80 East Lith Street; New York 3, New York; an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 which is subject of current Bureau investigation. The book is published through the communist publishing house International Publishers, New York, New York, and priced at $\$ 1.65$ in the paper back edition and $\$ 3.25$ in the cloth covered edition.

While the book purports to be a research aid and reference work with fact and figures on United States economic trends, social and labor conditions, health and medical care, political affairs, and other matters, it is as could be expected from its origin, a mouthpiece for communist propaganda. Material presented is allegedly taken from government, business, and labor publications, but is presented in such a distorted manner as to "support" the communist condemnation of American society.

There are several derogatory references to the Director and the Bureau including a rehash of former SA Jack Levine's charges that the Bureau "encourages unti-ibbral, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic attitudes among its officials and agents," and a charge that the Bureau harassed the defense of Teamster Union President James Hoffa in the 1962 trial in Nashville, Tennessee, which ended in a hung jury.

The book will be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

For information.

1-Mr. Belmont
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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. M. A. Jones
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1-Miss Butler


Mr. W, C. Sullivan


June 13, 1963
R. W. Smith
"THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA" BY GERALD CLARK CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## The Author



Clark was born in Montreal, Canada and was graduated from McGill University. A large part of his newspaper career, which began in 1939, has been spent as foreign correspondent for "The Montreal Star", of which he is now assocrate editor. He has travelled widely in Europe, including the communist nations, and another book, "Impatient Giant--Red China Today", was based on his assignment in China in 1958. Captioned book is the result of his interviews with "peasants and presidents, generals and priests, Communists and conservatives, intellectuals and laborers' while travelling over 50,000 miles throughout Latin America for over a year. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding Clark. (Dust Jacket; p. x)

## Gloomy Prospect

The picture painted by the author is not a pleasant one. He sees the entire Latin American area, with the possible exception of Mexico, on the verge of a major social upheaval. Most of Latin America, he points out, is still in the feudal era. More than one half of its 200 million population is chronically undernourished and hungry. Three quarters of the arable land is owned by only two percent of the population. Practically all industry is either foreign controlled or owned by a few wealthy native families, and over one half of the population is illiterate. Yet; with the exception of Costa Rica, every Latin Aiserican nation maintains an inflated army whose main function is to keep the present "oligarchy" in power. At the same time,

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| $1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan | $1-\mathrm{A} . \mathrm{M}$. Butler | $1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Cordon |
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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re "THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA" BY GERALD CLARK
the author finds a growing awareness on the part of the vast majority of the Latin American population that their present status is not inevitable and that all men are entitled to some financial security and personal dignity. The two major immediate reforms which Clark regards as essential are land reform (both greater distribution to the peasants and better utilization of available land) and income-tax reform.

Castro and Communism
While Clark deplores the communist takeover in Cuba, he views Castro's movement, "Fidelismo", as the greatest single force in Latin America today and predicts that it will long outlast Castro, whose personal prestige is gradually declining. Those who accept "Fidelismo", with its promise of social reform and its challenge to the United States, have not, in Clark's view, abandoned the demecratic principles of personal and economic liberty, but, are prepared to risk even these liberties to bring about needed social and economic reform, The author claims that, with the exception of Chile, communism made small inroads in Latin America untll it was given the stimulus of the Cuban Revolution, which was engineered by Latin Americans; brought about social,political, and economic reforms; gave Cubans personal dignity; andy at the same time, embarrassed the United States. What success communism enjoyed, prior to Castro's triumph was due, not to its ideological appeal, but to its promises to institute practical reforms which would eliminate specific social, economic, and political injustices.

## Alliance for Progress

The book concludes with a chapter on the Alltance fon Progress, which, Clark notes, emphasizes self heip by the Latin-Amertcan nations and insists on land and tax reform. Clark describes the Alliance as "an honorable and imaginative project" but warns that it faces almost insurmountable difficulties. The major problem is that it falls to take into account the diehard mentality of the ruling LatinAmerican oligarchy which, because it is incapable of adjusting to a revolutionary situation, will not support any measure which will reduce its profits and which is still hoarding its funds abroad. Other problems include overcoming chronic mistrust of the United States, resentment over what is regarded as our past neglect of Latin America, and our reluctance to intervene too drasticaliy in Latin-American domestic affairs for fear of creating even stronger anti-United States sentiment.

## Memo Smith to Sullivan <br> Re "THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA" BY GERALD CLARK

## U.S. Intervention Necessary

In Clark's view, however, United States intervention, on a greater scale "hidden if possible, overt or active if necessary is essential." This intervention should be designed to assist "liberal forces, truly reformist movements" dedicated to a program of land reform and "moderate socialism," which, Clark belfeves, is "the only hope for Latin America." He goes so far as to suggest that the Alliance establish a school in Latin America (preferably in Mexico) to train democratic revolutionaries in overthrowing undesirable governments, peacefully, if possible, but if necessary through "physical upheaval," in order to establish reforinist governments. Both the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency are criticized for supporting right-wing governments and military dictatorships merely because they are friendiy to the United States and with no regard for their domestic policies.

The only mention of the FBI appears on p. 323 where Clark recounts meeting an American, Paul Wilson, in a bar in Havana. Wilson claimed that while in the U.S. Army he was convicted of grand larceny and forging military orders and that after his prison term, he was released on parole on the condition that he remain in Miami. Wilson told Clark he was attempting to raise additienal funds to go to Brazil, "far from the reach of the F.B.1."'Bureau files contain no information which can be identiffed with Wilson,

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

OPMIONAL PORM NO. 10

subject: "THE FAR RIGHT" BY DONALD JANSON AND BERNARD EISMCANN

## Tolson Peimont Mohr - <br> $\qquad$突 Casper Callahan Conrad <br> $\qquad$ - <br> Conrad



Reference is made to Victor Lasky's column in the 5-26-63, issue of "The Pittsburgh Press," which states that captioned book discloses that labor leader Walter Reuther has urged Attorney General Kennedy to curb Mr . Hoover's crusade against communism. Mr. Hoover noted on the clipping "Let me see review of this book containing Walter Reuther's memo."

REVIEW OF "THE FAR RIGHT": ALL INFORMATION CONTA
rEGEIA IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEST WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE Captioned book is described in the foreword as an attempt to catch an image of "The Far Right" and to assess its importance. Its authors make a point of distinguishing between the "extremist element and responsible conservatives" and make the comment that only the Far Rightist "attributes Pro-Communist motivation to all who disagree with him." The book begins with a brief summary of the emphasis of "The Far Right" on internal subversion and its condemnation of such things as Social Security, Income Tax, Supreme Court, United Nations and water fluoridation. A brief resume of extremist groups in our Nation's history, such as the Know-Nothings and the American Protective League, is set forth. The authors state that fear begets the social illness which foments these extremist movements.

The book deals largely with the various groups which make up the extremist movements, such as The John Birch Society, Dr. Fred Schwarz's Christian AntiCommunism Crusade, and Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade, all of whose activities are discussed in detail. Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, under George Benson's leadership is mentioned as "the academic seat of the Ultra Right." Kent and Phoebe Courtney of New Orleans who specialize in publishing inflammatory pamphlets are discussed. A chapter is ncluded on the National Indignation Convention-which operated for a short time in Texas as protest to the training of Yugoslav pilots by the Air Force. Brief discussion follows regarding the Minutemen, other assorted "extremist groups and individuals," such as Texas oilman H. L. Hunt; We The People, which proposes repeal of income tax; Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist preacher, Major Edgar Bundy and George Lincoln Rockwell.

A section is included on various aspects of our society in which these groups jerate. The authors list "The Far Right's" use of the printed word in spreading their propaganda through numerous pubications. The book notes that extremist groups have Enclosure
I- Mr. DeLoach 1-Central Research Section



M。A。Jones to DeLoach
Re: "The Far Right" by Donald Janson and Bernard Eismann

sought to evaluate books and provide "patriotic" study material for schools in some areas. The authors commend the American Bar Association, The American Legion and the National Education Association for stressing that communism should be taught in the schools factually and without panic. General Edwin Walker's pro-blue program in the Armed Services is discussed as an example of extremism in the military. The book notes that some military cold war seminars have included extreme rightists as participants; however, the seminars conducted under the auspices of the Defense Department are generally responsible programs.

The authors deal with extremist groups in politics, pointing out that they have as a whole been unsuccessful in electing candidates for office. The Far Right's espousal of Goldwater has proved an embarrassment to him and extremist elements in the Republican Party have proved a hindrance to Nixon. The Kennedy Administration's disdain for extremist groups is cited. The book concludes that public opinion is rejecting the extremists and that many now associated with the Far Right will eventually recognize its fallacies and realign themselves with responsible conservatism.

## PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND•THE FBI:

Individuals such as Dan Smoot and Cleon Skousen who are identified as ex-FBI men, as well as Herbert Philbrick, identified as a former FBI undercover man, are mentioned several times as among those promoting extremism. On page 8 Mr . Hoover is included among those who have recently denounced extremists. Page 18 states that some scientists objected to the Atomic Energy Act which ordered employee investigations by the FBI, since they felt that the FBI didn't have the ability or right to judge them as individuals. On page 90 Billy Hargis is referred to as saying that Mr . Hoover had appealed to groups to adhere to facts and avoid generalities; Hargis stated that his Christian Crusade was accepting Mr. Hoover's challenge to "properly indoctrinate "anticommunist forces."

Page 130 refers to extremists quoting Khrushchev as saying that Americans can be given small doses of socialism until they awaken to find they have communism; the authors note that Federal agencies, including the FBI, have been unable to find a record of Khrushchev having said this.


## $M_{\text {。 }} A_{\text {o Jones to DeLoach }}$

Re: "The Far Right" by Donald Janson and Bernard Eismann

(We have previously checked out the alleged Khrushchev statement for a Congressman and were unable to locate it.) Page 168 states that Chicago schools teach an excellent course about communism which lists authors such as Mr. Hoover in its bibliography. Page 238 notes that most extremists are emotionally troubled and don't put faith in the FBI to expose communism adequately.

## WALTER REUTHER MEMO:

Pages 227-231 discuss this memo which suggests that the Administration consider measures such as curbing rightists in the military; having FBI Agents infiltrate Ultra-Right groups to determine if they should be put: on the Attorney General's subversive list; checking taxexempt status of rightist groups; taking steps to end the Minutemen; and putting the communist problem in the proper perspective for citizens. Reuther's memo here states that though Mr. Hoover had made an "admirable recent statement concerning the radical right," he exaggerates the domestic communist menace, thus helping the Far Right. His memo suggests that "without forbidding dissenting officials from expressing a contrary viewpoint ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Administration efforts to take a realistic view would probably cause these officials to fall in line. The book notes the Administration took no formal action on Reuther's memo.

The authors state that Mr. Hoover, "whose book 'Masters of Deceit' has been a favorite of anti-Communists," has recently counseled self-restraint among Rightists, and in a 1962 American Bar Association Journal article commended the legal group for "the approach it had taken compared with that of the Hargises and Welches." (This article does not mention any of these individuals or any groups.) Also quoted are excerpts from this article calling for adhering to facts rather than emotionalism in fighting communism. These excerpts, which are accurately quoted, are: "Just because the Communists have no respect for law and order does not mean that we should retaliate in kind. Cries for legal shortcuts, vigilante methods and less reliance on legal processes, though based on the most patriotic motives, are most shortsighted....Emotional outbursts, extravagant name-calling, gross exaggerations hinder our efforts. We must be very careful with our facts and not brand as a Communist any individual whose opinion may be different from our own. Today far too many self-styled experts on Communism are plying the highways of America giving erroneous and distorted information. This causes hysteria, false alarms, misplaced apprehension...."


Captioned book, containing essays by eight American educators and edited by Daniel Bell, was published in 1963 by Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. It is a revision of a book, The New American Right, which appeared in 1955 and was originally stimulated by the Ford Fund for the Republic.

Radical Right Exploits Communist Threat
Shér riadical," or "fundamental," right in the United States, as defined in this book is typified by the John Birch Society, which stands between the "hate" right of the Jobn Kaspers and George Rockwells, and the "semi-respectable" right of the Daughter's' of the American Revolution and the White Citizens Councils.

The three most important radical right movements of the past three decades, the book points out, have been Coughlinism in the 1930's; McCarthyism in the early 1950 's; and the John Birch Society in recent years; which has become a force primarily because of frustration stemming from the international struggle with communism. The theme of the radical right, the book maintains, is that not only is communism more of a menace today than ever before, but the threat is as great domestically as it is externally.

The consensus of the authors is that the 1960's will be a deeade of expansion for the radical right in this country because of the continuing acute frustration for American foreign policy and the danger posed by the domestic racial issue.
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Belmont
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1-Mr. Sullivan
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1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Miss Butler

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL ( $62-46855$ )

## References to Director and FBI

I
The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times, once in a slighting vein on page 35. Daniel Bell observes that it would be interesting to confront 'the radical right with the problem of explaining the belief in the rising internal threat of Communist infiltration into government with the continued presence of J. Edgar Hoover--the one figure who seems to be sacrosanct to the right--as director of the F. B. I. ${ }^{-1}$ Bell, noting that the Director has been in office all through the years when communism was allegedly growing as a domestic threat, wonders how the radical right could balance its claim of a growing communist threat with the ostensible inability of the FBI to cope with this state of affairs.

## The Editor and Contributors

Danie Bell (born haplan), the book's editor, is a long-time student of communism and socialism and has been associated with a series of published studies on the influence of communism on American life which were financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. In the early 1940's he was managing editor of The New Leader, a Socialist magazine, and was later labor editor of Fortune Magazine. He is now professor of sociology at Columbia University. In the past, our Agents have frequently contacted Bell concerning individuals active in socialist and allied movements and have always found him cooperative. (100-391697-65)

The contributors to the book--Nathan Glazer, Richard Hofstadter, Herbert $\mathrm{H}_{8}$ Hyman, Seymour M. Lipset, Talcott Parsons, David Riesman, and Alan F. Westin-are college professors, six of whom have worked on projects financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. (140-26813-16; 116-14283; 100-391697-292, 579; 138 $\mathbf{7}$ 2572;

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100-401397-27)
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There is no evidence of current Communist Party membership on the part of any of these individuals, although Westin has admitted Party membership in 19481949. (100-401397-27) Both Hofstadter and Parsons were affiliated with a communist front organization years ago. (62-60527-27445, 50023; 138-2572) More recently, in 1958, Riesman urged abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and Lipset was active in a fund to defend Robert Meisenbach, who was? arrested in the:San Francisco riot in May, 1960, protesting the HCUA. (100~346566542) (105-101858-5) Glazer, in 1960, signed a petition asking clemency for

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL (62-46855)

Morton Sobell and Harry Gold, figures in the Rosenberg case, and, in 1961, signed an affidavit to reduce the prison sentence of Junius Scales, communist leader convicted under the Smith Act. (140-26813-21)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.




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Mr. Gilbert P. Richardson of Lakeland, Florida, forwarded to
SA Charles D. Brennan a copy of his publication "Our Rigorous Race With Russia." It is a 36 -page pamphlet, with photographs, which sells for $\$ 1.00$.

Review
BOOK REVIEW
OUR RIGOROUS RACE WITH RUSSIA
BY GILBERT P/ RICHARDSON

The present communist one-Party system existing in Russia today is historically unsound, and Russia has not yet reached a political maturity that would enable her to operate two political parties at once.

The Soviets have resorted to an "almost paranoic" race to acquire status in society. A good education is the most likely route to a lifetime status in the Soviet Union.

East Germany is costing Russian pride more than it is worth and a treaty of Russian exodus is the only way out.

The Soviets have deep subways which provide bomb shelter. In contrast, there is a lack of bomb shelters of this type in Washington, D.C.

A radio jamming station in Moscow pushes favorite radio programs from Western nations off the air. However, Radio Free Europe was effective during the "Hungarian episode."

The communist system is free-loading on capitalist U.S.

## References on the Author

Bureau files contain no identifiable information. However, enclosed within the pamphlet was a detailed biographic sheet on which Richardson was listed as an educator, columnist, and lecturer on foreign travel and the American Image in Political and Social Contrast.

References to the Director and the FBI
None.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.






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Set forth below is a review of the book＂Spectacular Rogue：Gaston B．Means＂ by Edwin P．Hoys．

## REVIEW OF＂SPECTACULAR ROGUE＂：

Captioned book is a narrative of the life of Gaston B．Means who is described as a braggart and liar who swindled widows and governments and was accused of virtually \＄ every crime in the book－－forgery，theft，conspiracy，obstruction of justice and murder． The author makes no attempt to＂glorify＂Means，but while he injects ironic and satirical d remarks concerning Means＇activities；he does manage to portray Means as a＂spectacula rd character．＂

Throughout the book Means＇close relationship with William J．Burns，onetime Director of the Bureau of Investigation，is emphasized，and Burns faith in Means－－even when he is under fire－－is almost unbelievable．

The author highlights Means＇swindle of Mrs．Maude King，his trial and acquittal for her murder，and his attempt to present a forged＂second will＂of her husband e Considerable space is given to Means＇activities as an espionage agent for Germany prior to World War I and his testimony on German activities in the United States before a Congressional committee．Hoy touches on Means＇employment with the Bureau of Invest 愎复 gation，his suspension，and his bootlegging and influence－peddling activities．

Means＇audacity and skill in concocting his various swindles are vividly
portrayed．He had several schemes going at once and successfully swindled even those who knew he could not be trusted．When the Justice Department sought to bring him to trial in 1924，he threw in with Senator Burton K．Wheeler and the Select Committee on Investiga－ tion of the Department of Justice．His＂testimony＂could only be verified by people who were dead and his＂evidence＂always disappeared mysteriously just at the crucial moment－－ even if he had to forge a senator＇s name to a demand for surrender of his papers to account


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M. A. Jones to DeLoach

Re: "Spectacular Rogue: Gaston B. Means"

The book concludes with Means' conspiracy in connection in the Lindbergh Kidnaping case and his conviction for taking $\$ 104,000$ from Evalyn Walsh McLean

## REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

There are numerous references to the Director and the FBI (including the old "Bureau of Investigation") throughout the book. Obviously, the references to the Bureau of Investigation, particularly during William J. Burns' directorship, are not very complimentary. Referring to Burns' resignation on page 246, the author indicates that the new Director of the Bureau, "the youthful J. Edgar Hoover," came before the Wheeler Comınittee to give statistical information and "gave the information in such a manner that no one doubted his efficiency or his ability to clean out the musty corners of the government's major detective bureau."

References to the FBI's investigation of Means in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping conspiracy are also complimentary. It is noted that Hoot's version of the conversation between Means and the Director in the court room following Means' testimony is slightly different from the version given in the Whitehead book and in the Director's book "Persons In Hiding, " although it is similar. (p. 312)

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE EDWIN P. HOYT:
Bufiles reflect Edwin P. Hoyt is the son of Palmer Hoys, Editor and Publisher of "The Denver Post" with whom the Bureau has had considerable difficulty in the past. Edwin P. Hoy, who was formerly on the staff of "Colliers'" magazine, has been cooperative with the Bureau and furnished information he obtained as a result of interviews he had with highly placed Communist Party officials. He wrote to us in June, 1962, indicating that he planned to write a book on Gaston B. Means and requested assistance. He was referred to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead and "Persons In Hiding." By letter 9-17-62, he propounded several questions concerning Means and stated he would be in Washington in October and hoped that he might see the Director for a few minutes. He appeared at the Bureau on 10-19-62 where he spoke with SA John W. O' Beirne of the Crime Research Section who furnished him with additional public source data. It is noted that he credits the Director and SA O' Beirne in the list of acknowledgments at the conclusion of the book. (p.325)

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.



SAC, Mev York

Director, FBI (100-352546)
-MONGOLIA: UNKNOWN LAND" BOOK BY TORGEN BEECH cENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER


1-N6 P. Callahan
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-F. A. Tansey A A gust 15, 1005
1-A. W. Gray
1- Miss Butler 1-Section tickler
2-Orig \& copy
1-Yellow file copy

The captioned book, translated from the Danish by Reginald Spink, was published in March, 1963, by the E. P. Dutton \& Company, 201 Park Avenue, New York 3, New York, and retails at $\$ 5.95$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, an soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA F. A. Tansey, Espionage Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. Several bookstores and Bureau Library checked; negative. After receipt, book will be filed in the Bureau Library.


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Mr. W w. Sullivan $\omega^{\circ}$ op



## FROM

 R. W. Smith 0SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS SOVIET UNION PARADOX AND CHANGE EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
date: August 21, 1963
date: August 21, 1963



Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is a/collection of articles written by ten professors who travelled extensively in the Soviet Union during the Summer of 1958 and one journalist who had previously travelled in Russia. There is no pertinent information in Bufiles concerning any of the authors.

The Preface notes the book is not "a report of a visit" to the Soviet Union, but rather was written to answer certain questions constantly asked by audiences who attended lectures given by members of the group following their return fromRussia. The book deals with seven selected aspects of the Soviet scene, each authored by one or more of the professors whose professional field of interest includes the growth of cities, economic changes, agricultural production, science and technology, education, youth, and radio and television.

Opening chapter briefly furnishes historical background on Soviet Union and political changes since Stalin's death. It indicates that while present-day Russia follows pattern of previous regimes, a pattern of change reflects urgent problems of a more advanced era. Succeeding chapters analyze these changes in eachiof the seven selected areas. Each author furnishes numerous statistics and information obtained through research of Soviet documents and previous studies by Western scholars rather than information he gathered while in Russia. No new information is introduced, but each chapter is a thorough and scholarly analysis of the particular aspect of Soviet society.

1. -Mr. DeLoach

1 -Mr. Suttler
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler


Memo Smith to Sullivan
re BOOK REVIEW: SOVIET UNION, PARADOX AND CHANGE EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

In final chapter, authors give "Speculative Glances into the Future." They completely eliminate two popular notions concerning the future of the Russian dictatorship which are widespread in the West: that dictatorship will mellow, evolving into a liberal socialist democracy; and that Russian people will revolt and overrun the dictatorship. The third notion that the Soviet dictatorship is a feature of the Russian "national character," is static, and will not change in the forseeable future, they feel, should not be fatalistically accepted because it ignores "important patterns of change that have developed in nearly all industrial societies, whether democratic or nondemocratic." These changes reflect the enormous problems that confront a dictatorship as it strives to become an industrial and military giant. Although authors recognize these developing changes, their image of 'the Soviet future should be of little comfort to the citizens of the free world."

"We anticipate the continuation of a dictatorship, but one that is more coldly rational than that of Staling, and that will enjoy wider support from its citizens. Unless the antagonisms between China and the USSR split the Communist would apart and the Soviet Union is forced to seek rapproachement with the West, we shall be faced in the international arena with a stronger and more effective competitor, a more willing perhaps, but a tougher negotiator than the one we have known since the end of World War II. "

The book contains a bibliography, divided according to the chapters covered, and an index. It should be a valuable reference book. The book will be routed to the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


## - Óffice Memásndum - UNITED SA ES GOVERNMENT

 TO : $\quad$ : DIRECTOR, FBI ( $100-352546$ )DATE:
8/21/63
FROM $\int$ SAC, NEW YORK $(100-87235)$


ReBulet $3 / 29 / 63$.

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Captioned book is not available at a number of the larger book dealers located in New York City.

Inquiry at the $0 x f$ ord University Press revealed that the book is currently out of stock and has been out of stock for a number of months. oxford University Press has advised that they expect to receive some additional copies but the exact date of receipt is uncertain.


The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau and UACB the NYO will contrinuedin its efforts to locate a copy of captioned book.

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FROM

SUBJECT
M. A. Ironed
A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN BY STANLEY COBEN
BOOK REVIEW BY WALTER JOHNSON



BACKGROUND:
New York Times Book Reviews section, 9-1-63, contains review by Walter Johnson, History Department, University of Chicago, of Stanley Coben's book, "A. Mitchell Palmer : Politician." The Director has asked "What do we know of Coben and Johnson?"

STANLEY COBEN:
By letter 6-2-58 to Director, Stanley) Coben advised he was writing political biography of A. Mitchell Palmer for Ph. D. 'degree at Columbia University. He had a number of questions, most of which dealt with the "Palmer's Raids." Coben not identifiable in Bufiles and by letter 6-6-58, the Director declined to be of assistance. By letter 7-27-58, Coben renewed request for material. The Director again declined by letter of 7-31-58 and referred Coben to Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," which contained material about the so-called"'Palmer's Red Raids."

## DR. THOMAS WALTER JOHNSON:

The FBI has conducted two investigations of Dr. Johnson; in 1950 under the Loyalty Program, and January, 1962, as subject of White House Special Inquiry. It later developed in May; 1962, that Dr. Johnson was a presidential appointee to the U. S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs. In connection with the, 1950 investigation, the Civil Service Commission advised in May, 1952, that Johnson was found "eligible on loyalty. "
$100-1$ wee Dueler The mas Walter Johnson born 6.27-15, Nahant, Thassachusetts, graduated Dartmouth College, 1937, with A. B. degree. He received A. M. degree in 1938 from University of Chicago and Ph. D. : degree in History, 1941. He has been employed continuously by that University since that time and was Chairman of the Department of History from 1951 to September; 1961. He has authored several books on history and political affairs and was active in behalf of Governor Adlai Stevenson' in 1952* During the 1950 investigation; several derogatory associations and affiliations were developed on Dr. Johnson with respect to numerous Communist Party front groups and individuals of questionable loyalty. Dr. Johnson signed interrogatory on March 28, 1951, regarding information sequined ja the 1950 investigation of him. This summarized as follows:

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M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memo RE: A. Mitchell Palmer: Politician

Dr. Johnson claimed he had not spoken before the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) (cited by AG) in 1946, adding that he was perfectly aware of the "color" of the AYD and that while this organization was active on the University of Chicago campus, he was the faculty sponsor of another organization of students which was in bitter conflict with the AYD. Dr. Johnson advised he was a member of the American Student Union (cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities) while at Dartmouth College and he joined the organization for one or possibly two years. He also admitted attending a rally either in 1935 or 1936 at Dartmouth College sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism (cited by AG) and he paid $\$ 1$ for subscription to its publication.

Dr. Johnson admitted that early in 1945 he joined the Midwest Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (cited by HCUA) and served on the Midwest Board of Directors until May, 1946, when he resigned. To the disclosure that Johnson was a sponsor of the Chicago Committee for a National Youth Assembly against Universal Military Training, Johnson stated this was an "irritating mistake on his part" stating that he was for selective service legislation but not Universal Military Training Legislation. He agreed to join the organization and when he received a letter listing him as a sponsor, he requested that his name be removed from the letterhead In connection with his associations with individuals active in the communist movement which were set out in the above referred-to investigations, Johnson either denied knowing the individuals or disclaimed any knowledge that these individuals had communist leanings.

The name of Walter Johnson, University of Chicago, was listed as a signer of a petition calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a letter dated 12-21-60 to the HCUA. He was also identified as a contributor to the Southern Conference Educational Fund in 1958.

Johnson was coauthor of a college history textbook which was severely criticized by several educators as containing Marxist terminology and distortions which degraded American achievements (The United States--Experiment in Democracy, by Avery Craben and Walter Johnson. ) Part of controversy arising from the book is attributed to a book by the right-wing writer E. Merrill Root, publisher of "Brainwashing in the High Schools."

According to the book review, the Director is accused of having rounded up over 3,000 radicals (Palmer's Raids). This is not a new claim against the Director and as pointed out in Don Whitehead's book the Director had nothing to do with the arrests or so-called persecution of the individuals but merely handled the prosecution of many of the cases as a Special Assistant Attorney General. That book also revealed that the Director deplored the incident connected with the arrests of the aliens involved in the Palmer Raids

With respect to Coben's book, the Crime Records Division has been aware of its intended publication and since mid-August has been endeavoring to obtain a copy of the book through the Library of Congress. A check today at the various bookstores in Washington was likewise negative. The New York Office is now attempting to get the book and it will be appropriately reviewed as soon as it is received. RECOMMENDATION:

For information.
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DO-7
FROM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK


SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL $\qquad$ FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION $\qquad$
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? $\qquad$
HOLD ens




## GAC, New York

Director, FBI (100-352546)
1-N.P. Callahan
1-W.C.Sullivan
1-S. F. Phillips
1-B. M. Butler
September 11, 1968
1-Section tickler
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 , acheson is published by Publishers New Press, Incorporated, 23 W est 26 Street, New Yoris 10, New York, paperback $\$ 1.95$.
forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section. BuLb. \& GI negative. After perusal, book will be placed in the BuLib.

Author, James E. Jackson, is editor of "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper.

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subject: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose R. W. Smith

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

## Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

## Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

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62-46855-246 x
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1-Mr. Sullivan
1-A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder


1 - Section tickler


## Memo Smith to Sullivan, 9-13-63

Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review or for reference purposes.

## Reviews Conducted

During the period September 28, 1962, through September 12, 1963, a total of 138 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Seventy-two books were reviewed (one pending) and thirty-nine books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the forty-one book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, thirty-five were done by the Central Research Section. Four books requested have not been received.

## Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

## Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, (4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the Bureau's work and operations.

## Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A suggestion to streamline the handling of purchases of inexpensive books is now pending. A status report will be submitted annually.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None; for your information.




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## SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. Büfiles reflect that Cohen wrote the Director in 1958 that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Coben was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story."

The book deals with Palmer's political career, chiefly with his tenure as Attorney General. The author states that Palmer at first resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them on public and congressional demands in mid-1919. He asserts that Palmer permitted his assistants to take unwarranted action against radicals. The "Palmer Raids" are discussed in some detail, including abuses by arresting officers. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare," with Coben discounting the communist menace at that time. thee "Red Scare" and 'Palmer Raids." Coben implies that Mr. Hoover was among those exaggerating the communist menace and its influence. The General Intelligence -Division (GID), with Mr. Hoover as its head, is discussed, including Mr. Hoover's study of communism. Coben states that Mr. Hoover 'bore the major burden of organizing the Januăry raids" and recommended a change in a rule, which change would insure protecting of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel. Coben includes a footnote stating that Mr. Hoover told a Senate Judiciary Committee that the change was made at the request of immigration officers. The book also notes that Mr . Hoover, knowing that Communist Party (CP) and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, had advised the Labor Department that CLP members would be treated the same as CP members with respect to their deportability. Labor Department officials later wprotested when CLP members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for Cु the January raids. Coben states that Mr. Hoover told a Senate inquiry in 1921 that he did not know the number of warrants involved in the January raids. Mention is also made that Hoover had been sent to New York after the raids and reported that there had been brutality. Hoover's anger at Bestfoitreleasing radical aliens is also noted. The book also states that Hoover's GD alarmed citizens about forthcoming strikes and bombings on May Day, 8 1920, which never came off. Coben alleges that men such as Mr. Hoover were partly responsible for Palmer's later reputation as a violator of tiberfers footnote the book indicates that Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups other than the one of liaison man.
$\qquad$

Coben's book is slanted to discount the communist menace during that period. His allegations concerning Mr. Hoover in trying to place responsibility on him for the "Palmer Raids" are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover was not engaged in operational activities during the raids, but his duties were administrative in nature. Mr. Hoover, has of course, deplored the abuses committed by arresting officers in connection with the raids.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


DETAILS:
Captioned book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. A Bufile check on Coben, the author, reflected that in 1958 Coben wrote the Director that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Cobbeh was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story" for such data.
A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN:

The book begins with Palmer's entry into Pennsylvania politics and describes his role as a Congressman who was known as a reformer. Discussion is included on his rapid rise in Democratic politics, with considerable comment on his role in making Woodrow Wilson president. It describes his activities as Alien Property Custodian as "high handed" in dealing with disposition of this property.

Much of the book deals with Palmer's tenure as Attorney General, mertioning his "ineffective" policy to control the high cost of living and his efforts to settle labor strikes. The author notes that when Palmer first became Attorney General he advocated protection of individual rights and resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them only on public and congressional demand and also after several bombings in mid-1919. The author asserts that Palmer then permitted his assistants in the Department to take unwarranted and rash action against radicals in arranging for their deportation. The raids on radical aliens are discussed in detail, including abuses perpetrated by arresting officers in these raids. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare" in which Coben discounts the menace of communists in the country at that time. Coben notes that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for exaggerating the Red menace and for violation of civil liberties in the raids. The book concludes with Palmer's unsuccessful effort to become Democratic Presidential nominee in 1920.

## MENTION OF MR. HOOVER IN THE BOOK:

The back flap of the jacket mentions the "role played" by Mr. Hoover in the "Red Scare" and "Palmer Raids." On page 188 Coben states that Mr. Hoover declared in a public hearing on 4-24-20 that "at least 50 per cent of the influence behind the recent strikes was tracealde directly to communist organizations." Coben's source is New York Times, 4-25-20. Page 207 discusses the creation of the General Intelligence Division (GID) with Mr. Hoover as its head, which set up an index of cards on radical activities and leaders. Also mentioned is Mr. Hoover's study of communism and his responsibility in interpreting purposes and gauging strength of American radical organizations. Coben goes on to say that the men Palmer depended on to inform him about American radicalism were "extraordinarily susceptible to the fear and extravagant patriotism so prevalent in 1919," and mentions on page 208 that Mr. Hoover testified in April, 1920, that the Communist Labor Party was a 'gang of cut-throat aliens who have come to this country to overthrow the government by force."

On Page 221 the author mentions that when an attorney for the National Civil Liberties Bureau complained of abuses during one of the raids, Mr. Hoover informed his superiors he had heard of no such violence and advised against a reply to the lawyer; Coben's source is correspondence in Justice Department records. On page 223 Coben states that Mr. Hoover "who bore the major burden of organizing the January raids" had recommended a change in Rule 22, which change would insure the protection of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel; Coben's source is listed as a communication in Justice Department records. Footnote number 15 on page 318 notes that when Mr . Hoover was questioned before the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1-21 he indicated that the change in Rule 22 was made at the insistence of immigration officers and that the Justice Department had no part in the change.

Pages 223 and 224 mention a memo on the Communist Party (CP) sent by Mr. Hoover to Mr. Caminetti, Immigration Commissioner, which Caminetti used as basis for a brief recommending that a Marion Bieznuk be deported because of membership in the Communist Party; Coben's source is listed as Department of Justice records. Page. 224 goes on to note that Hoover, knowing that the CP and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, did not ask the Labor Department's opinion on the deportability of CLP members. He wrote a memo to Caminetti advising that the GID would treat CLP members the same as CP members. Subsequently these members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for the January raids. Coben notes that officials in the Labor Department later protested against inclusion of CLP members in the warrants.

Page 227 notes that Palmer confessed ignorance about much that occurred during the raids and told a Senate inquiry in 1921 to ask Mr. Hoover, "who was in charge of this matter, " about warrants issued in the January raids. Mr. Hoover asserted that this was a matter for local Bureau of Investigation officials and he did not know the number of warrants. Also included on page 227 is a statement by an immigration officer who in reply to a question as to why he adopted "cumbersome" procedures in the raids, stated he had obeyed instructions received at a conference in the Labor Department with Mr. Hoover and another Justice Department official; Coben's source is the House Committee on Rules Hearings and "To The American People" by the National Popular Government League, a group of lawyers who investigated the Palmer Raids."

Pages 228 and 229 mention that Mr. Hoover had stated he was sent up to New York later by Assistant Attorney General Garvan and reported back that there had been brutality in the raids; the source listed is Fletcher Knebel's Look magazine article on the Director in May, 1955.

Pages 232-33 discuss Labor Assistant Secretary Louis Post's release of many aliens whose testimony indicated they were deportable, and mentions that Mr. Hoover was angry at Post's actions. Page 233 states that Mr. Hoover assured newsmen in 1-20 that at "least 3, 000 of the 3,600 aliens arrested by the Justice

Department were 'perfect' deportation cases." Coben mentions several instances of Mr. Hoover protesting releases of proven anarchists, listing as his sources communications in Justice Department records.

Page 235 states that Mr. Hoover's GID alarmed Americans with bulletins about general strikes and bombings which were allegedly planned by radicals for May Day, 1920; Coben states that these calamities never came off and that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for its prophety of a reign of terror on May Day.

Page 244 notes that Palmer's name is associated with violations of civil liberties, but that the character and attitudes of assistants such as Garvan and Hoover helped determine Palmer's political fate and later reputation.

Footnote number 27 on page 319 states that communications from Agents during the "Palmer Raids" were to be addressed to Mr. Hoover; however, Mr. Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups than the"passive one of liaison man." Whitehead's "The FBI Story" is listed in the Bibliography of Coben's book. OBSERVATIONS:

Coben's entire theme is obviously slanted to discount the communist menace during 1919-20 and he does not recognize the danger posed by communist elements in the country at that time. With reference to his allegations concerning Mr. Hoover, these are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal who have attempted to place responsibility for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr. Hoover. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover's activities as Special Assistant to the Attorney General were purely administrative in nature. He was not engaged in operational activities during the time of the raids. Bureau of Investigation Agents were not under his supervision and he was not in a position to give orders to them. The letters of instructions concerning the arrests of aliens in the "Palmer Raids" were sent to Bureau of Investigation field offices by Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau at that time. Regarding these instructions which note that communications from Agents during the raids should be sent to Mr. Hoover, it is obvious that Mr. Hoover was responsible for correlating information on the arrests for record purposes and for issuance of a public statement following the arrests.

Furthermore, as also pointed out on previous occasions, Harlan F. Stone, who had been one of the first to protest the "Palmer Raids," would not have appointed Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau of Investigation had he felt him in any way responsible for the raids. It will also be recalled that Morris Katzeff, a Boston attorney who was counsel for some of the aliens arrested, stated in 1940 that Mr. Hoover had nothing to do with the irregularities and harsh treatment of aliens arrested. Katzeff also related at that time that Mr. Hoover had deplored the circumstances connected with the arrests of aliens in New England.

The portion of Coben's book dealing with the "Palmer Raids" is quite obviously an attempt to discredit Mr. Hoover by misinterpreting records and slanting his material to make it appear that Mr. Hoover played a major role in the raids.


## SYNOPSIS:

Above titled book is story of former SAC Gus T. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, hisis background, his work in major FBI cases such as Urschel kidnaping, Kansas City Massacre, et al. Author tried to obtain Bureau approval to write this book and sell stories to CBS-TV in December, 1960. Bureau refused to assist Ellis and advised him of Director's strong opposition to glamorizing one employee. Ellis said he liked Director and Bureau, but would write book regardless of Director's fobjections. Robert A. Huffman, Legal Representative, Mar-eth Productions, told Bureau they were interested in TV series based upon book, asked if Bureau would give technical assistance, then learned of Director's extreme displeasure over program and was told Bureau would render no assistance. Huffman said Ellis had been holding out on company, and had indicated FBI approved TV programs. Ellis wrote Attorney General and said Director had gone on record to use full power of Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones selling future stories to TV regarding his experiences in FBI. Ellis stated this was clear violation of Jones' civil rights. DeLoach contacted Assistant Attorney General Katzenbach, told him whole story and agreed to prepare reply to Ellis affirming Bureau's position in matter. This was done.

Director mentioned in book as follows: Page 7. Author said Jones worked under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover." Page 37. Author said arrest of Durkin was Bureau's answer to underworld and, "It meant that, under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt" etc. . . Author said capture of Durkin was notice to criminals across nation that Justice Department agents had been "imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, and were in the crime business to stay." Page 60. Leavenworth Prison Break. Author said "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down past owners of the weapons used in the break." Page 69. Kansas City Massacre. 'J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers!' ... The thunder of the machine guns had died away at 7:28 A. M.. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force Enclosure $<=-2<13-63$

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## DETALLS

was air-bound for Kansas City." Author said police authorities across the world regard Kansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in history of crime detection. 'It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age." Page 75. Urschel kidnaping. "Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones"... Page 84. Conversation between Mrs. Urschel and Director quoted as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City-I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can.' "

A chapter by chapter review is attached in detail. Book is a 190 page paperback containing eight chapters. First chapter deals with background of Gus Jones. Second chapter deals with Martin Durkin, his background, killing of Agent Shanahan and author continually refers to handsomeness of Martin Durkin during his six years of criminal activity. Chapter three deals with the Leavenworth Prison Break and furnishes detailed investigative techniques used by Jones in solving break method, which might be of help to convicts desiring to make future escapes. Such details would alert convicts to destroy every scintilla of evidence concerning their escape. Chapter four deals with Kansas City Massacre. Chapter five Urschel kidnaping. Conversations between Urschel and his guards, Urschel and FBI Agents and letters written by Urschel concerning ransom notes quoted in detail as well as letters from Machine Gun Kelly to Urschel. Chapter six devoted to life of Harvey Bailey, reflects his wide range of criminal activity. Author states Bailey probably had no part in planning or execution of Urschel kidnaping and only received $\$ 1,000$ of ransom money for watching Urschel at hideout while kidnapers were arranging for ransom money. Bailey received life sentence when tried for his part in Urschel kidnaping. Author says Bailey had many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country, but gave no source of his statements to this effect.

Chapter seven deals with Dillinger Gang and showed Harry Pierpont as leader of gang until his apprehension in January, 1934. Author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was leader of Dillinger raiding party in Chicago and gave Purvis credit for leading raiding party and killing of Dillinger. Author gets a bit sickening when he says " 50 feet from the box office Purvis' voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!' " He then states Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow hit cobblestones of alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." Chapter eight deals with part Gus Jones played in movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to newly opened Alcatraz prison. Also contained in this chapter are quoted letters from Kidnaper Albert L. Bates, addressed to Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th. Urschel had asked Bates what happened to ransom money. This chapter contains long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Urschel asking Urschel to inform him regarding oil prospects of Wise County, where he, Kelly, owned property. Urschel searched for Kelly's property intending to levy against it to recover portion of the ransom money, but he found no record of any such property. Book ends with Jones talking to his wife in Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and philosophizing on criminal gangs of future and how they would be made up of foreigners controlled by Mafia.

## BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"

 DETAILS
## RECOMMENDATION.:

Attached airtel be sent Los Angeles, copy to San Antonio, instructing both offices to follow this matter closely to develop any information indicating renewed interest in this book and/or Jones' career.


On the above cited memo of $1-5-61, \mathrm{Mr}$ 。Tolson said "We should discourage this in every way. We will not cooperate; we will not review manuscript; we will not assist in any manner. T." Mr. Hoover said "I most certainly agree. We should definitely indicate our disapproval. $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ "

On 1-18-61, George Ellis was interviewed by Agents of Los Angeles Office and firmly advised that Director disapproved his proposed book publicizing former SAC Gus Jones. He was told Bureau's reputation was built on united efforts of many employees; that publicizing one particular employee is against every precept on which FBI was organized; that no cooperation could be expected from Bureau and manuscript would not be reviewed. Ellis stated he felt Jones had a right to authorize publication of his life's story which would contain items concerning his FBI service; that book was not being written to glorify Jones, but to give interesting highlights of his career as a law enforcement officer. Ellis indicated attorneys had been consulted concerning the legal aspects involved in preparing this story. ${ }^{\text {". Ellis expressed admiration for Director Hoover and }}$ said he would not write anything that would reflect unfavorably on FBI, but intended to complete the story, in spite of the Bureau's objections. At that time he was rewriting the first chapter and claimed that arrangements had tentatively been made to have Doubleday, Inc., publish his story and that Hubbell Robinson, Hollywood TV Producer is interested in producing a TV series. Agents stated Ellis seemed dismayed at Bureau's reactions but nevertheless, intended to complete the project. (94-54644-5)

On 2-17-61, Robert A. Huffman, Attorney with firm of Carlson, Lupardus, Matthews, Holliman and Huffman, Tulsa, Oklahoma, was interviewed at Bureau Headquarters by Mr. Kemper. Huffman said he was legal representative of Mar - eth Productions, Inc., and they were interested in a TV series based upon the proposed book "A Man Named Jones" by George Ellis. Kemper told Huffman of Bureau's extreme displeasure concerning this publication and enumerated various reasons. Huffman seemed shocked and said he gained a different impression from the writer, Ellis, in Los Angeles. Kemper then took Huffman to Mr。DeLoach's Office where the matter was discussed in detail. Huffman asked if Bureau would consider giving technical assistance and was advised Bureau would give absolutely no assistance whatsoever nor would Bureau review or even look at the scripts. He was told of Director's extreme displeasure over this program and that Bureau would use every means possible to fight it. Huffman said Ellis had apparently been holding out on the Company; that he had been on a lucrative salary for a year and a half and living in a plush Beverly Hills apartment. (67-626 450) Huffman's superior when furnished facts, indicated project would be dropped.

A letter was written to Huffman at his request on 2-30-61 by Director advising him that Ellis appeared at our Los Angeles Office on 12-22, and 23-60, and advised he had been in touch with CBS concerning possible TV program based on proposed book and at that time Ellis was furnished a copy of Public Law 670, which protects Bureau's name and initials from commercial exploitations and was advised FBI would give absolutely no cooperation in this matter. Huffman was advised that upon Director's instructions, Ellis was contacted on 1-18-61 and told that Director definitely disapproved of this publication and most certainly would afford no cooperation. (94-54644-8)

On 5-12-61, an airtel was received from Los Angeles stating that when contacted upon another matter on $5-12-61$, Hubbell Robinson, former CBS Executive and presently independent TV producer, advised he had some story material based on experiences of a former FBI Agent by the name of Gus Jones. Robinson referred to a file containing a number of typewritten sheets which were apparently resumes of interesting cases in which Jones had participated. Robinson expressed understanding of FBI objection to TV series or program relating to present activities of organization, but felt that stories based on long past experiences and investigations could be appropriately portrayed without disclosing any confidential techniques.

Robinson commented that an unidentified contact of his in Washington, D. C., is undertaking to contact Attorney General Kennedy concerning the use of some of Jones' material in TV program. He did not indicate whether a series or individual feature TV program would be produced. Mr. Hoover commented on this information, "DeLoach should alert Guthman. $\mathrm{H}_{0}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ (94-54644-10)

On 10-3-61, Director received a memo from Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, attaching a letter to the Attorney General dated 9-1-61, from George Ellis, Laguna Beach, California。 This letter from Ellis told the Attorney General that he, the Attorney General, had acted as narrator for a Playhouse 90 program "Sounds of Eden" in 1959, relating the story of the Urschel kidnaping and that program was designed as the first in a series of TV programs dealing with the law enforcement career of Gus Jones; that now Mr. Hoover had gone on record stating he would use the full power of the Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones from selling any future stories to TV dealing with his experiences in the FBI. Ellis stated that such use of the powers of the Attorney General's Office was a clear violation of Mr. Jones' civil rights. His letter was a long two-page rambling collection of his own thoughts on how Mr. Jones' rights had been violated. Katzenbach drafted a two paragraph reply stating the Department would have no interest in the matter unless a claim were made therein, either expressly or by implication, that they have the approval of the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the series. (67-586-454)

On 10-6-61, a memo was prepared furnishing the entire background which has been related herein and advising the then current developments concerning Katzenbach's memo and answer. Mr. DeLoach recommended that he personally straighten out this matter with Katzenbach and the Director agreed. On 10-10-61, in a memo from Jones to DeLoach it was pointed out that DeLoach had contacted Katzenbach that day, pointed out to him the strong moral considerations arising from the confidential nature of FBI files, the confidential nature of interviews conducted with witnesses and other persons and the "team effort" aspect of our investigations which makes it unfair and inaccurate to single out any person, such as former SAC Jones, for special consideration.

When these points were spelled out to him, Katzenbach completely reversed his stand and requested that the Bureau prepare a reply to Ellis for Katzenbach's signature. This was done and a letter to Ellis dated $10-11 \sim 61$, was prepared indicating that the protests of Mr. Hoover were in complete accord with the long-standing policy of the Department of Justice to prohibit commercial exploitations by former employees. The confidential nature of the reports which passed across Mr. Jones' desk--reports carefully restricted by Departmental regulations from disclosure to unauthorized persons, could . have formed the basis for the articles or scripts prepared about Jones' investigative experiences.

It was further pointed out that many witnesses have talked to Jones in confidence because he was an FBI employee. The fact that Jones was no longer affiliated with the FBI, did not give him the liberty to violate the trust of persons who furnished him information in confidence. The letter to Ellis reiterated everything the FBI had told Ellis concerning their objections to the story and to the TV series. It was a strong letter setting forth the Bureau's position in this matter. (67-626-455)

COMMENTS ABOUT
DIRECTOR IN BOOK
PAGE 7. Author mentions Gus Jones' law enforcement background and then states he served in the Bureau under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover."

PAGE 37. (Martin Durkin Story) The author states that to the agents of the Bureau the arrest of Durkin meant more than the capture of one criminal; that it was their answer to the underworld, and.to the watchful eyes of police departments across the world "It meant that, under the brillant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt from the wreckage caused by the spoils policy of Harry Daugherty; they had been blooded and had fought back." After the capture of Durkin, the author stated that from that day on, notice was served to criminals all across the nation that Justice Department agents, working in superb, selfless coordination across the entire country "and imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, were in the crime business to stay."

PAGE 60. (Leavenworth Prison Break) "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down the past owners of the weapons used in the break."

PAGE 69. (Kansas City Massacre) "J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers ${ }^{\prime} \ldots$ The thunder of the machine guns had died away at $7: 28$ A.M. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force was air-bound for Kansas City." The author

## BOC REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JNES"

related that police authorities across the world regard the zixansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in the history of crime detection. Then the author says "It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age."

PAGE 75. "On July 23, a multi-millionaire oil man was kidnaped from the sun porch of his Oklahoma City mansion by two hoodlums, one of whom brandished a Thompson machine gun. ...Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones. A new task force of agents was being formed to track down the kidnapers. Gus was directed to turn over his work in Kansas City to another agent-in-charge, fly at once to Oklahoma City, and take charge of the kidnaping case."

PAGE 84. (Urschel Kidnaping) Author relates that Mrs. Urschel called the FBI kidnap number after reading an article in "Time" magazine that day which featured an interview with Attorney General Cummings and gave the kidnap number. He relates her conversation with Mr. Hoover as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City--I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can. ${ }^{\text {I" }}$

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER
REVIEW OF BOOK
The book is divided into eight chapters. The author furnishes minute details which could have come from only one or two sources, notes made by Gus Jones at the time he investigated the cases or the imagination of the author George Ellis and/or Gus Jones. The chapters are as follows:

> CHAPTER ONE - "A Lawman's Lawman." This chapter deals with back- ground data on Gus Jones. The author says on page 11 that Jones "successively became a Texas Ranger, U.S. Customs border agent, U.S. Immigrations border agent, and, in 1916, a special agent in the Investigative Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. One year later he was named special agent-in-charge of the El Paso, Texas, office." Some of the highlights of his career in the agencies prior to his service with the Bureau are outlined in this chapter.

CHAPTER TWO - "Never Kill a G-Man." This is the story of Martin James Durkin. The author spends a great deal of time on Durkin's background, the fact that he compiled an outstanding record as a sharpshooter in World War I; that because of his age, 16, he was turned down by both the Army and Navy, he went to Canada and enlisted as a private in a Canadian horse guards outfit. Because of his age, he never saw active duty but compiled his record as a sharpshooter with every known firearm. During the course of this chapter, the author continually refers to how handsome Martin James Durkin was during his earlier years and covers his various marriages and escapades with women as well as his six years of criminal activity up until the time he shot and killed Special Agent Ed Shanahan.

Beginning on page 30, the author relates the part Gus Jones played in the apprehension of Martin Durkin and the fact that regardless of a raging blizzard which downed telegraph and telephone lines, Gus Jones managed to get through a call to warn the St. Louis Office of the Bureau that Durkin boarded a train in New Orleans which would arrive in St. Louis at a certain time. Agents received the message in time and arrested Durkin on the train outside of Webster Groves, Missouri, near St. Louis, before Durkin reached his destination.

CHAPTER THREE - "The Leavenworth Prison Break." This is a story of seven heavily armed convicts who escaped from Leavenworth prison at $9: 15 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on December 11, 1931. The author says on page 38 "One hour later, Gus Jones hurried aboard a Kansas City bound airliner which had been held for him. His orders were: 'Make a complete investigation of Leavenworth break; call on Kansas City office for any men you need; remain at Leavenworth until break-method solved. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ' The author then relates the names of various convicts who escaped; their eventual apprehension and the gun battle which killed and injured some of the convicts, then goes into the techniques used by Gus Jones, in his office in the prison, to solve how the prison break was accomplished. Investigative information of the type given in this chapter certainly does not help investigative officers, but would be of help to convicts desiring at some future date to make their escape. It would alert them to destroy every scintilla of evidence of their escape.

CHAPTER FOUR - "They Came to Kill." This is the story of the Kansas City Massacre. It is accurate as far as the facts are concerned. It is a rehash of material printed many times before. The names of all law enforcement officers involved as well as the criminals involved in the actual shooting are related. It also relates how the services of those criminals were obtained through the efforts of Dick Gallatis, an underworld character of Hot Springs, and Herb Farmer, an underworld contact in Joplin, Missouri.

CHAPTER FIVE - "The Sounds of Paradise." This is the story of the Urschel kidnaping. The facts as stated are generally correct but, of course, in this chapter as in all the chapters of the book the author uses his literary license to quote exact conversations carried on between various individuals which he must have obtained as nearly as possible from Gus Jones. There is no way to verify such conversations in the Bureau's files such as exact conversations had between Urschel and his guards at the hideout and similar conversations. Copies of the letters Urschel wrote to John Catlett and E. E. Kirkpatrick concerning the ransom money and the delivery of it are set out on pages 91 and 92. Also the letter written to E. E. Kirkpatrick by the kidnapers is set out on pages 93 and 94. Copies of these letters must have been retained by Gus Jones and turned over to the author unless they were subsequently published in newspapers and magazines.

There is nothing new in this chapter and most of the facts have been published at various times during the past 30 years except for the exact conversations held between various individuals. A letter from J. T. Faith, Sheriff of Wise County, dated March 2, 1934, addressed to Mr. Urschel is contained on pages 116 and 117; a letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Mr. Urschel addressing him as "ignorant Charles" and undated, is set forth on page 119, and a telegram sent to J. C. Tichenor of Memphis, Tennessee, is set forth on page 120. This telegram was in connection with the eventual apprehension of George Kelly in Memphis. Apparently Gus Jones kept detailed notes on the cases he investigated.

CHAPTER SIX - "Harvey Bailey - Symbol of an Era." This entire chapter is devoted to the life of Harvey Bailey and reflects the wide range of his criminal activities. On page 130 , the author relates a prison break led by Bailey and several other long-term convicts such as Wilbur Underhill. This break was from the Kansas State Prison at Lansing which is referred to as Lansing Prison. When Bailey received a sentence of from 10 to 50 years in this prison, the author states that because of his long criminal record, "Bailey was accorded the top spot among his fellows," (fellow convicts). Bailey arrived at Lansing prison on August 20, 1932, and by May 29, 1933, he had organized and planned a prison break for that date.

The author states that "Harvey Bailey probably had no part in the planning or execution of the Urschel kidnaping," but the two kidnapers asked him to keep an eye on things in their absence while they were making arrangements to obtain the $\$ 200,000$ ransom, and in appreciation, each of them gave Harvey Bailey $\$ 500$ of the ransom money for his services. (page 142) Bailey was sentenced to life imprisonment in a federal prison for his part in the Urschel kidnaping. The author states that on November 15, 1962, Bailey's federal term came to an end but he found Kansas Deputy Harold Wayne Dennis waiting for him at the gates to return him to Kansas State Prison at Lansing. This time he was to serve the balance of the fifty-year term interrupted by his escape。

The author, on several occasions during the course of the book, mentions the fact that certain criminals were handsome or fine looking men. For instance on page 143 when Bailey finished his federal sentence in 1962 the author states "Bailey stood tall and erect in his inexpensive blue flannel suit, looking far younger than his seventy-six years. Only the glistening whiteness of his hair, and his cracked and wrinkled hands, indicated his age. The proof of its toll lay in the fact that only one deputy had been sent to guard him on the twelve-hour trip to his new home."

The author states that, "Bailey has many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country. By now, he may even have forgotten where much of it lies."

CHAPTER SEVEN - "The Dillingers Come to Texas." This chapter deals with John Dillinger and members of the criminal gang with which he was affiliated. According to this story the brains of the gang was Harry Pierpont and it was he, rather than Dillinger, who gave the orders which Dillinger and all other members followed until Pierpont was arrested with Dillinger, Hamilton and Clark in Tucson, Arizona, on January 25, 1932. Dillinger subsequently escaped. Pierpont died in the electric chair on 10-17-34. It was after Pierpont's arrest in January, 1934, that Dillinger formed his own gang, met Baby Face Nelson and associated with Nelson until his death.

The last three pages of this chapter, 168, 169 and 170, deal primarily with the last two days of Dillinger's life, from the time Anna Sage reported to the FBI in Chicago that she know the whereabouts of Dillinger, until his death the next night. The facts given by the author are not true in every detail. The author states that, "Purvis assembled his thirty three raiders in his offices in the Banker's Building in Chicago's Loop, and sat back to wait for the tip," from Anna Sage.

The author further states that Purvis stood at the entrance to the theater waiting for Dillinger to come out and when he did he was to light a cigar, the signal for the original party to move in and capture him. Part of the story was correct, but the author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was the leader of the raiding party and only 16 Agents were involved instead of 33 , but Inspector Cowley also had some assistance from the East Chicago Indiana Police Department.

On page 169, the author gets a little sickening when he says: "Fifty feet from the box office Purvis's voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!"

The author states that Melvin Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow struck the rough cobblestones of the alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." This, of course, is fiction. Purvis was not one of the three men designated by Inspector Cowley to move toward the alley after Dillinger left the Biograph Theater. His position was to stand in front of the theatre and light a cigar.

CHAPTER EIGHT - "To Alcatraz - One Way!" This chapter relates the movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to the newly opened Alcatraz Prison. According to the author, Gus Jones rode the trains from Atlanta and from Leavenworth to the coast and accompanied the train cars taken by barge from California to Alcatraz. He states it was Gus Jones who handled the security of the prisoners from both of these prisons to Alcatraz.

On page 184 the author quotes a letter dated October 9, 1942, from Albert L. Bates, "the least smooth of the Urschel kidnaping gang," addressed to Mr. Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th which had been forwarded to him by

## DETAILS

Director James V. Bennett, Director of Bureau of Prisons. Apparently Urschel had asked Bates what happened to the ransom money and what was Bates' portion of it and Bates answered his questions in a rather lengthy letter.

Pages 186, 187 and 188 contain a long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelley to Mr. Urschel indicating to Urschel that he owned some property along with his Father-in-law, Shannon, in Wise County, Texas. He asked Urschel to give him the "low down" on what was going on at that time and would appreciate any information Urschel might give him regarding the oil prospects of Wise County, especially the prospects around his farm.

The author relates that Charles Urschel instituted a search for the property described by Kelly, intending to levy against it to recover a portion of the ransom money. But no record was found of any property owned by George Kelly.

The book ends with the completion of Gus Jones' second trip to Alcatraz with the prisoners then meeting his wife at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco where he tells her, "Mary, that fog bank is a symbol. The day of the kind of criminal we' ve known is just about over. We' re moving into a new era. The next wave of criminals is going to be largely made up of foreigners, controlled by the Mafia."

He and his wife then discuss the possibility of Japan and the United States going to war against each other and he tells his wife it will all be new stuff--secret agents, secret codes, espionage, sabotage. He said he was looking forward to "what those boys will be throwing at me. But maybe I can show them a trick or two, myself." Mary, his wife, allegedly then said, "Damn it--you don't have to tell me. I know you're looking forward to it."

SAC, New York
Director, FOI (100-352546)

PURCHASE OF ROOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
The following books have been written by Martin
Luther King: "Stride Toward Freedom-- the Montgomery Story,"
New York, Harper, 1958; Strength to Love, New York, Harper \& Row, June, 1963. Why we Cant Wait, ", Written by M. L. King will be published october 22, 1963, by New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these books as soon as possible and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

LW: rah (10)




Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.


SAC, Philadelphia
Director, FBI (100-352546)

## RCHASE OF BOORS

## entral research matter

"The Measure of a Man, "Written by Martin Luther King, was published by the Christian Education Press in Philadelphia, in 1959. King also wrote an article entitled "Something Hapyened to the Negro" which was published in "The Lutheran," United Lutheran Publication Iouse, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of September 11. 1963.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these publications as soon as possible and forward then to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


## NOTE:

"The Measure of a Man" requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Magazine article requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.
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ITHE FOREST；A Personal Record of the Huck Guerilla Struggle
Title of Book
Author in the Philippines

Book Reviews（62－46855）
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section．Without review，a spot check indicates the book relates，or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and／or Divisions．（See＂Nature of Book＂at bottom of page．）
（PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box，and return promptly to the Central Research Section，Room 639，Riddell Building．）

## ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEWDomestic Intelligence Division，R．B．Central ResearchEspionage
Internal Security
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Identification Division，I．B．Training Division，J．B．Administrative Division，J．B．Files \＆Communications Division，J．B．
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## INTERNATIONALS FALL LIST —SEPTEMBER—

## THE FOREST by William J. Pomeroy by Maurice Dob <br> CONDITIONED REFLEXES AND PSYCHIATRY <br> by Ivan P. Pavlov —OCTOBER— <br> THE FAILURE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

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DATE: 9-24-63

## 4 $4^{4}$

Captioned book has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. It contains a selection of Crosby's columns which have appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, and which deal with his criticism on various aspects of our society, including American cities, architecture, traffic problems, modern-day music and art, movies and television. His comments, in the usual Crosby fashion, are vitriolic and abusive toward the objects of his wrath.

PORTION DEALING WITH MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI:
In Crosby's book on pages 196-198 is a reprint of the column which appeared in the 10-2-61 issue of the Herald Tribune, (at that time we protested to John Hay Whitney of the New York Herald Tribune regarding this vicious attack on the Director and the FBI. ) Crosby deals with Mr. Hoover's message which was made available to a New York City radio station in July, 1961; the message was an appeal to citizens to help local law enforcement in combating crime. Crosby alleges that crime has made its most substantial gains in the years Mr. Hoover has been head of the FBI, and that the FBI has always opposed a national police force to do something about organized crime.

It is noted that whereas Crosby's original column stated that crime costs the American taxpayer $\$ 22$ billion a year (which is the correct figure), his book lists the cost as $\$ 32$ billion a year.

## JOHN CROSBY:

Crosby's antagonism for the Bureau has been apparent for many years. He has earned a reputation as a very heavy drinker and an associate of persons such as Fired Cook, who has criticized the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.
I - Central Research Section


5-1 G3 (Rev. 2-13-63)


Superber 17, 1963
Title of Book M. I. 5 by John Bulloch
Author John Bulloch British Newspapelinan

England
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.) O Book Reviews
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research
Section, Room 639 , Riddell Building) Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

## ROUTING

Domestic Intelligence Division, R, B.
Central Research
Espionage (TURNER)
Internal Security
Liaison
$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence
Subversive Control
Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.
$\square$
Inspection Division, J. B.

## Nature of Book:

BOOK REVIEW NOT
REQUIRED BY THIS

SECTION OR DIVISION

Routing Slip

Date-12.-63

To
x Director
FILE \# $\qquad$

Att.
SAC
ASAC $\qquad$
Title ARTICLE ON COUNTERESPIONAGE

Sup. $\qquad$
Agent
SE $\qquad$
CC
Steno
Clerk $\qquad$

## ACTION DESIRED

$\square$
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Acknowledge Assign........Reassign Bring file Call me Correct Deadline Deadline passed Delinquent Discontinue Expedite File For information Initial \& return Leads need attention
Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.
For information in view of reference to FBI. "MacLean's" is a biweekly Canadian magazine


SAC
Office

Open Case
Prepare lead cards
Prepare tickler
Recharge serials
Return assignment card
Return file Return serials Search and return
See me Send Serials $\qquad$
to
Submit new charge-out
Submit report by Type


# MACLEÄNs reviewS 



This is a British counterspy, but he's not telling

## ON COUNTERESPIONAGE: <br> in the end, all the heroes are bunglers

before the first world war, when the romantic and richly comic story of British counterespionage began, security precautions in England were comparatively simple. They seem to have consisted mostly of preventing German naval officers from sitting in full view of Portsmouth harbor and sketching gun emplacements. These officers, when apprehended, were not necessarity sent to prison; they were sometimes just told to go home, or anyway stop sketching. This modest concept of security began to die after 1909, when an office of what might be called preventive intelligence was first opened in London. That development, and some of the events which followed it, are described in M.1.5, by the British newspaperman John Bulloch.
M. 5 (the M.I. means Military Intelligence) looks after counterspy work inside Britain and is not to be confused with M.I.6, which employs the British spies in other countries, like Russia. The men who head both of these groups are supposedly' anonymous; their identities are-kept "seeret" by the - British press, though they are known to hundreds of people, they turn up at public trials, and by now, certainly, only the lowest-echelon Russian agents are unable to identify them on sight. These men cannot become public heroes, like Allen Dulles, the former head of the C.I.A. in the United States, but John Bulloch has decided to make a hero of one of their predecessors,

Vernon Kell. He set up M.I. 5 as a one-man bureau, with not even a clerk to help him, in 1909; by the time he retired, in. 1940, as Major-General Sir Vernon Kell, aged sixtyseven, he had a huge organization which not only defended Britain against spies but did some spying itself by planting informers within the ranks of domestic communists and fascists.

Kell, in fact, may have been the first spymaster anywhere to organize, on a large scale, the infiltration of suspicious political groups. There had always been police spies recruited from among liberals and anarchists and socialists in the European countries, but it was Kell's habit to plant his people intentionally within the ranks of the communists and fascists. In 1931, for instance, he placed a certain Miss X among the communists; she displayed so much revolutionary zeal that by 1938 she had risen to be the partner of a major spy. She testified at a trial and sent three Soviet agents to prison. At the same time, Kell impartially had infiltrated the Mosleyite fascists, also with zealous workers. In the famous East End London riots, when the Mosleyites clashed with Jews and other antifascists, one of the rioters who was arrested by the police and fined for his part in the violence was an agent of M.I.5. These techniques - which Bulloch believes Kell pioneered - have been adopted enthusiastically everywhere in the world, and in the United States have reached such a level that one ex-F.B.I. agent recently suggested that the F.B.I., through its undercover men, will soon achieve working control of the American Communist Party.

It may seem, at first glance, that 1940 was a curious year for Kell to choose as the time of his retirement; it was, after all, the most crucial year in England's history, and Kell was then England's most experienced intelligence officer. But the embarrassing fact is that didn't choose to retire; he was fired. An. is the sort of embarrassment that necurs throughout the careers of spies, even heroic spymasters like Kell - their blunders are often as notable as their successes. John Bulloch doesn't try to ignore the fact: "Because it is the way of governments to seek a scapegoat when things go wrong, it was decided he would have to go. Kell did so reluctantly, as he firmly believed his experience would be invaluable in combating the new influx of spies which was bound to come

## THINGS THE COUNTERSPIES COULD NEVER EXPLAIN

Things had indeed gone wrong. The Germans had pulled off two extremely clever pieces of work, and both of them fell roughly in the territory of M.I.5. In October, 1939, just after Kell had convinced himself that he had broken the German spy network by imprisoning suspicious aliens, a German submarine slipped through Kirk Sound to Scapa Flow, sank the battleship Royal Oak, and slipped right out again and back to Germany. It was obvious that the-Germans had fresh and very detailed information about defenses and ship movements, but Kell and his men failed to find out how it happened. Two months later, M.I. 5 learned that an attempt was to be made to sabotage a gunpowder factory in Essex; M.I. 5 investigated, but the factory blew up anyway. Again M.I. 5 couldn't explain it, and Kell was retired.

Disasters like this were not entirely new to M.I.5. In the First World War, a German agent successiully penetrated the postal censorship branch and during four years of hard work sent home thousands of items of information (fortunately for our side, the Germans matched this with a counterblunder - through a lack of co-ordination they failed to use some of his best material). Nor, of course, did the disasters end when Kell left the service. Only a decade ago, when the United States' was enduring the McCarthy period, people used to say that the British handled security matters much better than the noisy Americans: the British did it discreetly, sensibly, and professionally. Today not even Ian Fleming could say that with a straight face. The spy Vassall was checked by four M.I. 5 men, none of whom learned that he was a homosexual, that he lived far beyond his income, or that he was in the habit of taking secret documents home with him for the night. Naval intelligence several years ago apparently approved, for a secret post, a man who had earlier been fired from the British Embassy in Warsaw because he drank too much and talked about his work all the time; as a result, the Russians got away with a handsome collection of submarine secrets. Over at M.I.6, the real-life equivalents of James Bond's chief, " M ," continued to employ Kim Philby for years after he gave every cause for suspicion and even after suspicions about him were voiced in the House of Commons. It was-only when he suddenly moved to Russia that the British realized Philby had been functioning as history's first quadruple agent: he was working for the British, the Russians, the London Observer, and the Economist.
John Bulloch's M.I. 5 is, by necessity, sketchy on First World War activities and much sketchier on later events: unfortunately for those of us who are addicted to realistic spy stories, the files of M.I. 5 are permanently closed. Within his limits, however, Bulloch writes an entertaining story, marred only by his naïve hero-worship of Kell and other counterespionage men - he tends to overrate their successes and explain away their failures. But I suspect most of his readers will tend to agree with Malcolm Muggeridge, a former Secret Service man himself, who recently wrote: "If I might venture respectfully to offer a word of advice, the mess is now beyond clearing up, and the only possible course is to disband the whole show, fumigate its premises, and begin again."
M.s. 5, by John Bulloch, McClelland and Stewart, 206 pages, \$5.25.

## ON MARY McCARTHY: <br> in the end, Yassar's like anywhere else

two young matrons, graduates of Vassar, are talking about their adult life as mothers and
"You really" feel qur education was a mistake?" Priss asked akxiously.
"Oh, completely," said Norine, "l've been crippled for life.'
The educated privileged citizens of the United States may not actually be crippled by their education and their privileges, but it is Mary McCarthy's chosen duty in life to make


Mary McCarthy: this time, her classmates get it
them feel crippled, and she continues to perform this duty, brilliantly, in her latest novel, The Group, from which the above sentences are quoted. In past novels and stories Miss McCarthy has dissected the neuroses, the hypocrisies and the general helplessness of various upper levels of American life: the university community, the left-wing literary intellectuals, the art-patronizing class, and the artistic bohemians. Now, in The Group, she turns on eight women from the Vassar class of 1933 , the very class with which Miss McCarthy herself graduated.

Miss McCarthy has been writing The Group for more than a decade, and bits of it were published years ago in magazines. As a result, it has had the unique distinction of being quoted in another important novel several years before its own publication as a book. In Philip Roth's distinguished first novel, Goodbye, Columbus, published in 1959, the young hero tells his mistress that she should buy birthcontrol equipment. "You can go to Margaret Sanger, in New York," he says, "they don't ask any questions." She asks: "You've done this before?"' "No. I just know. I read Mary McCarthy." And she replies: "That's exactly right. That's just what I'd feel like, somebody out of her." This refers to a section of The Group, published some years ago, in which Miss McCarthy gives what must surely be the most detailed description of birth-control methods ever offered outside a medical book.

Philip Roth's use of that reference was exactly right: a well-read twenty-three-year-old like his hero would be sure to learn just this sort of thing from Mary McCarthy. And not only this. Her books are crammed with what she has called "The Fact in Fiction." Like Charles Dickens, who is one of her heroes and whom she increasingly resembles, Miss McCarthy piles fact upon fact in her books. The Group at times is like a manual of social and sexual history. It abounds in data on the 1930s: the fringe politics, the conflicting theories of psychology, the various approaches to culture. There is a long, densely worked passage on the controversy over breast-feeding, and another on the book publishing business in New York in the 1930 s , and still another on the way rich people reacted to the revolutionary events of the New Deal. At times the book appears to be an anthology of bright young people's 1930s opinions on food (the casserole is just coming in), sex (adultery is growing popular) and politics-(communism is tolerated and even admired). There is one long paragraph devoted to a list of the magazines that a progressive middle-aged woman of the period reads regularly.

The most remarkable fact about The Group as a novel - or a collection of linked stories - is that its weight of fact never crushes its cool but involved spirit and never obscures its
theme. Through incident after incident, the theme becomes stronger, the evidence builds up, and Miss McCarthy produces a detailed critique of the ideals that lay beneath many of the public and some of the private activities of the United States in the era of Roosevelt. Her theme is the failure of progressive ideals to transform the people who hold them.
The eight girls who group together at Vassar and then set forth in the world are mostly rich and, in the 1930s, conscious that their class is dying. (At least, that's what their boy friends tell them; as it turned out, their class only flouriṣhed.) With the help of Vassar, the girls have turned themselves into liberals of one sort or another, and one by one have embraced progressive ideals in everything from industrial design to child care.
They look to these ideals to lift them to a higher awareness of themselves and the world, and perhaps to give them a kind of noble happiness in a life filled with self-sacrifice. The ideals fail - not necessarily because they are false in themselves but because they are so easy to adopt, because they can be overlaid conveniently on a life of privilege, and because they can often be merely symbols rather than realities. In the end the girls are vicious, silly, intelligent, kind and useful in just about the same proportion, the reader is led to suspect, as if they had never seen the inside of Vassar, and never heard of the New Deal. In the course of showing all this Mary McCarthy has written an important and fascinating book.
THE GROUP, by Mary McCarthy, Longmans, Canada, 378 pages, $\$ 6.95$.

## 1 NEW MOVIES CLYDE GILMOUR

 THE STRIPPER: An unsuccessful Broadway play by William Inge has been made into a film which tries hard to show the sleazy side of backwater show business and the crumbling confidence of a bubble-dancer (Joanne Woodward) stranded in her Kansas home town. The results are mildly interesting.THE MIND benders: The first half of this British space-age drama vividly focuses on "sensory-deprivation" experiments that explore the reflexes of astronauts. Submerged in warm water in a rubber diving suit, with nothing to see, hear, taste or smell for several hours, a young scientist (Dirk Bogarde) becomes an inert jellyfish, ready for brainwashing. His colleagues convince him that his pregnant wife (Mary Ure) is a faithless slob. The story turns into a trite soap-opera before the finish and includes a detailed obstetrical scene to cash in on the craze for surgical crises.


[^54]
## HEW RECORDS



Bonnie Dobson: a sweet $\$ 450$ for a sweet voice

## The free, easy - and suddenly rich life of young Canadian folk-singers

the mariposa festival, described on pages 19 to 23 , is one outcropping of what people in the music business call the "folk boom" a revival of interest in folk music that has made coffee-houses one of the most profitable investments in show business (there is now a string of them from Montreal to Vancouver) and has put guitar sales up five hundred percent in the last four years. Another outcropping, and one that can be enjoyed by a great many more people, is a few new records by some of the young singers who were at Mariposa and are riding the folk boom.to fame and fortune.

Bonnie Dobson, for instance, is a twenty-two-year-old Toronto girl with a sweet true voice of whom many Canadian music fans may not yet have heard, but who commands an average of $\$ 450$ a week in folk clubs here and in the United States. She now lives in Chicago, where her husband is a professor of biochemistry, but enough of her material is Canadian that she is still a genuine Canadian folk-singer of the new breed. Some of the most pleasant items on her first record, Dear Companion, are of Canadian origin; she has taken a Nova Scotian lament called When I Was In My Prime, for example, and made it her own.

The characteristic that sets all these singers apart from their older and probably more genuinely folky colleagues is that they take any song they particularly like and style it to suit themselves. This is heresy to more passionate folklorists who believe a folk song isn't a folk song unless it has forty verses, each changing by about two syllables. But for my money Ian and Sylvia, two Canadians, singing W. C. Handy's Got No More Home Than A Dog, are a lot more pleasant than listening to a creaky old farmer from Peterborough, Ont., droning into a tape recorder a song he really did learn from his grandma, who couldn't sing either.

Probably the most successful of all the new singers are the five members of the group called The Travellers.-Their-latest-release,-their third, is a collection of songs they sang on a tour of Russia and the Ukraine in 1962 and, while it is up to the standards this clever and musical group has always set for itself, it is a little marred, I felt, by a long introduction in Russian. And, although these singers have a right - aye, a duty - to sing what they want to sing, I'm getting a little tired of When the

This book, published by Beacon Press, Boston, setsout three.television interviews conducted by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Negro author and psychologist at the City College of New York, in May and June, 1963. Those interviewed were James Baldwin, Negro author; Malcolm X, one of the leaders of the Nation of Islam; and, Martin Lưther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Clark first quéstioned each about his early life and then asked direct questions relating to the struggle for integration in the United States. The program was produced for the National Educational Television by WCBH-TV, Boston. The, producer, Henry Morgenthau III, wrote the last chapter.

## The Interviews

${ }^{5}$ Clark first interviewed James Baldwin whose answers were many instances incoherent. Although he never mentioned the word "assimilation, " it would be the most appropriate word to describe his "plea." "It is entirely up to the American people," he said "whether or not they are going to face and deal wit㫿 andembrace the stranger whom they maligned so long. "

Malcolm X, representing the views of the Nation of Islam, criticized nonviolence and stated that the Negro's hopes lay in segregation. The solution, he stated, is "complete separation; not only physical separation but moral separation."


The integrationist, Martin Luther King, optimistically declared that the $\frac{\pi}{5}$ tide of world opinion, aroused conscience, determination of the Negro, and the growing industrialization of the South will conjoin to bring about integration.


Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE NEGRO PROTEST JAMES BALDWIN, MALCOLM X, MARTIN LUTHER KING TALK WITH KENNETH B. CLARK

References to the Director and FBI
There are no references to the Director or the Bureau.
Data in Bufiles, re Baldwin, Malcolm X, King, Clark, and Morgenthau
James Baldwin has been prominent in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and in 1960 was an active member of the pro-Castro propaganda organization called the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In 1961, he sponsored a news release from the Carl Broaden Clemency Appeal Committee distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, successor to the Southern Conference for Human Walfare, an organization cited as communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Braden was a communist convicted of contempt of the HCUA. Baldwin has been extremely critical of the Director and the FBI. Baldwin is possibly a homosexual. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (100-3-116-388; Memo Scatterday to Rosen, 9/24/63, po),

Malcolm X, whose real name is Malcolm X Kor Little, is considered the Number Two man in the Nation of Islam (NOI); the all-Negro, racist, hate organzation. The NOI is under active investigation by the Bureau. (100-399321, after 67)

Martin Lutheriking has become nationally famous for his nonviolent resistance to segregation. In recent years, he has been closely allied with communists. (100-106670-173)

Dr. Kenneth .B. Clark is currently a psychologist at the City College of New York. He received a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1940. He is an active figure in the integration movement, having served as a member of the New York Board of Education's Commission on Integration in the Schools in 1959. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (157-6-34-78)

Henry Morgenthau III is the oldest son of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthay Jr. In 1954, an allegation was received by the Bureau that Morgenthau in 1945, while serving with the U.S. Army, was in sympathy with the communist regime in Czechoslovakia. Investigation failed to substantiate the charges. (105-31440-5)

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.




Cleveland letter of $9 / 6 / 63$ forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a manuscript entitled $\qquad$
during
and rejoined the CP.
had an article published She was assisted by the Bureau in contacting the publisher and her article was reviewed by the Bureau prior to publication.

The copy of the manuscript was made available to the Los Angeles Office by $\square$ who is the actual author having based his writings on information furnished to him by She is cognizant of the fact the manuscript was made available to the FBI. Bufiles disclose that

A review of the book disclosed no comments which |were unfavorable to the Director or the FBI. In fact, whenever the Director or the FBI is mentioned, the comments are in a very commendatory light: $\square$ views are obvious in almost every
$\qquad$


Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
chapter. For instance, numerous comments are set forth relative to international matters which are obviously outside experience and interest. Such comments may tend to reduce the appeal of the book and, therefore, reduce its effectiveness against communism.

Matters of Particular Interest to the FBI


The contents of the manuscript are fairly accurate as to names, dates and places. Much of the material consists of extractions from

| various individuals | with observations set forth concerning she knew and |
| :---: | :---: |
| 年 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ The manuscript |  |
| contains no statements which appear to be of possible embarrassmen to the Bureau nor any statements which apparently could discredit |  |
|  |  |
| At the |  |
| present time she is |  |
| any Bureau case. In the event she is considered |  |
|  | contents of her manuscript, or her |
| book if it is publi attention of the De | that time, should be brought to the |

In view of the feud that has arisen between $\square$ the Bureau should not offer any suggested changes in the manuscript either to $\square$ They should be informed by the Los Angeles office that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in providing a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments nor observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: JULIA C. BROWN 100-382107

RECOMMENDATION:
The attached letter be sent to the Los Angeles Office instructing that during any future contact with Brown or Young these individuals be informed that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in making available a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments or observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.


F Eviouch Gale
R. w. smith $\mathcal{H} / \gamma$ subject: $\frac{\text { BOOK REVIEWS/THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE }}{\text { BY ALLEN DULLES }}$ Posen Sullivan Trotter Tole. Room, Holmes Gand


## Background:

An advance copy of captioned book was sent to the Director by the publisher, Harper \& Row; New York City, which was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 9-13-63 and was then forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. The book is an amplified version of a book-length article which appears in the 1963 edition of the Britannica Book of the Year. We reviewed page proofs of this article which Dulles had given us before the article was published and found the article favorable to the FBI.

## Book Is Story of CIA:

The book is a detailed and lucid account of the intelligence and counterintelligence techniques and practices utilized by men and nations from Biblical days to the present day. Actually, Dulles' book is, in a sense, the story of the Central Intelligence Agency (CLA), of which he was its long-time director and for which he naturally has high praise and respect.

Dulles traces the evolution of intelligence in the United States from the American Revolution to World War II. He tells how the need for a centralized national intelligence organization as a permanent agency of the Government became starkly apparent in the face of Soviet intransigence and aggression at the end of World War II, which culminated in the establishment of the CIA in 1947. The book shows that intelligence has come a long way since the time of the American Revolution when George Washington expended \$17, 000 on secret intelligence and ran operations out of his hat:
Enclosure (sent oganaibely)
(11)


1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bohr 1-Mr. D.J. Sullivan 1-Mr. Garner
1-Section Tickler
1-Mr. DeLoach 1-Mr. Branigan
1-Misss Butler 1-62-83338

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTE LLIGENCE BY ALLEN DULLES
62-46855

The author describes the enormous, painstaking, and timeconsuming task involved in planning, coordinating, and collecting intelligence, in conducting counterintelligence operations; and in processing intelligence information, the end product of wich is so vital in the formation of national estimates and national policy.

Dulles explains the necessity for and the role of intelligence in the "cold war" of today's world by saying that "we are not really 'at peace' with them (the communists), and we have not been since Communism declared its own war on our system of government and life."

Dulles is not one to entertain fear that an intelligence or security service may endanger our freedoms, as some critics claim. He is confident that our free, open society and its constitutional safeguards will never permit a Secret police to take roat in our Nation. "It is not our intelligence organization which threatens our liberties," he concludes. "The danger is rather that we will not be adequately informed of the perils which face us.

The book highlighiss the need for and the problems confronting the intelligence community in meeting and countering the mounting Soviet-bloc intelligence offensive directed against this country.

References to FBI:
A number of references are made in the book to the FBI (pages 42, $104,115,122,128,130,157,199,206,210,233,244$, and 252), most of them dealing with espionage cases--German, Soviet, and satellite--in which the FBI played a leading or prominent part. All of these references are favorable and accurate.

Dulles states that the FBI and the CIA do not work against each other or in competition, but work very closely in the field of $c \infty$ unterintelligence. "Relations between the two agencies," he says, are on a "wholly satisfactory basis. Each agency passes to the other all information that belongs to its special province. There is no failure of coordination." Dulles also mentions that the FBI has performed efiective work in penetrating and neutralizing the Communist Party in the Thited States.

## RECOMMENDATION:

1. For information.
2. That the enclosed book be returned to Crime Records Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.




UNITED STATES GOV

# Memorancuirt 

TO

FROM C. A. Evans sübject:
"THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY" BY VICTOR REUTHER

## O Book Reviews

Recently Mr. Oehmann of the Attorney General's Office furnished to me the attached memorandum prepared by Victor Reuther and submitted by Walter Reuther to the Justice Department December 19, 1961. Oehmann stated that he had had a number of inquiries from members of Congress asking about this memorandum and, consequently, he had had a number of copies prepared to answer these inquiries.

Bureau files indicate that the existence of this memorandum first came to the Bureau's attention when a new book entitled "The Far Right" by Donald Jonson and Bernard Eismann was published in May, 1963. This book purports to delve into the activities and background of right-wing groups in the United States. The book makes reference to the Reuther memorandum, which memorandum in effect urges the Attorney General to curb the Director's crusade against communism. A review of the book was prepared June 5, 1963, and is attached hereto. see $100-42 / 183-4$ ACTION:

Reuther memorandum, the attached copy will be completely indexed and filed.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INCONS NOV } 1 \text { - } 1963 \\
& \text { Oecte, wo } 11-1
\end{aligned}
$$

TO

FROM

SUBJECT:
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) $P$

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

## ODor Renews

ReBulet 9/19/63.

10/11/63


A thorough canvass of the book stores in downtown Philadelphia failed to locate a copy of "Them Measure of a Man" by MARTIN LUTHE $\neq k$ ING or the $9 / 11 / 63$ issue of "The lutheran."

Contact was made with the Lutheran Book Store, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., to have these items sent directly to the residence of. Agent to whom this case is assigned.

The book store suggested the book is out of print and delivery could be expected in two to possibly three weeks.

Both items will be forwarded to the Bureau when received.

REC
77

2-) Bureau (100-352.546) (RM)
1 -Philadelphia (100-33191)
JRW: J LB
(3)




DATE: 10-8-63


Gole Rosen Suliivan Tavel Trotter Tele. Room Holmes Gandy
subject: "THE PSEUDO-ETHIC"
BY MARGARET HALSEY

The 10-5-63 issue of the "Washington Daily News" contains a review of the captioned book, indicating that the book criticized the FBI in the Hiss case. Mr. Hoover noted, "Review the Halsey book."

REVIEW OF 'THE PSEUDO-ETHIC'':
Halsey's book begins by noting the moral delinquency of our society, stating that many accept this situation as inevitable. The author indicates that presentday commercialism and corruption are actually symptoms which can be cured by changing the human institutions causing them. Today's dominant institution is business, which has led our society backward rather than forward. The "pseudo-ethic" which allows for payola, cheating, etc., is a facet of the business world which has contaminated the rest of our society. (Mrs. Halsey injects that because of her ideas, she has been called a communist, but states that she has never been one.)

The false ethic, which upholds lying, has been promoted by the late Whittaker Chambers, according to Mrs. Halsey. Chambers' testimony in accusing Hiss of treason was contradictory and showed him up as a 'pathological liar and a blot on American justice." Yet, the Government and the press accepted him as believable, thds, extending his reprehēensible influence on our moral standards. Halsey also castigates Charles Van Doren, of quiz-scandal fame, for an unhealthy influence on our moral climate.

Pseudo-ethics, Halsey goes on to explain, is a twisted code of behavior which defines good as that which maintains the one-institution society. Unlike the traditional Judeo-Christian ethic, which looks to God or the teachings of superior peoplel for its sanction, the ipseudo-ethic derives its sanction from the idea that "whatever is popular is right." She scores Richard Nixon's "Checkers" speech in the 1952 campaigh as an example of the pseudo-ethic which states that few actions are so bad that/cafnot become acceptable through popularity.

Mrs. Halsey insists that action should be takenso that Congressional witch hunts, McCarthyissm; etc, will not recur; yet, there is an inertness on the part of the American people topward these blights on our society. She goes on to criticze Presidient Kennedy for promoting artistic education of the public rather than politicalieducation. She

# M. A. Jones to DeLoach 

Re: "The Pseudo-ethic" by-wlargaret Halsey
claims that keyed in with the pseudo-ethic is the "fight against communism" which is used as an excuse for letting down ethical bars.

Halsey discusses the Judeo-Christian ethic which upheld respect for the individual and for social justice. This ethic, she asserts, cannot be combined with the pseudo-ethic, which means a decline of moral standards. However, she alleges that Dwight Eisenhower tried to compromise the two, thereby deceiving the public. She lambasts Eisenhower as a "moral booby trap," who thrived on ''popularity."

After World War II, those who still held to the traditional ethic--sometimes referred to as reformers, bleeding hearts, etc., --were out of step with the new false ethic and had "to be gotten rid of." Witch-hunts, communists-in-government, etc., provided the disguise by which groups such as Congressional Committees could destroy these moralists.

Halsey again brings up Chambers as the symbol of the pseudo-ethic, stating that his image must be destroyed if we are to renew our traditional ethic. She asserts that those persons who had communist sympathies or involvements in the 1930's need not apologize for such actions, and further that those who did apologize were wrong. She calls for a responsible public which will reject today's writers who promote the pseudo-ethic through shoddy literature. In conclusion she sets forth the need for a pluralistic society, the cutting back of business so that it does not override government, religion, etc.

## MENTION OF THE FBIIN THE BOOK:

Halsey discusses the FBI's role in the Hiss case, implying that Hiss was framed through forgery by typewriter. On page 105 she mentions Nixon's. "Six Crises" which stated that the FBI had found the Hiss typewriter (later corrected by Nixon). She also quotes from a House Committee report commending the FBI for locating the typewriter. On page 106 she notes that the FBI denied it had ever had the typewriter in its possession. Halsey intimates that Hiss' defense was hampered because potential witnesses were afraid to offend the FBI. She quotes from Fred Cook in her criticism. Halsey feels that an investigation should be conducted to resolve all doubts about fraud in the Hiss case.

Mrs. Halsey is obviously an apologist for Hiss and is rehashing allegations designed to create confusion regarding this case. As pointed out before, the typewriter introduced into evidence was never the key to the case. The Government never alleged that the Chambers documents were typed on that particular typewriter--the FBI did prove that these documents had been prepared on the same typewriter as had correspondence sent by the Hisses to other persons during the 1930's.
DATA RE MARGARET HALSEY:
Bufiles reflect that Margaret Frances Halsey was born in Yonkers, N. Y. on $2 / 13 / 10$ and is a graduate of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and Columbia Teachers College. 'Who's Who in the East," 1963 edition, reflects that Halsey married Henry William Simon in 1935 and that this marriage ended in a divorce. Simon has been Vice-President and Deputy Editor -in-Chief of Simon and Schuster, N.Y., since 1957.
M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "The Pseudo-Ethic" by Margaret Halsey
There are voluminous references in our files on Halsey. She has been connected with several organizations designated by Executive Order 10450 including the American Russian Institute, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and American Youth for Democracy. She was also one of the 401 signers of the "Friend of the Court" brief on behalf of the Communist Party, USA. (CPUSA) in connection with the case against the Party under the Internal Security Act of 1950 argued before the Supreme Court in 10/60. The 10/29/46 issue of the CPUSA publication "New Masses" containe an article by Halsey entitled "Woman Looks at a Negro." Bufiles also reflect an allegation that Halsey made a contribution to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


Memorandum


DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)
Date: October 14, 1963 (Attention: Central Research Section)

SAC, BOSTON (100-35486)

- Book ReviEws
"THE NEGRO PROTEST"
BOOK BY KENNETH B. CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet dated September 20, 1963.
Enclosed for Central Research is a copy of captioned book requested in referenced letter.

W. Co sullivan
W. .A. Wanna 2

BOCK REVIEW
"Trujtllos The Last Caesar"
By Arturo $A_{0}$ Espatllat
$1-B e \ln \mathrm{nt}$
$1-R o s e$
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SYNOPSISE
Arturo Espaillat, former chief of Dominican intelligence, has written a rambling account of rise and fall of TrujillO. He attributes. Trujillo's long reign us e dictator to his ability to control the armed forces and economic facilities of Dominican Republic He discloses Trujillo's use of conspiracy, bribery, sex and fighting communism to stay in power. Espaillat charges Trijtilo spent exorbitant sums to bribe J. S. officials ana congressmen but discloses no names but does indicate some congressmen who spoke favorably of Trujillo. Espaillat alleges Jesus de Galindez, Columbia University professor who disappeared in Now York City on 3-12-56, was an anti-Franco Central Intelizigence Agency (CIA) Agent with contacts in Central American countries, Espaillat names American financial advisors to Trujillo. Espailiat ts not critical of Bureau in book but is highly cortical of CIA and Department of State. z'spaillat is now in Martinique French West Indies

ACTION:
For information.

## DETAILS:

Backorounyl An advance copy of captioned book was made cuatlable to Chicago Office by James Campaigner, Assistant Ea tor, Henry Aegnery Company, publishers, who advised publication date ts set for 11-25-63. Espailiat, a West Point graduate (1943), served fifiem years (1945-1960) in the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo's intelligence service and for a short time was Chief of Intelligence. Brpalllat also was a Brigadier General in Dominican Army, Under Secretary of Defense and Dominican Consul General in New York City and Dominican Delegate to United Nations.

## $105-52907$

(1) 62-46855 (Book Reviews Rile)

TWL: pad b
(21)


## Memorandum to Lire sillitvan

RE: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujtllo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo Ro. Espallat
105-52901

Intil140's finling Iechniavet On assuming control of Domintean Repubitc, Espaillat states Irujlllo imposed milttary aisctpline on poople, He maintained strict control of amed forces constantly moving officers, playing one against the other to arouse envy and to ereate distrust among them to provent thetr untting in a comnon plot. He sought best brains in country and pressed these individuale into service. EHis cabinet ministers were mere puppets and he made a practice of naming relatives to top politieal and military posts.. Trujillo controlled coonomy of country through systems of crop monopolles. thder government decree main crops had to be sold to an official monopoly. This enabled government to set ridiculously 100 prices for producer and export orops at higher worla prices making millions for truji110.

Use of Payola to Gain Intluence Abroals. Espalllat states Truji110's btar Began falling in January. 1960, when the Catholite Church denounced him. Hurthermore, in June, 1960, it was exposed that Irujillo backed plot on 2 ife of Venezuelan Presta ent Romulo Betancourt resulting in censure by Organization of American States (OAS).

Espaillat estimates during last five years of fruj1110\%s regime. $\$ 5,000,000$ was opent on Washington officials and some $J_{0} S_{4}$ Congressmen. No names are mentioned by Espailiat. In 1957. Irwillo became alarmad over communist surge in Carlbbean area but his warnings to CIA and State Department were Ignored so 3 rujillo decided to take facts directly to Ut S Congress. Espailiat alleges Trutillo gave \$75,000 to a "powerfut Aclenstic seaboart senator." The senator's committee embarked on an investigation and the Senator and hls "bagnan" visited Dominican Republic. The Senator uits promised data suppliea by Domintcan intelitigence and Espaillat states the Senator mate one "silly" speech in Congress denouncing those "damned Reds" and altogether payoffs to that Senator totaled \$225,000.

Burcau files disclose that on 10-1-62, Robert Emmett Johnson, a former foreign affatrs analyst for Trujillo and Espatilat's ghost uriter for this book, adutsed in 1957 Senator OA in D, Johnston (Demoonat - South Carolina) and hts assistane Joseph Feeney visited Dominican Republic. Johnst on's committee bas looking into communtst influenoe in Cartbbean area and Senator Johnston used natertal contained in a ourvey prepared by Robert Johnson for a speech in Congress laudatory of Trujillo. nobert Johnson clatmed he scao a docment indicating Senator Johnston vas paid $\$ 75,000$ (58-5205)

Mamoranaum to Lro SulLitvan
RE: BOOF REVIET
"Truiillo, The Last Caesar".
By Arturo Ro Espall1at
105-52901

Espaillat alleges $\quad$ ruilillo had a price $1 i s t$ for some $U$ S. Congressmen as follows:

An ondinary nun-of-the-nill Representait ve - $\$ 5000$ or 1 ess,
A few House Conntittes chatmen - 415,000 (depend ing on the commtttee):

Senatore come higher, a chatrman of a key commttec- $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 75,000$.

Espaillat stated anailable poltticians toere listed under code names using fermile nanes lite Jean, Puula, et oetera, with thetr asking price. सspaillat added Mrijillo had to pay plenty to get a congressman to "sound off" in his behalf but the "birds would aing when Trujillo scattered lots of bi raiseed."

Bureau fillec ditcolose that on 6-28 and 29-62. Espalllat was intervientad

Lepartment of State, Fegarding Espallilat's knowledge of payoffs io State Department officials. Bspaillat insisted he had no personal Enowledge of payoffs but Domintans had allacated money for payoffs to John Wo MoCormach (Dumocrat - Massochusetts) Senator ol in D. Johnston and Senator Allen J. ELLenater (Denoerat - Loulstana). Espatllat alleged in about 1961, \$100,000 was allocatet for Senator Johneton of south Carolina chat \$25,000 was earmarked for Roy Rubot tom then Asstecant Secretery of Sícic for Lacin-American Affatrs. $\qquad$ Espaillat did not eniarge on these allegations, We had previously recetvad tnformation indicating ITuytilo used gitis names to protect the tientity of Gongressmen. Wo interviesed nubottom who dented the allegation (58-5205)

Sex a Substitute for Favolas Espaillat states. Irulillo used sex to influence $J_{0}$ So officials and Congressmen. Itujillo used girls from good famtlies who, by some sexual mishap, had spoiled their marriage prospects. They ware reforred to as semi-senortas. According to Espai11at, sone congressman formed labting attachments wi th Trujil10"s courtesans. One prominent Southern Senator fell in love with one palace girl and she was shipped to Dominitcan Embascy, Washtngton, D. Co, where she would reckily be available. Another girl was sent to frashingtong D. C., to become permanent mistress of a Net Yorit Congressman. (We have no information as to the identittes of the Senctor and Congressman.)

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Lemorandum to Rfr. Sullitvan
Bet BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillot The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat
105-52901

Land Grab Attemptal oy $U_{1}$ Se Conoressman: Espaillat alscloses an attempt in September, 1960 , by a $U_{0}$ Se Congressman from Boston aided by a regtatered Domintcan, Washington, D. Ce, lobbyist, to lay claimto most of the Dominican Republic by virtue of old deeds and other legal documents oumed by Amertcan West. Indies Company, organtzed in New York State in 1862 by Filliam and Jane Cazneau. Accoritng to Espaillat, the lobbytst stated he hat intercepted a bill which was to be presented in Congress which would have wiped out the Domintcan sugar quota. Lobbyist claimed he prevailed on author of bill to delay his rash aetion and had assured the Congressman that Brujillo would rectify the stituation so that such a catastrophe as represented by bill would be averted. The Congressman fonvarded a separate letter to Trujt 110 ind icating he and some assoclates were interested in Amertcan Hest Ind ies Company which had been "done out" of its holdings in and around the city of Azua, Dominican Republic, (where oll ariliings were then being madel.

Truji110 instructed that "our. Washington friend" be rejerrea to the Land Court and instructed the Land Court to prepare a back tax 8111 on all the property. Accorting to Rspailiats. the Congreseman had profesaed to be a "bosom buday" of Trujil110"s, espectally when Trujillo"s "birdiseea". Inspired him to hetghts of voluble affection, Fe also stated the lobbyist was on "our payroll" end he mertted those orisp bills whlen reached him regularly as he was allergic to paying income taxes. (It is noted that we have previously recesved information that Congressman John W. LicComack and James Donohue unsuccessfully attempted to gain control of land in the Dominican Republic, Donohue was subject of Regietration Act investigation and the Department requested that he amend his registration statement.)

Alexander Guterma Cases Espallat also mentions that Alexander Gutorma in 2959 prevailed on Truj 1110 to take over the lutual Broadcasting System to alert the Anerican people of the truth about Castro. He stated Cuterma took Irulillo for 7750,000 and shortly, thereafter, the Security ana Exchange Comission (SEC) priched the Guterma bubile. (It is noted Gutcrma was investigated by Bureau for a violation of the Foretgn Agents Regtstration Act, was indicted 9-1-59; pleaded nolo contenderes and sas sentenced to eight months to two years imprisonment and fined $\$ 10,000$. ). (97-3828-328)

Ioor Cassint Casee Espaillat states that there was no doubt that fgor Cassint was considered by Trujilio and his staff as an agent but raised the question as to why Cassint, a relative minnow, was selected for indictment when there are political whales who could be herpooned.

## Memorandum



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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

$0_{\text {Book Reviews ( } 62-46855 \text { ) }}$
CentratResearch Section lind
This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

IP LEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the eat Research- Salad de Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING
Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central ResearchEspionageInternal SecurityLiaisonNationalities IntelligenceSubversive ControlIdentification Division, I. B.
$\qquad$Training Division,"J. B.
$\qquad$Administrative Division, J. B. $\square$ $\qquad$

ObTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISIONFiles \& Communications Division, J. B.
$\square$
$\qquad$General Investigative Division, J. B. PEC 10Laboratory Division, J. B.
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Crime Records Division, J. B.
Special Investigative Division, J. B.
DInspection Division, J. B.
Nature of Book: 35/ See ween 53 MOV 8 Mes
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UTS. DEPT. OF JUSTICE:

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The headlines tell of mob wars, ex-syndicate big wigs spilling Mafia secrets, criminal influence in high places. Revolt in the Mafia by Raymond V. Martin is a dramatic and disturbing look behind the headlines revealing the daily inner workings of the powerful criminal enemy in our midst. The author was one of America's most respected cops ${ }_{r}$ ? former chief of detectives in Brooklyn South, heart of the Coss Nostra's territory. Martin's investiga-- 8 tron of successive gang 'hits' (murders) uncovered -d an all-out revolt against the top Mafia Don by his . down former trusted "pistols."

- Martin learned of the Mafia code of honor; of "y the "omerta" (silence unto death) that seals the dips of the brotherhood; of the notorious crime ${ }_{6}$ i school that recruits tough young hoods for the gang; 5 I of the Mafia's influence with businessmen, labor If leaders, political leaders. Mafia kingpins, says Mardin, are practically untouchable legally, which re-- Affects the widespread poverty of ethics in the public at large. Not since the Roaring 20 's has so much chattention centered on organized crime in America. Revolt in the Mafia is already being talked about as the most explosive, most timely book of the year on this grave national danger.
(Dual, Sloan Pare • October - \$495)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5050-104
UNITED STATES GR \& LENT
Memorandum

то : Director, FBI (100-352546) DATE: $10 / 28 / 63$
for from : SAC, Philadelphia (100-33191)(c)
Sn
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { SUBJECT: } & \text { PURCHASE OF BOOKS } \\ & \text { CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER }\end{array}$
Q/GOQ IT Pevicus

檞
Re Philadelphia letter to Director, 10/18/63.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Measure
Of A Man" by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
2 - Bureau(100-352546)(ENCI. 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)
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W. C. Sullivan $\mathrm{N}^{2}$ ?

FROM

## Memoranaui.

TO

SUBJECT:
R. W. Smith


BOOK REVIEW: TETRST PERSON STNGIITAR EDITED AND WITH INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD

DATE: 11/15/63
1-Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Research-Satell tote
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Garner
ch


Captioned book, published by The Dial Press, New York, 1963, is a collection of 16 essays on the life and times of the 1960 's by the following contemporary American novelists and playwrights: Nelson Algren, JamestBaldwin, SautBellow, Herbert Blat, George P. Elliott, Herbert Gold, Paul Goodman, Elizabeth Hardwick, Seymour Rim, Mary Mccarthy, Arthur Miller, Warrenililler, William Saroyan, William Styron, Harvey Swados, and Gore Vidal. The essays, cover such varied. topics as Harlem housing projects, the isolation of California from the rest of the world, Barry Goldwater, airline pilots, Khrushchev, and life in Miami Beach.

## References to Director and EBI




There are half a dozen references to the Director and the FBI, most of which appear in an essay entitled "The Devolution of Democracy," by Paul Goodman. This essay criticizes "the present feudal system of monopolies, military and other bureaucracies, party machines, communications networks, and Established institutions" which comprise the United States. Goodman mentions "the massiveness of the status quo and its established powers, venal, blimpish, police-ridden, prejudiced, and illiberal; officially existing in the Pentagon; the Treasury, the FBI, the Civil Service, the Scientific corporations, a large part of Congress" (page 109). In commenting on the numerous groups that constitute the Government, he says that the FBI and CIA are "activist-violent in disposition. The FBI is more lower -class, the CIA more middle-class" (page 114). Goodman observes that J. Edgar Hoover, in condemning the extreme right as unwitting fomenters of communism, "sounded like the anti-anti-Communists of 1953" (page 122).

## Paul Goodman

According to a biographical sketch in the book, Goodman was born in New York City in 1911, graduated from the City College of New York, and received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.


Memorandum R. W. Smith
To W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEN: EIRST PERSON SINGIILAR EDITED AND WITH INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD
62-46855

In December, 1960 , in an interview during the course of an investigation conducted by the National Security Agency, Goodman admitted being an anarchist but added that he was not a communist and, in fact, detested the Communist Party because its views were contrary to his own as an anarchist. (140-4039-8 enc., p. 48A)

In an article entitled "Pornography, Art \& Censorship" in the March, 1961, issue of "Commentary," a magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, Goodman made several references to the Director. He remarked that "When J. Edgar Hoover favors us with his periodic philippics about the frighteningly increasing rate of crime, flood of pornography, theft of autos, etc., and asks for more teeth in the laws and more money for enforcement...there is the possibility that his methods, since they do not work, might be the wrong methods." Again, in the article, Goodman said that he was not "impressed by the bellow of J. Edgar Hoover that the police cannot wait for the experts to make up their minds, since one of the few things that is demonstrable is that ignorant suppression is wrong." ( $100-365785-8,9$ )

## Herbert_cold

Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning this individual.

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


## Memorandum

TO
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
62-46855-2464
ReBulet, 9/19/63.
A copy of f stride Toward Freedom -- the Montgomery Story", and "Strength to Love", by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. has been obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. $\qquad$
Inquiry as the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., reflects that the book, "Why We Can't Wait" by M. L. KING, has been dropped from the production schedule for an indefinite period of time. There is no indication as to whether this book will be published by the company.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

2- Bureau (RM) ce retained 629 RB. 1 - New York (100-87235)

EKD: mfd
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REC'D:SULLIVAN FBI-JUSTICE





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# SAC, New Yort 

Drector, FBI (62-46855)

1-N.P. Callahan
1-W.C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
1- R.S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler 1 -Miss Butler
1- Section tickler
2 Orig. \& copy
(1) Yellow

A new revised, English edition of the captioned book (a manual) is in print. The previous edition, edited by Clemens Dutt, was published by the Foreign Languages Zublishing House, hoscow, Russia. The price of the revised edition is not known.

You should discreetly obtain three copies of the recised, English edition of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau narked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The requested edition of the above book is not available in the Bureau Library. The revised edition of this manual supposedly contains some changes in and additions to the contents. Personnel of the Research-Satellite Section feels that the revised edition of this book should be available to Bureau personnel for reference purposes. One copy of the book will be placed in the Bureau Library; one copy will be retained by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; one copy will be retained in the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.


## ${ }^{\mathrm{TO}} \mathrm{O}$

FROM
Mr. DeLoach
M.


DATE: 11-15-63
subject: HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
REVIEW OF FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S BOOK, "MANDATE FOR CHANGE"

## BACKGROUND:



1及uwh
The November 10, 1963, issue of "The Washington Post" in its' book review section contains a review by Henry Steele Commager of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's current book, "Mandate for Change." References to the FBI in the book review are as follows: In commenting on presidential appointments, Commager relates that Eisenhower asked the FBI to investigate every potential judicial appointee. Commager comments "Could anything be more centralizing?" In commenting upon Eisenhower's appointments to the Supreme Court he asserts in his first of four criteria, "First, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI." Commager comments that Eisenhower ${ }^{\text {s }}$ criteria constitutes an abandonment of good sense. "Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge character, not 1 that of the FBI?: Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of Ambassador Bohlen?" These are rhetorical questions offered by Commager.

## "MANDATE FOR CHANGE". BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

A copy of former President Eisenhower's book has been obtained by the Bureau Library and the following references to the Director and the FBI were noted.

On Page 90 in discussing the formation of his cabinet, Eisenhower states that the man he picked for a particular post would have to pass with flying colors an exhaustive examination by the FBI as to his past record, reputation and standing in his 穻 community. At this point Eisenhower digressed that he heard rumors to the effect that the Director had been out of favor in Washington. "Such was my respect for him that I invited him to a meeting, my only purpose being to assure him that I wanted him‘in Government as long as I might be there and that in the performance of his duties he wold


On Page 213 Ens moromecopprigup his discussion of his nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as an Ambles adorato Alopscow. He referred to the controversy in the Senate over the naming of this individual and Eisenhower stated, The suggestion that


1 - Mr. Sullivan

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memo

RE: HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
He then outlined how he had ordered theAttorney General to allow two Senators to see the FBI summary.

On Page 226 Eisenhower discusses his decisions with respect to appointments to the Supreme Court and how he directed Attorney General Brownell to use the FBI in making a thorough investigation of a prospective appointee's reputation and of every pertinent detail of his life.

In his chapter on "Problems of Internal Security," on Page 309 Eisenhower makes a passing reference to the FBI which conducted full field investigations on those individuals who worked in sensitive jobs or where the Civil Service Commission developed disloyal data on the individual involved.

On Page 314 and 315 references are made to the FBI in connection with the investigation of Harry Dexter White. He referred to a speech by the Attorney General on November 6, 1953, whereby White was characterized as a Russian spy and these statements were based on information from the FBI. He also referred to the fact that the Director supported the Attorney General by testifying that at no time did the FBI approve the previous administration's promotion of White for the avowed purpose of making it easier to keep him under FBI surveillance.

On Page 331 in discussing Senator McCarthy's Senate censure and McCarthy ${ }^{\text {'s }}$ investigations he stated that the benefits flowing from them "do not loom large." Eisenhower states he was told by members of the Executive Departments, including the FBI, that those discovered by the subcommittee (McCarthy's) to be disloyal or unreliable were few in number.

## HENRY STEELE COMMAGER:

Commager was the subject of a special inquiry investigation by the FBI in August, 1962, the results of which were furnished to the Secretary of State and the White House in August and September, 1962. Commager is a prolific writer and many of his writings have been critical of the Government, its loyalty program, and security measures. He has been a long-time hostile critic of the FBL. Commager is on the Bureau's Not to Contact List as a result of his previous critical statements. The derogPatory subversive inf ormation on him reflects that he was a member in 1942 of the National Committee of American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (cited as communist front) and in 1945 supported position of Academic Council of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (cited by the Attorney General).

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.




# A RELUCANCE TO REFLECT 

 Mr . Eisenhower sheds scant light on the decisions of his eraBy Henry Steele Commager
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy it elsewhere in the world. Even the Founding Fathers were not quite sure what it was they wanted to invent; by a happy circumstance of history they modeled the office pretty much to the man who was to be its first incumbent. "The executive power," so the Constitution says, "shall be vested in a President." But what the executive power is, and how the President is to exercise it, was left in the womb of time. Historically the executive power has been, quite simply, the power successfully exercised by Presidents. It is for this reason that the record is of such momentous importance -the record of what Presidents actually did and the record, too, of the influences and considerations that went into the decision-making.

Happily, that record is unusually full. A number of our Presidents have left detailed accounts of their Presidency-diaries by John and John Quincy Adams, an autobiography from Van Buren, a detailed Presidential diary from James K. Polk, memoirs by Hoover and Truman, voluminous correspondence of Washington; Jefferson, Madison, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt-and now these substantial volumes from President Eisenhower. We cannot, therefore, complain of paucity of material. But we can, perhaps, complain about the persistent failure of Presidents to speculate, to reflect, to interpret, their experience with the great office.

Ordinarily the task imposed on Presidents in the 20th century leaves little room for maneuver. This seems to be increasingly true with every passing decade-and every Presidency. Certainly Eisenhower had little room for maneuver. He was elected to play an historical role and to fulfill an historical function; he did play that role and fulfill that function. What was it and how did he perform it?

Walter Lippmann, it will be remenbered, supported Eisenhower in 1952 on the ground that his election was the only way to prevent the Republican party from being captured by the extremists, and thus to save the two-party system and, for that matter, the dignity and honor of the nation. In retrospect this attitude is a persuasive one. The election of Eisenhower did save us from extremism, did preserve the twoparty system, and did guarantee that the United States would continue to fulfill her obligations in world affairs. What is more, the Eisenhower victory-repeated in 1956 (and had it not been for the "vindictive". Twenty-second Amendment it would doubtless have been repeated in 1960 as well)-kept the Republican party from being driven to frenzy by the persistent triumph of the Democrats.

Long persuaded that it was the only party fit to govern, and that God and destiny intended that it should in fact govern America, the Republican party was no more able to understand why the American people thrust it aside than the Federalist party had been after 1800. The triumph of Democracy-not just the Democracy of FDR, but of Truman as well-could be explained only by conspiracy or by the palpable fact that the Republicans persisted in a policy of what the conservatives called Me-tooism, that they failed to offer the American people a real alternative to the New Deal and the welfare state. The election of Truman in 1948 immensely strengthened the extremist elements of the party. This was the situation in 1952 when moderates succeeded in grooming Eisenhower for the Presidency and forcing his nomination over Taft. The moderate strategy was successful-but it is by no means clear that it was permanently successful, for the divisions within the party appeared to be both grave and permanent. EISCLOSURE

We look then with special cagerness for Eisenhower's analysis of and appreciation of his historic role. This is implicit rather than.

explicrt in "The White House Years." Yet even in these judicious and, it must be confessed, somewhat monotonous pages, we can feel something of the drama of resolution of this issue. The extreme Right was by no neans prepared to accept defeat, and during the first Eisenhower administration, certainly, gave the President far more trouble than did the extreme Left or, for that matter, the Democratic opposition. The Republican extremists tolerated. McCarthyism, though they were ashamed of it. They supported MacArthur in defiance of the constitutional commander-in-chief. They were apparently prepared to risk war over Korea if that was necessary. They endorsed the Bricker Amendment designed to deprive the President of effective control over the conduct of foreign affairs and to return the United States to the condition of the Confederation in this arena. Eisenhower was, and is, aware of this, but he seems to accept it with characteristic amiability:

The first volume of "Mandate for Change" is a curiously one-dimensional book. President Eisenhower gives us the facts as he sees them; he tells us what he did and, occasionally, what he thought. But he rarely goes back to reflect on his judgments or his decisions. He rarely gives us the benefit of experience, the benefit of time and judgment.

He welcomed and embraced Nixon after the special fund crisis, called him "my boy;" and said his speech was an example of courage without parallel in his experience; does he still think so?

He accepted the verdict of the Gray Committee on Robert: Oppenheimer and denied him security clearance, even though he believed him a loyal citizen; does he still think that was a wise move, one which benefited the country?

He endorsed Dulles' "liberation" program, saying in a speech in Boston that the conscience of the nation could never rest easy while the satellite countries were under Communist domination. The Hungarian uprising was a tragic commentary on the false hopes aroused by liberation policy; does $\cdot \mathrm{Mr}$. Eisenhower still think that was a wise policy?

$\mathcal{A}$gainst his better judgment he went into the Wisconsin primaries and even omitted his tribute to Gencral Marshall; is he satisfied that those sacrifices were really necessary, and that a bolder course would not have helped clear the air of McCarthyism at that time?

He accepted (and presumably still accepts) without question Attorney General Brownell's conclusion that Harry Dexter White was a traitor, and quotes without protest or qualification that politically-minded Attorney General's astonishing statement that those who appointed White to office-that is, Harry Truman-knew that he was a traitor. He says nothing of the effort to subpoena ex-President Truman, a gesture which he presumably endorsed at the time. Does he still think that Brownell was right, and that it is proper to test the loyalty of ex-Presidents by subpoena?

He was convinced that unbalanced budgets were dangerous to the safety and welfare of the nation; in 1959 his own budget was out of balance by over 12 billion $I \leq=\frac{1}{2}$.still persuaded that an unbalanced budget spells ruin?

Weicele vain for answers to these questions, or even for recognition that the questions are inereand that they are of importance Eisenhower has never shown vanity or arrogance, yet apparently it never occurs to him to question his own judgment. The past is prologuc, but for Eisenhower it is merely history, and without consequences.

In another respect, too, these memoirs are disappointing. Nothing is more interesting than the processes by which Presidents arrive at major decisions, but President Eisenhower does not illuminate these. He rarely gives us the background, the pressures; the reasonings which explain the major decisions. $H$ He rives us facts, but not perspectives of the facts; he gives us
conclusions, but not how or why he arrives at the conclusions. Full now of dignity and of honor, his place in history secure, President Eisenhower has a matchless opportunity to reflect on the meaning of his experience, to counsel future executives: Alas, he does not do this.

We are familiar enough with President Eisenhower's political philosophy: it is summed up for us in the comforting phrase "the middle of the road." President Eisenhower, indeed, assures us that this is the traditional American political philosophy and he tells us somewhat astonishingly that the Founding Fathers took "the middle of the road." This would have surprised Sam Adams and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine, and even more the British. Americans of that generation, and Europeans as well, thought that the New World was striking out on new roads, and we know now that they were right.
"The middle of the road"" the avoidance of major issues and of personalities, was iall very well when Rutherford B. Hayes undertook to heal the wounds of strife by a policy of settnnlapeace, or when William Howard Taft saved the Republic by vetoing the admission of Arizona to statehood. Not too much was at: stake here, nor can we say that the price paid for peace was too high. Can the same be said for the efforts of President Hoover and Eisenhower to slow down the processes of history-that the price the country paid for marking time was not too high? Is it all: right to go down the middle of the road if you don't know what road it is or where the road is taking youor even which direction you are going?

President Eisenhower maintains a curious detachment about all this; one feels, somehow, that he never really gave it his careful thought. So many of his con-

chusions, $\therefore=$ on matters of fundamental importance to out political and social system, seem instinctive rather than studied.
Centralization of power, so Eisenhower asserts, leads incuitably to ruin, but we have been on the road to centralization of power for the last threc-quatters of a century, certainly since the I. C. C. Act. And the chicf agent of centralization in the last quarter century (that is, in the whole period of Eisenhower's public life) has been the demands of the military-military security, war, and the cold war-precisely that enterprise to which the President himself was so long attached and whose significance he commented upon so judiciously in his final-Presidential message. This is not a partisan issuc. It is not even a political issue. It is part of the stream of history. No one is at fault here; history, the kind of world in which we live, the responsibilities which we have assumed, are at fault. Would Eisenhower change this-and how? But how are we to fight wars, how are we to maintain security, withont a far greater degree of centralization than in the past? Eisenhower himself, for example, went so far fas to ask the FBP to investigate every potential judicial appointec. Could anything be more centralizing?

And is President Eisenhower really prepared to say that this centralization in the political and military realm has led to ruin? Are we in fact in ruins? If mot, is there not an obligation in a great public figure to
whom we all look for counsel and for guidance tre refrain from sensational prophecies? Might we not say with Jefferson or with Macbeth, "Shake not thy gory. locks at me?"

Eisenhower was implacably opposed to centralization but equally critical of that great experiment that more than any other offered something of an alternative to centralization-the TVA-which provided a laboratory for the fragmentation of central authority. Logically Eisenhower should have welcomed it as an alternative to centralization, but he failed to appreciate its significance, clear as it was and is.

$\varepsilon$qually illuminating and no less disconcerting are the principles which President Eisenhower here establishes for appointments to the Supreme Court. He gives us four criteria: first, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI; second, 110 one with "extreme legal or philosophical views" shall béappointed; third, each appointee shall have the approval of the American Bar Association; fourth, appointees shall be drawn from the state or Federal judiciary.

Now collectively these criteria constitute not only an abandonment of good sense, but a drastic departure from American constitutional practice and a radical abdication of the Presidential prerogative. Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge |character, not that of the FBI? Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of - Ambassador Bohlen? As for extreme philosophical views, wouti not that principle have excluded Holmes,

Brandoic and Frankfurter, all of wnose vews seemed extreme at the time to the conservative elements of the American bar? Even more astonishing is the proposal to abdicate to a private organization veto power to the highest bench. As soon grant to the American Bankers Association a veto on the Secretary of the Treasury or to the American Legion a veto on the Secretary of. Statc. And what shall we say of the suggestion that all appointees should have judicial experience, except that this criterion would have denied us the services of John Jay, John Marshall, and Joseph Story, of Chief Justice Hughes, Chief Justice Stone, and mirabile diciu, Chief Justice Warren?

What indeed, shall we say, but that President Eisenhower's actions were better than his theories, his instinets sounder than his maxims?
In perspective, it was in the crucially important area of foreign affairs that the choice of Eisenhower was vindicated, that the Eisenhower policy of reasonableness and compromise was a blessing. For however much he may have been the instrument of the conservative wing of the party on such matters as conservation, hydroelectric power, taxation and the budget, he clearly allied himself with the liberal internationalist wing on matters concerning America's responsibilitics to the rest of the world, America's role as a world power. His appointment of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State; his energetic support of NATO and of the United Nations; his vigorous advocacy of a comprehensive foreign aid program which had taken shape under Truman; his imaginative adoption of the atoms for peace program; his reasonableness in his relationships with the Communist world; his refusal to be stampeded by the situation in Vietnam, Berlin and elsewhere-all these meant that foreign policy was largely eliminated as a partisan issue; that the Republican Party escaped the fatcful error of embracing isolationism as it had under Harding and his successors.

There were minor failings here, to be sure, but history will accord Eisenhower a major part of the credit for the generosity and maturity with which the United States accepted and discharged her obligations during the Fifties; it will accord him credit for preventing the Republican Party-and perhaps the country-from going down the dusty road to a sterile isolationism at a crucia moment in history.



SAC, New York
Director, FPX (62-46855)
$1-$ N. P. Callahan
$1-$ W. C. Sullivan
1-R.W. Smith
1-R.S. Garner 1-B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

THE STRATECY OF DECEPTION:
ASTUDY IN WORLDNIDK CONMUNST TACTICS EDILED BY JEANE J /ITRKPATRICK

1- Section tickler
2 - Orig. \& copy
$1-$ Yellow

BOOR REVIEWS

The captioned book, published in Noveriber, 1963, by the Farray, Straus $\&$ Company, Incorporated, 19 Union Square West, New York 3, New Yori, sells for $\$ 6$ a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book not available in Bureau Library. Requested for review by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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1 - Sullivan
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Captioned booklet was furnished to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on December 19, 1963, and it was thereafter forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

This study is the result of the author's conviction that the world today is gravely imperiled by the existence of nuclear weapons. According to the author, this threat can be met only through general disarmament joined together and coordinated with the parallel creation of an effective world government. He suggests that the most powerful countries should meet in a world constitutional convention with other countries participating in an advisory capacity. The convention would draft a comprehensive world constitution, and a plan of implementaf tion which would then be submitted to every country in the world for open public debate and ratification.

The author then proposes, in constitutional form, specific requirements for the establishment of the legislative, executive, and judiciary sections of the government; a bill of rights; a space law; organization of political parties; a system of career civil service; and the creation of a world security force to implement the prohibition of nuclear weapons and armed aggression.

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.
Bureau files reflect prior correspondence with Mr nines nor in 1957 when he furnished the Bureau a theoretical paper on gravitation. RECOIMLENDATION:

For information.
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# Memorandum 

DATE:
1 - Belmont
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1 - Miss Butler
1 - Garner

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Captioned book, just published by Farrar, Straus and Company, New York, is a compilation of 15 essays by scholars and political leaders from seven countries showing the means by which communist parties outside the Soviet Union attempt to capture power.

Robert Emond, former Special Agent of the FBI and now Deputy Director of Security for the United States Information Agency, is interested in any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book for use on the book's dust jacket.

## KEY TO SUCCESS S

The book's thesis is that communists are not swept into power on the tide of historical inevitability. Except where they gain control through military conquest or occupation, the success of communist parties is determined by the political skill of communist leaders in exploiting their opportunities. Communists, who are essentially pragmatists and master politicians, are not hampered by dogmatic ideological considerations or ethical inhibitions.

The key to the growth, strength, and success of communism outside the Soviet Union the book explains, is not due to communism's inherent revolutionary appeal, but its uncanny ability to obscure its aims and identify itself with popular symbols, slogans, and traditions. Thus, communist parties in the underdeveloped countries strive to identify themselves with slogans of nationalism and anticolonialism; American communists have gone so far as to adopt Tom Paine and Abraham Lincoln as their own heroes.

The book tells how communist parties pose as the "vanguard of the proletariat in nations with no proletariat, no capitalists, and no industry; military conquest, subversion, and coups d'etat are substituted for proletarian revolutions; small elite groups of intellectual freebooters are substituted for the working masses. $n$ $62-46855 \cdots 25$

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

## COGENTI POTNTS

The book makes a number of other cogent points, among which are the following:
(1) The doctrine of the inevitable class struggle, as expounded by Karl Marx, perished with the Hungarian revolution of 1956. To communists, the class struggle has come to signify nothing more than the conflict between communists and noncommunists.
(2) In Red China, the communist party successfully captured the symbols of nationalism and progress, as well as the support of a large portion of Chinese intellectuals and students.
(3) In India, communist strength will continue to grow, but it will not overwhelm Indian democracy. The tragedy of China need not recur in India.
(4) The most important ingredient of communist success in the take-over of Czechoslovakia was failure on the part of democratic political leaders to comprehend fully the character of the force which challenged them and Czech democracy. The communists easily staged their coup in that unfortunate country because they never abandoned their conspiratorial operations while acting as alegal political party.
(5) Communist infiltration of the Congress of Industrial Organizations demonstrates the vulnerability of democratic organizations to penetration and colonization by a disciplined minority, but it also illustrates the capacity of a democratic majority--operating within the context of a free society--to reclaim control of its affairs.
(5) In Africa, a communist take-over or even broad foreign policy cooperation with the Soviet Union or Red China is not likely. The remarkable opportunities offered by the rise of African nationalism were missed by the communist bloc, and future opportunities for penetration will be less widespread and less dramatic.

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY
    OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN
    WORUD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS"
    BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
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## REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

The book contains no references to the Director or to the FBI.

## OBSERVATION:

As previously indicated, Robert Emond, Deputy Director of Security for the United States Information Agency, is interested in any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book for use on the book's dust jacket. However, since this book consists of contributions by scholars and political leaders from seven foreign countries, it is not believed advisable for the Director to make any comment or endorsement.


Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a member of the political science faculty of Trinity College, Washington, D. Co, and is a consultant for various Government agencies. She received her A. B. from Barnard College, and her M. A. from Columbia University, where she is now completing her Ph. D. According to Bufiles, she was employed as a researcher for the Ford Fund for the Republic from January, 1956, to september, 1957.

Her husband, Mra Evron M. Kirkpatrick, is a well-known lecturer, researcher, and advisor on political. science and has worked for various Government agencies in the past. He has been the subject of several Security of Government Employees investigations, all of which were favorable.

The book will be retained in the Bureau Library.

## RECOMMENDATION:



Since this book does not appear to be the type of book the Director should comment on or endorse, Mr. Emond should be appropriately advised by Liaison.


## 8




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Mr. Belmont
Date December 23, 1963


FROM
C. A. Evans

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SHRIFT: "GOB GREEN CELT JUNGLE" $B \cup \operatorname{BL}$ DID AND OVID DTMARIS
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## 3MOPSIS:

This book, which purports to be the inside story of Las Vegs and its underworld interests, is coauthored by a former Las Vegas reva phperman, Ed Reid, and Ovid Demaris, another onetime reporter ana ex w wire service correspondent who has also indicated plans to write story on the Fix. Even though Reid has at times been described as an ircesponsibibe newspaperman, guilty of dishonest reporting, this boos appears to be reasonably factual and generally in accord with the picture of f as Vegas as we know it through our investigations.

The book penetrates the curtain of respectability behan. wis co che hoodlum-eotrolled gambling casinos try to exploit tic hume vase... messes of the milfous of tourists who visit Nevada yearly. Fazes Won our Uniform Crime Reports are used to show Nevaća sis having tide atghest crime rate in the country.

The book identifies the hoodlum groups which control wo major casinos and discloses the hypocrisy and corruption that guramads public officials on virtually every level of Government. Senatarinarry Goldwater is pictured as a close friend of Gus Gocenbaum, hoodlum:controlled pamitum casino operator, and Willie Bios? "convicted panderer, extortionist and celebrated stoolie."

The authors claim that Goldwater personally chaufferes Step in his private, plane all over the Southwest. Goldwater, it says, proa , hot he had no inca that his friend William Nelson was the notorfore Hit ic Biol\% (Author Demaris advised us earlier ox these deroshem :nerences and senator Goldwater was confidentially alerted on (7) Grmember 25. 1963)

References to the FBI include use of FEI Uniform Crime Ne sort statistics on Nevada, an inaccurate description of former SA Leo haykendall, now Chis. of Police in Las Vegas, as head of the "Las us
 "frat fabulous rrotinel in Las Vegas history." None of these refremseas re derogatory.


Memorandum to Mr Belmont
Ne: "The Green Felt Jungle"

On the whole the book is a rather interesting, easy leading account of the hoodlum's development of Las Vegas into the vice capital of the United States.

MECOMMENDATTEN
For information. A more detailed review of the book is attached.

hemorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle" By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris Information Concerning

GETAILS:
"Che Green Felt Jungle" is a 242 page book co-authored by sid Reid pie Ovid Demaris. The book was published by Trident eresse, Now lork sity, on December 5, 1963. According to the publishers relegae, Be Reid won the Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his reporting on the multimmilion dollar Harry Gross bookmaking syndicate. He was said to be a former reporter for the "New York Dally News," the "Brooklyn Ergle" and the "Las Vegas Sun." The "Las Vegas Sun" of course is the newspaper run by Herman Greenspun whose background is Yell known to the Bureau. Among Reid's published books are "The Mafir," "Shame of New York" and "City without Clocks."

Ovid Demaris was formerly with the "Boston Record," the "ís Angeles Times" and was a correspondent for the "United Press." Denaris has written 19 books, among them "The Extortioners," "Lucky Luciano," "The Dillinger Story, "The Parasite" and "The Lindbergb Kidnapping Case,": We have reviewed the latter two books and while "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case" appears to be an objective account of this infamous crime, "The Parasite" is a sensational strify about corruption in the Los Angeles police Department and it is liberally sprinkled with sex, slang and profanity.

A Tourist Tisp: The book opens with the assertion that Las Veges is a jungle of green-felt crap tables, roulette layouts and slot machines in which the entire population directly or indirectly us devoted to ileening tourists." The immoral character of Las Vegra is frequently noted with comments such as "unless you are addictes to gambling, dyaking or fornication, the Las Vegas action soon becomes a bore," The book describes the live and let live attituoe of Nevada officialdom and even some of the clergy to whom are attributed statements such as "a man or a woman who gets into trouble through gambling in Las Vegas would also be getting into trouble througir gambling in some form anywhere in this world.".

Nevada Crime Statistics: Several pages of the book are devoted to statistics shownif that Nevada has the highest crime rate in the country as welt as the highest suicide rate. The FBI Uniform Crime Report, it states, "bluntly testifies to the lawlessness in the jungle."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Le: "The Rresi Felt Juncle" By Rd Reid and Ovid Demaris Information Concerning

The hest Xixat: The most intexesting section of the book is the onTy chapters which deal with the movement of notorious eastexn fowdins to the Vest Coast and thence to Las Vegas where through The vision of Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, the fabulous Flamingo Hotel ma; opened in $194 \%$. Following Siegel 's assussination by the mob in: 1947, the author notes the take over by Meyer Lansky, et af, who placed Gus Greenbaum in charge of the Flamingo.

Ware Mayor of earadise: This title refers to the official proclamation af Gus Greenoaum as the first Mayor of Paradise, the axea in wioch the section known as the Las Vegas "strip" is locited. This section which deals almost entirely with Greenbaum also refers to the association of Senator Barry Goldwater with Greenbaum and with the notorious Willie Bioff, convicted panderer and extortionist. The book alleges that Goldwater and Bioff were "often seen together and Goldwater (who was a Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve) personally chauffeured Bioff in his private plane all over the Southwest to attend varjous parties,"

The bodies of Gus and Bess Greenbaum were found with their throats slashed in their home in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 3, 1958. Until shortly before his murder, Gus Greenbaum had been the operator of $a$ casino in the Riveria Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, and he had also operated the casino of the Flamingo Hotel in that city which was reportedly owned by slain racketeer, Ben Siegel. No suspects were developed in connection with the death and murder of whe Greenbaums and the name of Senator Goldwater never came up in connection with our contact with sources in following the Greenoaum case as an anti-racketeering matter.

Eqfiles do reveal a constituent type inquiry from Senator Goldwater on April 3, 1957, to former Bureau official Louis B. Nichols regarding a possible presidential pardon for Willie Biofl, then deceased. Bioff too was killed in gangland style when his piekup truck was blown up by a bomb on November 4, 1965. The letter rom Bioff's wife, Mrs. Laurie A. Nelson, to Senatoy Goldwater indicated tine Senator might have been personally acquainted with Willie Bioff, also known as William Nelson.

Momorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Le Rose nod Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

Who Owns Hhom: hoodlum interest in the gambling casinos is the subject of The 4 th chapter which is entitled, "The Temples of "amon." here the authors get down to business and name with consederable acouracy the hoodlum figures who control the various Gambling caginos. The image of Wilbur Claxk, well-publicized President of tioe Desert Inn, is deflated with statements such as Wilour is, has been, and always will be a well-dressed puppet to the gambling fraternity," and "the depth of Wilbur's ignorance is surpassed only by the height of his ego."

Moodlum interest holders such as Moe Dabitz, Frank Costello of New Yorif, Carlos Marcello of New Orleans, Isador Blumenfielt, also known as tid Cann of Minneapolis, Joseph "Doc" Stacher and Frank Sinatra are mentioned in this section.

Bhaming: There is a brief reference to skimming which the autdors refer to as "slicing of $f$ the top." In this manner, they say, Les Vergas contributes millions of tax-free dollars to the coffers of organized crine. The authors note that the gambing is a hardcash proposition and that even if Revenue men could manage to gei into the counting room three times a day in all the casinos, the ganblers would still have a dozen other cheating tricks that would make a straight count impossihle.

Teanster Money in Las Vegas: A chapter entitled "Hoffa's Fountatal. Of Pension Juice, deals with the millions of dollars on loan from the Teamstex.s pension fund, which has been used to finance ato expansion program for some of the larger hotelf, including the Fremont, Bunes and Etardust Hotels.

Sox for Sate: This chapter on prostitution in Las Vegns goes into Some detail concerbing the FBI raid on Roxies on April 28,1956 , which resulted in the prosecution of Roxie and Eddie Clippingex on White Slave Traficic Act charges as a result of their opexation ot $\$$ "most fabulous brothel in Las Vegas history." This case resulied in the expose" of the corrupt Clark County Sherifi Glen Jones.

Snexffe Jones' million-dollar libel suit against Hermad Gr. spun of the "Las Vegas sun" resulted in the use of the infatoce herre La Fitte, also known as Louis Tabet, as an undercover operson whose goal was to obtain evidence against Sheriff Jones in oraer te. beutralize the aforementioned libel suit. Verbatim transcriceiof. of conversations recorded by La Fitte exposes the political corrupt 2 , evident at ail levels of government in Nevada resulting in the Iesignation of Nevada Lieutenant Governor Cliff Jones as Democracic National Committeeman.

Femorandum to Mx. Eelmont
ie: "The Green Felt Jungle" By Ed held and Ovid Demaris Information Concerning

Eotitical Corruption: The political maneuvers of the late Peator Pre Mocarran "the most powerful politician in Nevada's ofstory" is outhined in the chapter entitled "Kingmakers and "ax Dodgers." Reference is also made to visits of various pubic otitcials to Las Vegas at tax payer expense including the April, 1962, junket of Senators Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona), Howard Cannon (D., Nevada), and Frank Moss (D., Utah) along with 50 Air Force Reserve members from Goldwater's unit. The group arrived in las veges in President Kennedy's official airplane for an "inspection tour" of Nellis Air Force Ease. The authors stated inspection consisted of a onemalf hour look at a display of 5-105's after which the group went to town to see the sights of Las Vegas.

Loy to Mnke friends and Stay out of Jail: This entire chapter deals With Joseph "Doc" Stacher as the number one man behind the Sands lioted ppevation, describing Stacher and "his usually untouchabie pal Meyer Lansky" as the "two richest and most powerful Jewish mobsters in America totiay." Reference is also made to the Los Angeles Grand Jury investigation of Stacher and the Sands Hotel where witnesses Carl Coinen, Aaron Weisberg, Charles Kandel and Leo Durr of the Sands and Eddie Levinson and Edward Torres of the Fremont refused to testify because of electronic listening devices discovered in the Sands Hotel.

The Last Two Chapters: These chapters entitled "Jungle Warfare, Jas Vegas Style" and "The Mafia Code of the Jungle" deal with the Gangland slayings attributed to the underworld forces that control Nevada's gamblite industry. Principal attention is given to the warfare between Seany Binion, long time boss of the Horseshoe Cluo, and his Dallas, Texas, enemy Herbert Novel.

The book closes with a reference to and quotations from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within." The authors point out that this is a citizens fight against the enemy within, that money, not a gun, is the power of the underworld "used to corrupt and debase the very foundations of democracy."

MBI References: Other than quoting FRI Uniform Crime Report statis: Acs EGe only references to the FBI are the FBI raid on Roxie's mentioned Goove, reference to former SA Leo Kuykendall, now chief of police of Lis Vegas, "head of the Las Vegas FBI Bureau" for 21 years and description of one "Chink" Rothman as a "stoolie" for the FBI. None of these references are derogatory.

Title of Book MWHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN: A REPORT ON ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, Author

## LOUIS E E lOMAX

Published by World Publishing Company,
Book Reviews (62:46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)
(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate bo $x$, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.) ROUTING

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.Central Research Espionage-
 Liaison Nationalities Intelligence
Subversive Control
Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.
Files \& Communications Division, J. B.General Investigative Division, J. B.
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$\qquad$Laboratory Division, J. B.
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Date: 11/22/63
lAmont phr 1 - Mr. jeLoach 1 -Mr. Sullivan

1 - Research Satellite
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
subject: bOOK REVIEN: THE LANATOMT OF LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS


An advance copy of captioned book, to be published on November 25, has been sent to the Director by the publisher, Trident Press, New York City. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 11/15/63 and the book was forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

The_Author
Supreme Court Justice Douglas is well known to the Bureau. He has been ar long-time critic of the Government's loyalty-security program and, on occasions, he has been critical of the Bureau's role in this program. We have never investigated him.

No Reference to FBI
Neither the Director nor the FBI are mentioned in the book.

## Rule_of Law

In his book, Douglas maintains that constructive authority emanates from truth, not from power. He holds that only durable institutions built on the rule of law can save the world from destroying itself in a thermonuclear holocaust.

Douglas' credo is that a world without war "can be achieved in this century if, instead of expending our energies on exploiting deterrent power, we make an understanding of the anatomy of liberty both at the local and at the world level our preoccupation.

A staunch advocate of the United Nations, Douglas feels that this organization is today the expression of world opinion that the cult or regime of force must be replaced by a measure of world law. He favors the admission of Red China to the United Nations because China is too big to ignore and the Peking regime is firmly established. 62-46855

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: THE ANATOMy OF
LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
62-46855

## Grand Alliance_Needed

While Douglas recognizes the ideological differences that produce dangerous conflicts, he urges that we try to identify and stress those things, qualities, and interests which are shared by all peoples. An important condition to making the rule of law a way of life, Douglas emphasizes, is the need for the West to work for a grand alliance with Russia so that military clashes can be avoided. In addition, he says there is a need to intensify the search for a political rapprochement between the West and the Soviet-Sino bloc, although he realizes that no quick, easy solution is likely.

## Communism Will Mellow

Douglas subscribes to the view that communism will mellow with the passage of time. "Communism will run its course," he confidently predicts. "Belgrade is as far to the right of Moscow as Moscow is to the right of Peking. Once the Russian armies are withdrawn from Eastern Europe, there will be a flowering in some countries that will also put them far to the right of Russia. Russia itself will soon be an affluent society, more interested in internal contentment than external aggression. Time will soften the clashes between the Western world and the communist bloc as it did between Christianity and Islam."

The book has been forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.






FROM

SUBJECT :
W. C. SULLIVAN
R. W. SMITH/wese

$A 1-M r$. $n t$
$1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{Mn}^{\circ}$
1 - Mr. DeLoach Łate: Mr. Sullivan

1964 1-F. J. Baungárdner 1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Section Tickler 1 - A. M. Butler 1 - M. M. Chamberlain

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

As the author, Lester De Koster, writes: "Criticism is unneaningful without understanding." If we hope to master an enemy we must master his beliefs. To aid in the study and understanding of communism, the author has compiled this inclusive glossary of key communist terms and central ideas. The book also includes short biographies of select contemporary and historic personalities connected with the communist movement, describes significant things and events, and sets out short sumnaries of communist classics and anticommunist works.

This is a scholarly study and will be of inestimable value as a reference book for all Bureau personnel involved in communist research.

## References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director. These are very favorable and appear on pages 11 and 222-223. On page 11, De Koster opens his "Introduction" by referring to Mr. Hoover's advice to Americans to study communism. On pages 222-223, in listing summaries of anticommunist books, he begins with the Director's book A.Study of Communism.which he describes as a "clear, scholarly and unequivocal confrontation of Communism with Democracy." Students, he writes, are not likely to find another book "which does the job Mr. Hoover set out to do better than it is done here."

## Data_in Bufiles Regarding_Author and_Publisher

The Bureau has not conducted any investigation of the author nor is there any derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. He holds an M.A. degree in philosophy and

## 62-46855

RSG: epj
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REC 36

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REC'O SULLVAN FBI- JuStICE

FBI-115STCT


Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: YOCABULARY OE COMMHNTSM By Lester De Koster
library science from the University of Michigan and frequently lectures on comnunism as well as Christian education.

Regarding the publisher, William B, Eerdmans Publishing
Company in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Bureau files reflect correspondence with this company in the past regarding the publication of another book by De Koster entitled Communism_and Christian_Eaith. Mr. Eerdmans furnished the Director a complimentary copy of the book for which the Director thanked him on $3 / 7 / 62$.

RECOMMENDATION:
In view of the value of this book to the Central Research Unit, it is recommended that it be retained in Central Research library and that a permanent chargeout card be prepared in the Bureau library.



1 - Belmont
1 -Sullivan
S. $O$ W

DATE:
2/5/64

1-R.W.Smith
Atten. Miss B titans.
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

This memorandum is prepared to show the above-captioned book has been reviewed and has been found to be an outdated rehash of the Burgess-Maclean case.

## THE AUTHORS:

Anthony purdy is described as a freelance writer who has done magazine, television, and book work for the past three years. This is his first book published in the United States. Douglasfortherland is described as a World War II veteran and a former Conservative candidate for Parliament. Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning either name. Both writers are British nationals.

PUBLISHING COMPANY:
This book was published by Doubleday \& Company, Inc.
Bufinles show this is one of the largest publishing firms in the field. Bufiges show we have generally had cordial relations with this firm. THE PUBLICATION:

The book retells the story of Burgess and Maclean, British@ diplomats who fled to Russia in May, 1951, when they were forewarned of the probable arrest of Maclean. The book goes into great detail concerning the college life of both men, showing how they were communists in college. It details their careers and attempts to show how their obvious faults were overlooked.

The book is extremely critical of MI-5, MI-6, and the British Foreign Office for alleged mishandling of the case. The author claims that Burgess was tipped off by a friend in MI-5 of Maclean's impending interview and probable arrest. The book does not mention Harold "Kim" Philby, former MI-6 man who defected in January, 1963, and who was


Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND
accepted as a defector and a Soviet citizen in July, 1963. It is interesting to note that the announcement of the defection of philby was made by the Prime Minister of England and included the statement that Philby admitted that he had warned Maclean through Burgess of his impending arrest. The book also fails to mention the death of Burgess, which occurred in Moscow in August, 1963.

There are no derogatory references to the FBI.
ACTION:
It is recommended that the attached book be placed in the Bureau library.-dore $2 / 6 / 64$


# ${ }^{-\rightarrow-\infty}$ Memorai...um 

from

SUBJECT:
"Cuba and the rule of law" PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICON), GENEVA, 1962

A review of captioned publication was requested by Inspector H. L. Edwards.

date: 2-11-64
1 - O'Brien


Toison Belmont
Bohr
Casper Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rose
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Trotter - Pele. Room
Holmes Gand

Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding the ICOJ. A news clipping from the Washington Daily News 1-4-57 describes the ICOJ as an unofficial group of 15 international lawyers from 15 nations. This news clipping indicated the ICOJ previously published two papers on the Russian intervene in Hungary which are described as classics in the inter retatio international law. The Commission describes itself, ring organization whic Sta 3 Consul the United Nations Economic and Soc council. list of the ICOJ includes Dudley B. Bonsai 3. S. District Judge, and immediate Past President of the Ass of the Bar of the City of New York. We ondycted DAPLI invest., alive of Bonsai in connection with his appointment as U. S. District Judge and no derogatory information was developed. Other members of the ICOJ are listed as representatives of a number of other countries and biographical data indicates all have impressive legal backgrounds.

Capticra wblication, generally, is an intent of the activities of sent revolutionary government of to enforcement and handing of the Judiciary, and d. of civil and political The government of Fidel Castro is described as having mover: climate of c chan four years of existence, from a moderate form into the violent atmosphere of an extremist
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$d$ and $\quad$ with the social aba. It aces the deterio forts to recrganize the Judie. patterns of the Cuban 1940 Constitute the Castro $r$ e who demanded a "pcp ae new aims of. Cuban Revolution." his group took on the $62-468$ NOT RECORDED 128 May 21-1964
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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: " "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW" PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ), GENEVA, 1962

Reforms put into effect by the Castro government deprived the Cuban Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction in constitutional questions as well as administrative functions regarding members of the Judiciary and its employees. A purge of the Cuban Judiciary resulted in the resignation or dismissal of many of the leading members of the Cuban courts.

On 8-21-61, the "socialist character of the new Cuban revolutionary justice" was announced. Judges were to be "active guardians of socialist legality" and to implement this trend, courses of "socialism" were organized largely for members of the Judiciary.
"Emergency" laws, which originally had applied to those who held posts of responsibility under Batista, were gradually extended to deal with any opposition to the Castro regime.

Part Two deals with the constitutional legislation of Cuba. The Cuban Constitution for the Republic was adopted July 8, 1940, and governed Cuba for twors. years. On 3.?. 52 the constitution was suspended by Batisca and at this time the 840 Constitution became the banner under which the fight was carried out against Batista.

On 2-7-59 the 1940 Caratitution was relaced by the Fundamental Law of the Castro poernment. Sixteas amendments to the Fundamental Law have been passec

While the dogmatic part of Ce.tro's Fundainental Law is practically the same as the -940 Constitution, alterations in the text of the 1940 Constitution made the Fundamental Law the basis for the present totalitarias rnment in Cuba. All amendments to the Fundamental Law reves aeir purpose as the concentration of arbitration power in the hands che ruling group

Part Three weals with criminai law in soa. The main trends, with regard to present substantive and procedveal egislation regarding the current Cuban criminal law, are noted as $f$ liows:
(1) Retroactivity of cr minal legislation way be applied to the detrime of the accused.
(2) The deatt sentence may be imposed for a var ety of political offenses.

> syemarandum to Mr. Sullivan
> Re: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
> PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICON), GENEVA, 1962
(3) Total confiscation of property may be ordered against political offenders by court sentence as well as in extrajudicial administrative proceedings.
(4) Those indicted for political offenses are deprived of the right of habeas corpus.
(5) Those indicted for political offenses are prevented from attacking the violation of guarantess contained in constitutional legislation before the Supreme Court az ...e land.

There follows an analyses of substantive cutatat lemelation under Castro. This analysis posters out the expanding scene of cts punishable under revolutionary sgislation, the paguecest of $t$ concept of counterrevolutionary crimes, and the broad arisdic, a of the revolutionary tribunals with their extreme and hum ally eden penalties.

Part Four deals with statement taken by the ICed $\boldsymbol{f}_{\mathrm{t}}$ witnesses and participants in the arena of revolute any justice under the Castro regime. These accounts of allege justice ir Cuba under the present system leave no doubt that hamas sis. han rights, the basic fundamentals of substantive and p.tssad 1 , 1 , have been brushed aside to suit totalitarian objects. political aims of Castro and his followers.

ACTION:
None. For information.



Fobert $T$ Donovan originally published the above-captioned book tey
 to : mave a chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy. Donovan has boum do.e a huryy-up jobsed his research is undoubtedly based on a possiovy he has also hat access to FBI material in the possession of the Narr ex Commesion. Generally, the chapter on the assassination of Dresident tennedy fohlers events which are sumstantially correct, however, Donovan has also used concider.e. literary license dramatizing some of the story.

There are some statements which are inaccurate and are set fors. g
folows:
 as reported in the FBI report made available to the Warron Commssion is $\$ 2.42$
E. $x^{2}$ Donovan clams Oswald qualified as a sharpshoeter in the Marine teps. U.. . Nerine Corps recorde reveal Oswaid received a "marksman" rating.

Ye 31 It is stated Oswald started work at the Texas School Book Depository on
Owner 15, 1963. Oswald actually started work on October 16, 1963.
1 Fiage 33 It is elaimed that Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit presumably hear the police radio souncing an alarm for a man of Oswald ${ }^{8}$ s appearance and that the bretetin had been broadcast after. a chedk of employees at the Book Depositiory revealed the Oswald was missing. It will hever be known what caused Patrolman Tippit to pursue Oswald. He certainly had not responded to a police alarm. He was last heare from by the polis: d.patcher at $12: 54 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and the next recorded transmission fror sis police car v.
: 18 p. m. when a gevate ctizen announced over the radio that a police officer, appa.
from trat vehicle, has been shot.

M. A. dones to M. Deloach

RE: "TEE ASSASSINS" BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN
Page 35 Donovain states Jack Ruby shot Oswald with a snub-nosed . 32 calibre revolver. It was a. 38 Colt-Cobra.

## ROEEET J. DONOVAN:

As indicated on the cover, Mr. Donovan is author of "PT 109: whn … Kenvedy in World War LI." He is now chief of the Los Angeles Times Washington Sureaa and was formerly associated with the Washington Bureau of "The Herald Tribune." Re is aso athor of the pro-Eisenhower book captioned "Eisenhower: the Inside stomy.

Donovan was investigated at the request of the White House in $k$ gast,
 as mwing attended the Fifth National Conference of American Committee for Frotertur of Freign Born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1941. It developed that Mr. Donctar. wenended this in connection with his newspaper assignment. On October 31 , $180 \%$ the Director congratulated Mr. Donovan on his appointment as head of the washirgton Bureau o. "he New Yori Herald Tribune."

In October, 1961, we had a run-in with Mr. Donovan in connectof wan an articie in "The New York Herald Tribune" relating to the case involving Elliott $\mathbb{K}$ "awe and New York State Supreme Court Justice J. Vincent Keogh. The jewspaper ites: 46 question/attributed to a "trusted FBI source." It appeared that Donovan was thalienged by Mr. Guthmar of the Department over a statement in "The Herald Trmbune" to tse eftect Lat: Brooklyn Congressman had been involved in the case when in fact he hactet Doncyan through his New York office was endeavoring to run the story down and wes wa the story came from the U.S. Attorney's office in New York City And a "trusted by sourde Donovan interpreted this to be a source the FBI had used in the past and Guthma amaredy intexpreted this as a source within the FBI. It appeared that "The New York Hered Tribune" had made an erroneous statement and was trying to elean their own skirt. ${ }^{3}$ Wlaming the FBI.

## LECOMMENDATION:

For information.


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA\# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) $=8$
Page 73 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 74 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 75 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 76 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 80 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 81 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 206 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 207 ~ Referral/Consult;

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Title of Book" He fay tho Came in from the Cold"
Author $\qquad$
Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section


This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room $\underline{G q}$, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING
$\square$ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
Internal Security
$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence
$\square$ Research-Satellite
(T) SovietSubversive ControlIdentification Division, I. B.
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Training Division, J. B.
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Administrative Division, J. B.
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Crime Records Division, J. B.
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Special Investigative Division, J. B.
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Nature of Book: Cheer actackip

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

## THE NEW YORK TIMES. FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1964

## BRARY <br> Books of The Times

Donates His
Collection

## bENJAMIN

te library of been given ersity by his wesley Frost
poet's tastes theology, hisand travel, and nearly 1,000 the works of a Mare, Masski and others, by these poets
$s$ formerly in in Cambridge, in a year ago, to his daughh New York husband, Dr. tine, a memfaculty who ese culture.
ollection was university at remainder of 1 in boxes in $s$ apartment, er to the uniare examined. Gosnell, direcUniversity Lilibrary would seminar room. w library buildavailable to cataloguing is
adquarters for ill be in the ty Library at square East. of Mr. Frost's correspondence S, pictures, trons will be mary by Mrs. fiends of Mr.
(ilion, N. H., 4 lecture tour, id the library other things, poetry which in the Latin, rrican history, ration and conThe Conquest ort's account , the South and archeol-
said Mr . m, written 15, had been ling of the , Mexico. collection because thant to
By John What cant in from The cold. Gan. T 50 Alec Lemmas was old for operational work. He had been working in Berlin for a long time, perhaps too long. At first he had obtained excellent results, but now that a series of deaths had eliminated all the important members of his network in the German Democratic Republic it was not surprising that he was summoned back to London.

Tough, clever, contemptuous of instructrons and worn by brutal experience into a state of angry cynicism, Alex was about ready to retire from the organization. A man can't go on being a secret agent indefinitely. If only he had some money he wouldquit. How Alec tried to earn a tidy nest egg on one last dangerous operation is the story told by John Le Care in his "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."
Graham Greene, who has written several of the best spy stories of modern times, says that this is the best spy story he has ever read. It may be the best anybody has ever read. The verdict, of course, depends on one's taste in these matters. Those who enjoy glamour, sex, impudent daring and masterful heroics in their spy stories may not care for "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."
But this cold-blooded tale's harsh emphasis on the ruthlessness, treachery and deliberate frightfulness of contemporary espionage should fascinate and appall hordes of admireing readers, And while they shudder over the double and triple crosses of Mr. Le Care's superbly intricate plot they will find that its slow start, accelerating pace and final explosive denouement leave them limp from excitement.

John Le Care is the pseudonym of a British civil servant employed in one of the Whitehall ministries. Whether he has had personal experience of intelligence operations is an intriguing question. If he hasn't, he should be recruited at once by some sinister hush-hush outfit. He has the ability to imagetine the most devilish conspiracies and a thorough respect for practical details.

Since each step of Mr. Le Carre's plot is surprising in itself, it is no easy task to surgest what it is all about without revealing too much. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say that Alex Leamas's last operation required him to assume the part of a disgruntled defector. That wasn't too difficult, for Alec was a talented actor. But maintaining his assumed personality while dealing with enemy agents was harder. It was still harder to keep up the deception while being interrogated, beaten and tried for his life in Easten Germany.
There are numerous conclusions, none of them pleasant, to be drawn from reading "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" Que

Lecture, Frisch 70th Street, 3 the Trick Co Richardson.

Dinner meetr (Iowa) alumni
(Iowa) alumni
is that a secret agent has no business lowing anybody, particularly not loving a girl foolish enough to have joined the Communist party. Another is that a spy has nearly as much reason to fear his superiors in his own organization as the members of the opposition. Another is that any given plan is probably much more complicated and much more dangerous to operate than the spy suspects.

Alec's boss had some interesting ideas about espionage: "We do disagreeable things, but we are defensive. That, I think, is still fair. We do disagreeable things so that ordinary people here and elsewhere can sleep safely in their beds at night. Is that too romantic? Of course, we occasionally do very wicked things. And, in weighing up the moralities, we rather go in for dishonest comparsons; after all, you can't compare the ideals of one side with the methods of the other, can you, now?
"I mean, you've got to compare method with method, and ideal with ideal. I would say that since the war our methods-ours and those of the opposition-have become much the same. I mean you can't be less ruthless than the opposition simply because your Government's policy is benevolent, can you, now?"

[^56]Title of Book


Author

## FREDERICK C. $K$ BARGHOORN



This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, $\alpha$ spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)
Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files \& Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.
.
Crime Records Division, J. B.Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Inspection Division, J. B.

## Nature of Book: See attached. <br> CThSVRE /4

REC
$\square$ Records Division, J. B.


# OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 $=$ MAY 1062-EDIIION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GO RNMENT <br> <br> Memorandum 

 <br> <br> Memorandum}


SUBJECT:

## "PEACE IS A THREE-EDGED SWORD," BY LLOYD MALIAN

## BACKGROUND:



Captioned individual has authored a book which he describes--'is to provide a solid background of information in terms that anyone can understand, with or without a knowledge of science, technology, military operations or foreign policy planning, so that a clear awareness might be derived regarding the complex matrix of national actions and counteractions that superficially are often confusing not only to laymen but to many experts." Laurence S. Kuter, General, United States Air Force (Retired), in the Foreword of this book stated that it will "give the average American an interesting insight into the military factors which give strength and validity to our National Policies." On pages 63, 64 and 65, he makes reference to the Director and the FBI, indicating that he has received information to his questions concerning the role of the FBI in internal security and sabotage matters in an interview he had with Inspector Wick.' Although the information contained in his book does not reflect adversely on the FBI, his inference that he obtained the information from Inspector Wick is completely misleading, sinceMr. Wick gave him no information except a general statement that the FBI has jurisdiction over internal security and sabotage matters.

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

By memorandum to Mr. Mohr of 4-16-62, you advised that Mallan had telephonically contacted Mr. Wick on 4-13-62 indicating that he would like to relate the FBI's record of World War II in sabotage matters to the current situation. Mr. Wick advised him that the FBI could not comment on the current situation in this regard and Mallan indicated he would write a letter to the Director.

Mallan wrote the Director on 4-21-62, indicating he had talked with Mr. Wick concerning the possibility of an interview with the Director and that Mr. Wick had suggested that he should write a letter setting forth data he desired. Mallan further advised that he is writing a book on national security and that the Director's name had been recommended to him relative to obtaining data on border-security and sabotage.
1 - Mr. DeLoach (ATTENTION: Mr. Wick)
1 - Mr. Morel
1 - Mr. Sullivan
M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "PEACE IS A THREE-EDGED SWORD;' by LLOYD MALLAN

In my memorandum to you of 4-26-62, it was recommended that no cooperation be furnished Mallan in connection with his book and that he be so advised by telephone. Mr. Wick subsequently told Mallan that Mr. Hoover and the FBI could not discuss the topic of Soviet espionage and the probability of nuclear devices being sneaked into the United States by the Soviets.

Our files reveal that Mallan, subject of a closed Security Matter-C case, is a science writer, who in 1959 wrote a series of articles for "True" magazine which claimed that Russian scientific developments were greatly exaggerated. His claims resulted in a Congressional Hearing at which Mallan voluntarily stated he had never been a communist. A San Diego woman, however, claimed that Mallan had recruited her into the Young Communist League in the $1930^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$. Data in Bufiles reflected that Mallan had gone to Spain in the $1930^{\text {r }}$ s as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (ALB). Mallan himself admitted being hoodwinked by Kremlin propaganda into fighting with the ALB in Spain in the 1930's. Mallan traveled to Russia in 1958 to acquire a behind-the-scenes story of Russia in the science field.

## OBSERVATIONS:

Since Inspector Wick gave absolutely no cooperation to Mallan in connection with this book except/flaake the general statement that the FBI has jurisdiction over internal security and sabotage matters, Mallan evidently obtained his other information from reprint material we have prepared relative to our responsibilities in the internal security field, and then faked the question and answer technique utilized.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.


DATE: 2-17-64

Mr. DeLoach

FROM

Captioned book, published by the university of Kentucky Press in 1963, has been brought to the Bureau's attention. A copy has been obtained from the Library of Congress for review.

## "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS":



The book deals with the rise of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) during World War I and its activities immediately thereafter. The author indicates that the civil liberties movement began as a pacifist and antimilitarist group opposed to conscription, and that the group, with Roger Baldwin as one of its leaders, defended conscientious objectors. The group was also active in fighting the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act which it claimed illegally suppressed the rights of citizens to criticize our Government. Considerable discussion is devoted to the Industrial Workers World (IWW) and the civil liberties group's efforts in trying to prove that the IWW was not subversive. The book contends that the Government was overzealous in per secuting members of this group.

"The Red Scare" is discussed in some detail by the author who alleges that the Justice Department persecuted alien radicals unreasonably. The Justice Departmont "raid" at the Communist Party's Bridgeman, Michigan, Convention in 1920 is also criticized. The author gives the ACLU credit for helping expose the "illegal activities' of the Justice Department in connection with alien deportations and other activities in dealing with radicals. In conclusion the book states that the ACLU made an impressive record during this period in its fight for civil liberties.

## PERTINENT REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER AND THE

## BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

federal agents on IWW offices, the implication being that these raids were illegal. Pages 137-43 state that "federal agents under the supervision of J. Edgar Hoover" conducted raids on radicals and arrested hundreds of aliens. The author states that Mr. Hoover refused to believe charges that his Agents had'been brutal during these raids and didn't investigate the charges. 1 - Research-Satellite Section Note ra. JVA:car
(5)

## REE: "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS"

Also discussed is the obtaining of 3,000 arrest warrants by Mr. Hoover and his urging that Federal agents use every effort to find documentary proof of Communist Party membership. The author goes on to state that Mr. Hoover was in charge of the raids. Page 166 notes that Mr. Hoover admitted in 1924 that the Justice Department theoretically had no right to investigate communist activities as no Federal laws had been violated.

Pages 174-5 discuss Attorney General Stone's placing the Bureau under Mr. Hoover's direction. The book states that Roger Baldwin was suspect of Hoover at first, but after an interview with him was assured that Mr . Hoover had played an "unwilling part" in previous Justice Department activities. The author comments that Mr. Hoover has continued to deplore the manner in which the raids were conducted. Page 202 mentions that the Bur eau was completely reorganized under J. Edgar Hoover.

The author's documentation for references to Mr. Hoover comes from Justice Department documents as well as the book "A. Mitchell Palmer: Politician, " by Stanley Coben. Also included in the Bibliography on Page 222 is Max Lowenthal's "The Federal Bureau of Investigation, " which is described as the "best treatment" of the Bureau's role in "The Red Scare." Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story" and "Masters of Deceit" are also mentioned as having played down or ignored Mr. Hoover's role in "The Red Scare." On Page 227 the author notes that Fred Cook gives an "excellent if somewhat biased account of Hoover's career" in the Bureau in his "Nation" article.

## DONALD JOHNSON:

The book gives no identifying data on Johnson other than that he prepared a doctor's dissertation at Columbia University in 1960. He is not identifiable in Bufiles.

## OBSERVATION:

Johnson's book is slanted to underplay the dangers posed by communism in the country during the post World War I ena and as such is not appreciative of the Justice Department's concern over the situation. His favorable references to Lowenthal and Cook reflect his obviously biased attitude toward Mr. Hoover and the Bureau. It is noted that we recently reviewed Coben's book and it follows the line of the Lowenthal book in trying to place responsibilities for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr . Hoover. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, the'. Director did not have charge of the raids; his role was purely administrative.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.



R. W. Smith $X$

BOOK REVIEW G

subject: $\chi$ ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO (translator Carleton Reals) CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

The Author
Juan Jose Arevalo Bermejo, President of Guatemala from 1945 to 1951, is an educator by profession, and politically has been considered a leftist, liberal, nationalist, and, by his own admission in 1944, a socialist. During his presidency, ${ }^{\text {, }}$, communists were appointed to key positions in Guatemala; however, he has stated that he is not a communist. He is supposedly opposed to all "imperialist" nations and has been consistently critical of the United States. A previous book of his, "The Shark and the Sardines" (shark--the United States, sardines--Latin American countries), was critical of U.S. State Department policies toward Latin America during the 20th century. Arevalo has recently been connected with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Santiago, Chile, and Q reportedly plans to make a lecture tour of the United States in 1964. (Memo, Jones to DeLoach 1/29/64 re Juan Jose Arevalo; 64-31077-98; 105-105398-3)

## The Translator

## REC- 56

 continuing Internal Security-Cuba investigation and is listed in Section A of the Reserve Index. No evidence of Communist_Party_membership

1 -Mr. Belmont
1 -Mr. Mohr
1 -Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Meier

1-Section tickler
1 -Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO
has been developed but he has been active in communist-influenced organizations since the 1930s. For about 40 years he has made a livelihood, through his writings and speeches, as a professional critic of American Government policy. In 1961, he toured Latin America for Prensa Latina, Cuban news agency. In 1963, another government agency furnished information indicating that Beais and others in the United States were participating in an operation supporting Cuban-sponsored revolutionary movements in Latin America. This information has not been substantiated to date. (100-333614-63, 73, and last section of file)

## Mention of the Director and the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 217 where the author refers to an anticommunist congress held in Latin America in April, 1957. According to Arevalo, one of the delegates was from Cuba; "Senor De La Fe, said to work for the F.B.I." De La Fe is possibly identical with Ernesto De La Fe, former Secretary General of the anticommunist Coniederacion Interamericana De Defensa Del Continenta, and a former cabinet member in the government of ex-President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba. While in the United States in December, 1958, he requested an interview with the Director and was interviewed by a representative of the Domestic Intelligence Division. Shortly thereafter he returned to Cuba and was immediately imprisoned by Castro. There is no indication that he ever worked for the FBI. There is no mention of the Director. (64-42367-8, 7; 64-21981-219)

The Book
In this book, Arevalo accused the United States Department of State, the "Police Rulers" of most of the Latin American countries, and the Catholic Church of labelling all those individuals favoring social reform and seeking individual and intellectual freedom as communists. Such individuals he says, are then repressed in the name of anticommunism. Arevalo spells this type of "Kommunism" with a ' $K$ " to differentiate it from the Soviet variety spelled l with a "c."

He ciaims that the "police states" of Latin America are subordinate to the dictates of the U.S. Department of Staie, which, in turn is controlled by the millionaire monopolies in the United States. According to Arevalo, this control is aided and abetted by a corrupt press both in the United States and in Latin America. While affirming his belief in Catholic theology, he claims

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO
that the Catholic Church today prostitutes its faith in order to augment its political and material strength.

He concludes by stating that the three kinds of anti-Kommunists-the Police Rulers, the millionaires, and the Catholic Church--have now created a "diabolic alliance which makes them sisters in the grand task: first to slow up, then destroy the march of democratic principles; to wipe out the liberal spirit that inspires contemporary social life and smash down every little expression of 'personality' in the ordinary man." (pp.167-168)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information .





## Memorandum

 the Director by the book's publisher, David McKay Company, Inc., New York City. Its receipt was acknowledged by Crime Records Division, and it was thereafter forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. The book will be f retained in the Bureau Library.

## Massive Assault on Privacy

The book is a protest against the increasing loss of individual privacy in the United States. The author, in noting the inroads that présent-day society has made on personal privacy, gives the following reasons for the undermining of "privacy: (1) the increase in urbanization, (2) the tendency toward a garrison state mentality, (3).the pressures created by abundance, (4) the growth of investigation into a virtual industry, and (5) the incredible developments in electronics.

Packard claims that the lives and activities of Americans are coming - Packard claims that the lives and activities of Amor mons and more scrutiny by an ever increasing army of federal investigators, 62-46855

1 -Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Bohr
1 - DeLoach


1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mir. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler

## Memo Smith to Sullivan <br> Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NAKED SOCIETY" BY VANCE PACKARD

credit investigators, and private "eyes" as well as by the mounting use of lie detectors, personality and psychological tests of all types, census questionnaires, consumer surveys, and similar media of interrogation and inquiry.

## Use of Electronic Devices

Fantastic advances in the field of electronic devices--such as wire taps, microphones, tape recorders, closed circuit television cameras--and their public sale are cited as inviting and encouraging an alarming increase in indiscriminate eavesdropping and surveillance by amateurs and unauthorized persons. The author regards as an invasion of privacy the extensive use of hidden cameras, one-way mirrors, peepholes, and hidden microphones in department stores, supermarkets, banks, factories, apartment houses, and other buildings for the purpose of keeping people under observation.

Packard laments all kinds of intrusions of privacy, ranging from noise-such as portable transistor radios, pneumatic drills, and telephone solicitations--to infringement of the right to "hold unfashionable opinions." In this conjunction, he is critical of the manner in which former chairmen of the House Committee on Un-American Activities--notably Martin Dies, J. Parnell Thomas, and Francis E. Walter--took a vigilante approach and resorted to trial by publicity.

## Aroused Public Opinion Needed

The present mass surveillance of the American people, Packard feels, is a violation of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, but he insists that such an intrusion of privacy is not really necessary and that a mobilized public opinion could do much to alleviate this unfortunate and insidious trend.

References to Director and FBI
The book contains a number of references to the Director and the FBI but only in passing and none of which can be construed as unfavorable.

## The Author

Vance Packard graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1936 and received a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University a year later.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NAKED SOCIETY" BY VANCE PACKARD

He is a former newspaper reporter and magazine writer and editor and is now a free-lance writer and lecturer. .Bureau files contain no derogatory information on him.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

R. W. Smith

FROM :
subject: "THE SOCIALIST THEORY
OF INTERNATIONAL LAW"
RESEARCH-SATELLITE NIATTHEZ

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The captioned analysis was reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. It was written by Bernard A. Ramundo and Arming Rusis and was issued by the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, Tie George Washington University. The enclosed copy was sent to the Director by Dr. IK. L. London, of the Institute, and was acknowledged by Bureau letter dated March 3, 1964.

The Authors
Bernard Ramundo received his LL. B. degree from Coiumbia University in 1949 and is a specialist in Soviet law and Soviet affairs on which he has written extensively. He is assigned to the office of the Judge Advoca:- Ger. aral of the Army and holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Amis Rusis was graduated from the School of Law, Universitity of Latvia, in 1929 and received his Ph. D. from the Univeristy of Munich in 1947. Employed as a research specialist: in the Law Library of the Library of Congress, he specializes in the legal systems of the communist nations and has written for several legal journals in the United States and in Europe. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding either Raymundo or Rusis.

Basic Dilemma
"The Socialist Theory of International Law" is a highly specialized analysis of the problems faced by the Soviet Union in its search for a satisfactory theory of international law which fits within the framework of communist ideology and the efforts of Soviet international legal experts to provide legal support for Soviet foreign policy. The technical nature of the study is best indicated by the fact that a tcial of 538 sources, both communist and noncommunist, are cited by the authors in support of their interpretation, which is set forth in only 58 pages.

I- Mir. Belmont
1- Mir. Sullivan
(1) 62-46855

Enclosure JFC/ Cr

1 -Miss Butler
1 -Section tickler
I-J. F. Condo



Merno Smith to Sullivan
Reg THE SOCIALIST TBEORY OF NHDPAATIONAL LAW':

In the authors vicw, the Dasic diemma of the Sovict legal experts arises from their attempt to apply the Maxxist view of law as primarity a by-product of cconomic activity and as an instrument of oppression of the ruling class to the dynamics of internationat relations. The current official Sovict viow of international law as neither capitalist nox socialist does not coruespond with the Marxist view of law as the tool of one class against dnother Another basic problera is posed by the levect recognition, both impilicit and ersplicit, that cooperation and mufual agrecment are essential in formitating internatonal law. This, however, contradicts the classic communtst formula of an internationai class struggle.

One Body of Thternational wow
Theauthors tyace the development of what is described by the communists as gocialist international law, allegedly based on the principle of proletarian internethonalism and hailed as the international law of the future. As opposed to tendency prevalent in the sovict Enion duving the 1940 s and 1050 's to refer to a separate spstem of international socielist law, the authors point out that the current Sovict
 are becoming decisive as a result of the chainaed shit in the worla balance of forces in favor of socialism. The authors stress that the cumrent theory of peaceful cooxistence, which does not imply any abandonment of the olass struggle, is apolicable to relations with nations outside the communist bloc where the international class strugale is still a factor. Socialist international law, on the other hand, allegedly charactortped by political, economic, and cuitural cooperation, prevails among the socialist netions, Since these are mutually exclusive, the curerent Soviet position is that socialist internationalism is the more permanent institution and that peacefal cocxistence, which will be applicable only so long as states with cifferent political, social, and economic systems are contending against one another in international affars.

The Final Withewing Away
When, because of the continued growth of the commumist movement, the class struggle torminates, peaceful coexistence, because it based on this struggle will also end. The growing wonld of socialist states will be governed by a socialist general international faw until a world communist socicty finally emerges, at which thme both state and law, on the international scene, will wither away as Karl Mar4 predicted.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information. The analysis is enclosed.
FROM
subject:
REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW "THE NAKEDSOCIETY"

## BACKGROUND:

> DATE:

By letter dated 2-25-64 Joel Wells, Editor, "The Critic," published by The Thomas More Association, asked if the Director would be interested in reviewing Vance Packard's latest book, "The Naked Society." Enclosed was a publicity release from Packard's publisher, David McKay Company; Inc., New York City. Alternative dates of March and May were given if the Director could comply with the request.

## INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

We have just received an advanced copy of "The Naked Society" which was forwarded by the Publisher which enclosed a form indicating the book was being sent for review and the Publisher would like to receive copies of any review made. An in-absence reply was sent under date of 2-26-64 to Miss Carolyn Anthony, Publicity Director, David McKay Company, Inc., New York, New York, in which an acknowledgment was given for receipt of the copy of "The Naked Society." The book was forwarded to the Research-Satellite Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. From a cursory look at the book and the accompanying publicitý. as pointed out in Morrell to DeLoach memo to you of 2-26-64, it was indicated the book was obviously controversial, and it was strongly critical of society's loss of privacy brought about by Government interference, investigations by private agencies; wire taps, etc.

Bufiles contain numerous references to the author, Vance Packard, and other books he has written, "The Hidden Persuaders, "The Status Seekers," and "The Waste Makers." Most of these references were citizens ${ }^{8}$ inquiries and none are pertinent to Packard ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s current book.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Joel Wells, his


Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW
"THE NAKED SOCIETY" BY VANCE PACKARD

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the correspondent be advised the Director does not furnish comments, evaluations, etc., on books or publications not authored by the Bureau or in which the Bureau has not taken a part in its preparation.
2. That the attached letter to Joel Wells, Editor of "The Critic," be approved and sent.


## Miss Carolyn Anthony

Publicity Director
David Nicias Company, Inc.
750 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10017
Dear Miss Anthony:
Mir. Hoover is out of the city, and I
am acknowledging receipt of the copy of "The Naked
Society" you sent him.
Sincerely yours,



Helen W. Gandy Secretary

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo dated 2/26/64, captioned "The


Naked Society" Written by Vance Packard, " JH:amr.

Tolson
Belmont
Mons
Casper
Callahan
Conrad DeLoach Evans Rose Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tole. Roo
Holmes







February 24， 1964

The attached book was sent to the Director by Carolyn Anthony， Publicity Director，McKay，Wash－ burn \＆Luce，Inc．，Publishers， 119 West 40 Street，New York 18， New York．


Numerous references are made to the Director and the FBI throughout the book．
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ETVCLOSURE
 NEW YORIK 18, N. Y.

FOR RELEASE: March 16, 1964

VANCE PACKARD'S "THE NAKED SOCIETY' ASSAILS LOSS OF PRIVACY

Vance Packard's THE NAKED SOCIETY will be published March 16, 1964, by David McKay Company. The exploration of the rapidly disappearing right of privacy will, according to all omens, be Mr. Packard's most controversial and important book to date.

Privacy is becoming harder and harder to obtain, surveillance--much of it clandestine-more and more pervasive. This surveillance intrudes upon most of us. where we work, live, go to school, or seek solitude. THE NAKED SOCIETY is an urgent call to each citizen to learn how his right to privacy and his traditional rights as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights are being undermined and to start doing something about it before it is too late.

The timeliness of Mr. Packard's new book is underlined by two recent stories and an editorial in the New York Times.

The most striking incident, as reported by Arthur Knock on February 7, 1964, and Cabell Phillips on February 8, 1964, stemmed from the Bobby Baker investigation and detailed how adverse information allegedly from secret F.B.I. and Air Force Intelligence files was leaked to newspaper editors by highly-placed Government figures in an attempt to discredit the testimony of Don B. Reynolds, a witness in the Congressional investigation. An entire chapter in THE NAKED SOCIETY concerns itself with the danger inherent in the uncontrolled amassing of personnel files on individuals and how these can be used against the individual for political purposes.

The other episode concerned the sale by the New York State Bureau of Motor
Vehicles of the names and addresses on automobile registration lists to the highest

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$$

- bidder, reported in the imes on January 30. The situa might well have remained dormant had not one purchaser of the names discovered that a competitive firm was getting them for nothing. Said purchaser thereupon brought suit for $\$ 3$ million against the rival and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles charging conspiracy to commit fraud and contract violations!

In an editorial called "Licenses and Privacy," on February 8, 1964, the Times commented:
"A new body of law is developing in this country built around the right of privacy--the right to be left alone. Modern devices--from telescopic cameras to wire taps to sound detection apparatus-are sometimes used unlawfully to intrude into our home and lives. We see a clear violation of privacy in the sale by the State Department of Motor Vehicles of automobile registration lists to the highest bidder. A small profit has been made by the state in selling the information to mailing-list companies...names and addresses and the type and number of vehicles owned can be used by commercial list and advertising companies to bombard the owners with sales pitches in doorways and mailboxes and over the telephone. This intrusion can come from literally dozens of different persons and companies. The law permitting vehicle registration information to be sold commercially ought to be repealed."

The traffic in private information is one of the most shocking themes of THE NAKED SOCIETY. Information ranging from names and addresses to very intimate and personal information is for sale. It is rumored in investigative circles in New York City that an approximate price list of personal information available is as follows:

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { An individual's arrest record............................................ . } \$ 10.00 \\
& \text { An individual's credit report (to a non-subscriber).......\$5.00-10.00 } \\
& \text { Contents from police memo pad concerning an accident........... } \$ 10.00 \\
& \text { Unlisted phone number. ....................................................... . } \$ 20.00 \\
& \text { Birth certificate............................................. } \$ 15.00 \text { to } \$ 50.00 \\
& \text { (\$15. each if ordered wholesale by an investigating firm; } \\
& \text { \$25. for a single certificate to an investigator; } \\
& \text { \$50. to lawyers and other "outsiders") }
\end{aligned}
$$

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'Telephone toll slips, old phone bills, or pair numbers
    for tapping.....................................................00 minimum
    Complete hospita ecord on a patient suffering pical
    ailment...................................................... $300.00
    Mental hospital record on patient........................... $500.00 minimum
    Medical examiner's report......................................... $500.00 minimum
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Among the basic reasons Mr. Packard adduces for the rise in surveillance are the pressures of abundance, the increase in urbanization, and the tremendous growth in recent years of methods for probing, observing, and examining people. There has been a proliferation of electronic eyes and ears -- the industry has indeed boomed.

According to Mr. Packard's report, tools for one of the more elementary kinds of direct wire tapping, a popular form of snooping, cost less than $\$ 25.00$. And for $\$ 4.25$ one can purchase a little device that feeds a telephone conversation into a tape recorder: When one gets into transmitters, automatic recorders, and many of the microphoning tools, however, prices soar, and the overhead for eavesdroppers becomes fairly heavy. An examination of four catalogs issued by producers of surveillance equipment indicate that a transmitter that can be concealed on the body costs $\$ 150.00$ to $\$ 220.00$, a transmitter that can be concealed in, a picture frame, $\$ 215.00$. But, as Mr. Packard points out, a leading electronics magazine has advertised for $\$ 22.50$ a "Be a Spy" correspondence course that includes instruction in bugging.

It is obvious from Mr. Packard's examination of the current scene that very few are exempt from surveillance whether he be private citizen, public official, teacher, or even school or college student. The net result is what Mr. Packard views as a "massive, insidious impingement upon our traditional rights as free citizens to live our own lives."

- Can anything be done about it? Emphatically yes, says Mr. Packard, and in the last chapter of his book he details specific steps that can be taken by
individuals and groups to bring a halt to the take-over of our privacy. And, warns Mr. Packard, the steps must be taken soon, for the right to privacy is at the very heart of our basic concept of personal freedom.

Mr. Packard's previous books--THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS, THE STATUS SEEKERS, THE WASTE MAKERS, and THE PYRAMID CLIMBERS--have all been national best sellers. He has been at 'work on THE NAKED SOCIETY for the past two years and has interviewed hundreds of persons in connection with it. In bringing to light what has happened and is happening to our right to privacy, Mr. Packard continues to develop that broad theme that has interested him since the publication in 1957 of THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS. That theme is what is happening to the individual in the face of the new kinds of pressures generated by our violently-changing society.

February 14, 1964

From: Carolyn Anthony BN, RC, ANG, EDU, RTV, S


WE TAKE PLEASURE in sending this book for review.

Publication date
THE NAKED SOCIETY
By. Vance Packard
March 16, $19 \% 4$
May we have two copies of your review? Please do not release reviews before date of publication.

DAVID McKAY COMPANY, INC.

110 IWESLCAOth Sweat<br>750 Third Avenue


New York, N. Y. 10017


DATE: 3/30/64

W. A. Branigana


BOOK REVIEW:
X Strangers On A Bridge
(The Case of Colonel Abel) By James B. Donovan I
Publisher: Atheneum, New York

1 -Belmont
1 -Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Alta Butler
1 - Litrento

The above book on the Abel case appeared on the book stands
I last week. Our Washington Field Office purchased a copy for the Bureau's perusal.

## THE AUTHOR:



James B. Donovan is the court-appointed New York lawyer who defended Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, KGB officer convicted on espionage charges in New York in 1957. Donovan, born 1916 in New York City, has an A.B. degree from Fordham University and law degree from Halyard Law School. He is a member of the firm of Haters and Donovan with offices at 161 William Street, New York City. The Martindale-Hubbe $/ 4$ Law Directory gives Donovan a very high rating. He is a former office of Strategic Services (OSS) officer who was associated with Mr./Justice Jackson in the prosecution of the Axis war criminals at the Nuremberg trials. In 1962 he went to East Germany as an unofficial representative of the United States Government and successfully arranged with the Russians the exchange of abel for Francis Gary powers, U-2 pilot. 1963 he handled negotiations with the Castro government for the release x of over 9700 Cubans and Americans from Cuba. He is presently serving as President of the New York City Board of Education. The Bureau has had limited contact with Donovan in connection with the Abel case and on other matters where essential to our investigative interests.

THE PUBLISHER:
Bufiles identify Atheneum, New York, as a publishing house at 162 East 38th Street, New York City. There is no other infaymetionin in our files concerning this company.

THE PUBLICATION:
REC- 52
This book is a detailed account written in chronological diary form of Donovan's part in the Abel case. It begins with his appointment by the court to represent Abel on the recommendation of tho

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1 \text { - 65-64538 (Abel case) }
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Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Strangens On A Bridge

Brooklyn Bar Association; his contacts with Abel in preparing this case for trial; highlights of the trial itself; the various appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court; his trip to East Germany and negotiations with East Germans and the Soviets in arranging for the exchange of Abel.

Donovan tells the reader that he knew he was assuming an unpopular role as the attorney for a Soviet agent, but felt he should accept to show Abel and the world an example of American justice. He points out that his fee of $\$ 10,000$ was divided among Fordham University, Harvard and Columbia Law Schools.

Donovan raises again in this book the legality of the search of Abel's hotel room at the time of his arrest even though the Supreme Court upheld the search as legal by a 5-4 decision. It is still Donovan's opinion that this search was in violation of the 4 th Amendment of the Constitution, which deals with searches and seizures.

The part played by the $F B I$ in this case is prominent

$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & t \\ & t \\ & e\end{aligned}\right.$throughout the book and his only criticism is that the FBI was attempting to play a dual role in this case; that is, acting both as a law lenforcement agency and a counterespionage agency. It is Donovan's opinion that when Agents initially approached Abel in his hotel room and solicited his cooperation, they were acting as a counterespionage agency. When Abel refused to cooperate they immediately had Abel taken into custody by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and subsequently obtained evidence through its search which enabled the FBI to bring espionage charges against him. It is his contention that the FBI had no right to seize the property as evidence of a crime (espionage) with which Abel had not been charged at the time. As indicated by the decision of the Supreme Court, Donovan's contention was not upheld.

The bools contains one item on pages 61 and 62 that an FBI Agent during the interrogation of Abel at the INS Detention Station, McAllen, Texas, became exasperated and lost his temper. Abel claimed the Agent cuffed him across the face and "the blow knocked my glasses to the floor." This charge was made at the time of the trial and was emphatically denied by the two Agents who interrogated Abel. Inasmuch as it is possible this incident may be given publicity at this time, it is included herein in this review. (65-64538-697)

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan Re: BOOK REVIEW: Strangers On A Bridge

It is interesting to note that on page 79 Donovan in discussing Reino Hayhanen, the principal witness against Abel, stated that Hayhanen, four years after the trial, was killed in a mysterious automobile crash on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. This, of course, is erroneous. Hayhanen died in a hospital in York, Pennsylvania, on 8/22/61 due to complications caused by his heavy drinking. Hayhanen's death has not been publicized.

ACTION:
It is recommended that this book be retained in the Bureau
library. Book furs. to Bu e - Relinary . 4-13.64, An..




M. A. Jones




DEWITY COPP; FORTHCONING ECOIK ON SOVIET ABUSE OF ONTIED NATMONS

By memoxanda dated December 23, 1963, and January 14, 1964, I advised you that Dewitit Copp had visited the Bureau in connection with a book he is writing about Soviet "use and abuse" of the United Nations. Nay memoranda pointed out that Copp was planning to devote part of the book to Soviet exploitation of United Nations personnel for espionage purposes; and it was recommended and approved that public-souree-type data along these lines be made ayailable to him.

## RECENT ACTION:

Copp, a Connecticut schoolteacher and author of nonfiction books, is a boyhood friend of Assistant Director Tavel. He has sent Mir. Tavel a copy of the proposed chapter dealing with espionage activities of Soviet United Nations personnel. He would like to have any observations or suggested changes the Eureau may desire to make.

The manuscript for this chapter (Chapter 6 of Copp's forthcoming book) has been reviewed by the Crime Rescarch Section. The chapter contains statemonts highly favorable to the Bureaueand the Director. It is strongly antiSoviet and emphasizes the espionage threat posed by Soviet-bloc personnel at the United Nations.

The chanter contains a number of errors (misspellings, typographical errors and the like). In addition, it contains a great deal of material from sources other than the Bureau and has a number of statements of ppinion or conclusions drawn by Copp which are not always supported by facts.
12. A. Jones to DeLoach Diemo

HE: Defvitt Copy
pointed out to Copp so that he will not have the false impression that we have verified the accuracy of all material in this chapter.

## BLCONGADDATION:

That the attached manuscript, with sucgested corrections and observations noted directly thercon, be approved and be returned to the Crimo zesearch Section for return to Lrx, Copp.


Date: March 10, 196
rot Mr . W. C. Sullivan

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Po
Gutting
culpa rave Tote: Taler Ron 4040 Candy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS $168-$
A NOVEL OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS' BY PETER SCAEVOLA CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Synopsis:


1 N681 is a novel scheduled to be released later this month with Nation-wid advertising. In deploring the existence of prejudices, particularly anti-Semitism, in the United States, it-may well fan them. It is heay-handed satire against American customs; religion; the ultraright; and those who are combating communism, including J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. It can only be applauded by the Communist Party, USA, and those who seek to destroy the American heritage. The book is being placed in file as a enclosure to this memorandum because it is not suitable to I be placed in the FBI Library.

## Background

An advanced copy of captioned book was mailed to the Director, and an "in absence" reply was sent to the author, in care of the publisher, on February 26, 厷 1964. According to "Publisher's Weekly," journal of the book industry, this novel is to be released later this month with major advertising in national magazines and newspapers.

## The Author



Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the author. Several reference books, such as "Who's Who, "were checked for any information concerning the author with negative results. This, plus the fact that Scaevola is the name of a famous family of ancient Rome, suggests the possibility that Scaevola is a nom de plume.

## Enclosure

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1.-Mir. Keatins }
\end{aligned}
$$

1-Mr. Belmont
1-NI. Morel 1-Mr. Bland
1 -Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Miss Butler,
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Sectiontickler

Semo Smith to Sumban
Re: DOOK REVLNW: "68-A NOVELOF
PRESIDENELAL POLITICS"
The Book
The book is a novel written with a generous sprinkling of the langtage of the gutter and with the 1968 presidential campaign as a background. The novel deals primarily with the successful campaign of William A. Reason, who advecates a strong policy, including military action, to halt the advance of communism; is. sympathetic to the views of the ultraright; and is obviously the Republican candidate. Reason is pictured as a whiskey-drinking, somewhat inmoral bachelor who is extremely anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Reason? campaign theme is: "Stamp out treason, Vote for Reason." His initials are, of course, WAR.

The campaign is seen through the eyes of an ultraliberal, pseudointellectual New York newspaper reporter whose father was a personal friend of Reason and who has known Reason since childhood. He joins Reason's campaign entourage as a speech writer, but leaves Reason one week before the election in protest against Reason's views.

Through the medium of a speech alleged to have been made by Reason's Opponent, the author presents an apology for the Soviet Union. He contends that there are little differences between the Russian and American social systems, including, their attitude toward religion. Further, the two systems are moving closer together and the United States is on the road to socialism.

The book is very critical of many aspects of American life. It legitimately deplores, but greatly exaggerates, the existence of anti-Semitism in this country. Practically all aspects of anticommunism and defense against communist aggression are criticized or satirized. This includes the John Birch Society, Minute Men, personal fall-out shelters, civil defense, and the FBI.

## Mention of Director on MBL

The newspaper reporter, mentioned above, at one point muses: "What Was there about che FBI that sharpened the edge on so many peopie? The agents to the parochial, fat, slow-minded local cops everywhere. Perhaps that was it. They appeared too effective, too lean, omnipresent, secretive.. . and Hoover seemed a pomous little green god, a bourgeois amateur sociologist handing down foogma on Communism. He was more than that, of course: the archbishop of a

Memo smith to Gultren
Re. BOOK PVULU: $188-A$ NOVELOF PRESDDENTAAL POLTEICS"
olice priesthood both mysterious and sacrosanct. Was this just a liberal cliche? Was it a radical Left animus that had seeped into a large part of the intellecters response patern? Or was it simply (for any thinking man) too much anonymous. power, on one hand, coupled with a too-quick obedience to the executive mood? Fought to think about it..." (p. 74)
"The J. Edgar Hoover books' are mentioned as among literature for sale at a PTA meeting in Connecticut at which a motion was passed asking the Board of Education not to renew the contract of a teacher who was "soft on communism." (pp. 203, 206)

The FBI is referred to throughout the book in the person of Dick Isaacs, an "FBI man," who is Jewish and is assigned to protect Reason on his campaign tour. In many instances, he is depicted as being unhappy and contemplating leaving this country to take up residence in Israel. $(0,62)$ on election night, Isaacs is killed protecting Reason from a would-be assassin. (p. 259)

The following exchange takes place between the newspaper reporter and Isaacs: "We don't have enough tame Jews to go around, you know," the FBI agent said. He opened his eyes, as if surprised tt what he had uttered. The position of Jews in the Bureau: They had discussed that some eon ago-one week? two weeks? Mainly he had talked around the subject, but it had been clear enough. (p. 57)

The Asent is described, on an earlier assignment, as a strutting little Napoleon.. marshaling the local police here and there, chewing out his sentries for lack of zeal, decreeing that he himself, alone, would walk the Negro carpenter and his wife to their new home. " (pD. 38,59 ) In one discussion with the newspaper reporter, the Agent says, Reading other people's mail is part of my business. (p. 56)

In connection with anti-Semitism, the point is made that the FBI has denied that 72 per cent of Communist Party members are Jewish. (pp. 18, 191)

Observation:
While the novel exaggerates anti-Semitism in the United States, it does Jews little service in pointing out that Marx was a Jew, Trocsky a Jew, Lenin a half-Jew, and the Fosenbergs, Greenglas, Fuchs, Soblen, the Cohens a d others were Jews.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVUE. $168-4$ NOVEL OR PRESITENTGM YOLTTCS:

Speaking through the newspeptryepoteer, the author deplores the obsession with communism in the Unted States. only commits and those who want to destroy Atar-ca, could see any merit in this book of filth.

We could protest the references to the Erector and the FBI in this book. However, because the book has been publ shed, contains obscenities, and is of such a nature that on y a molter for The Worker" or "The Nation' would Be proud to admit authorship, $i t$ s felt that we should not even dignify it with a protest to the publisher, W. Wo Norton, Company, Inc., of New York.
RECCTENDATION:
De Loach, through his contacts, attempt to determine the name of the author who is apparently writing under pseudonym.


## Memorandum

date: Nay 14, 1964.


Evans
Gale
Rose
Rose
Sullivan
Tavel Trotter Tale. Room Holmes
Gand
"The Triple Revolution" is a 27 -page statement published in March, 1964, of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, California, an enterprise of The Ford Fund for the Republic. This statement was mailed by the committee to President Johnson, members of Congress, and the Secretary of Labor, and has precipitated considerable discussion in the press.

## Signers of Statement



Among the signers of this statement are such controv: sal figures as: A. J. Muste, ordained minister who has actively engaged in ranvous peace groups during the past 45 years and on occasions urged amnesty for ciricted Smith. Act subjects; Michael Harrington, author and member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party -Social Democratic Federation; Linus Paulmo, Nobel Prize winner who has been affiliated with several communist front gro s in the past; W. H. "Ping" Ferry, Vice President of The Ford Fund for the Republic; Ralph Helstein, President of the United Packinghouse Workers of America who has been closely associate $\bar{d}$ with various communist front groups and Communist Party me and Bayard Rusting, Deputy Director of the March on Wash int associate of Communist former member of tie Young Communist League, and (100-353404-364),


This statement contend. that there are me separate but mutually reinforcing revolutions now taking isace (cybernation, weaponry, human rights) *A term used to refer to both a . umation and computers:


## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "THE TRIPLE REVOLUTION"

## BOOK REVIEW

with the revolution in cybernation taking precedence. It assumes that the rapidly increasing efficiency of machines will raise unemployment to such an extent that displaced workers will have no new jobs to turn to thus creating a permanently depressed class in the United States. At the same time, cybernation will create an economy of abundance which can sustain all citizens in comfort and economic security whether or not they work. Therefore, the authors "urge that society, through its appropriate legal and governmental institutions, undertake an unqualified commitment to provide every individual and every family with an adequate income as a matter of right."

During the transition period between the present and the time when society can provide such an income, the authors suggest the following steps: (1) massive public works; (2) a massive program to build up our educational system; (3) a massive program of low-cost housing; (4) development of rapid transit systems; (5) public power system; (6) rehabilitation of obsolete military bases for community or educational use; (7) major revision of our tax structure aimed at redistributing income; (8) organizing the unemployed; (9) government direction of the speed and direction of cybernation.

All of this should be done unger government co:inol at national, regional, and local levels through planining agencies. Accoraing to the authors, a central assumption of planning institutions would be the "central assumption of this 'statement,' that the nation is moving into a society in which production of goods and services is not the only or perhaps the chief means of distributing income,"


$\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{Mohr}$ ，
Mr ．Casper
Mr．Casper
Mr．Callahan
Mr．Conrad Mr g
$\qquad$
J．TREEN Prover，Director Federal Bureau os Investigation W氏ホlumietton DC

Dear．Sir：
$\qquad$
Mr．Trotter． $\qquad$
Tell．Room． $\qquad$
$\qquad$
I have attached a copy of John A Stormer＇a book called
$\qquad$
 Dave Call It Treason＂and I hops that you and your oneoniustioni axe familiar with it，because I want your opinion of it．I have only read the first 250 pages but my inclination in to mun out mad buy a bunch of copies to pass around to friends man associates，in


Nowernyo because it is so stone，I want to be sure that it is $x 0 \div$ just a case of a writer using heifltrutha end innuendo to anis otnexe for vising half－twuths End innuendo．Similarly，it is not ＂Ines easy（when reeking newnozburs end books）to aeperate the． communist who advocates the violent overthrow of the erovimment • rom the Deluded reformer being used by the advocate of violence，ox in om
 Iibsral．If the lest two ane contanavely or unconsciously aiding ard abetting tie first，I esxee they should be stopped but I would want the social reformer who is willing to use duearrocess－of－lan to have tine same freedom of speech and section as more conservative citinerine

Within this briefly described anoint of view them，my questions ane 35 follows：
 mow it，that I should feel free to zocuaint my 191．ieNN 3 and 1964

2．Is it clear the in most usages os the term＂communist＂－ 3.0 When the author is shesesting that．2．person or organization in a communist or has aided the communists－is it clear that be is almost airways revering to those who advooutg ike violent overthrow of the frit？
3．If Mir Stormed＇s allegations about the U S Supreme courtier liberaitity ziajns and abetting the cemmunisite（violent）cause is true，whet can色亡ticers do to i change the situation？either short term or long term．
4．İ the ainugations about the new n median are true，what on be done？
If your reply indicates then the nodi is worthy of a broad distribution， I would verst permission to copy your letter to pass out faith the boole I might spread around．

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callaha Callaha DeLooch
Evans
Gale Sullivan Tavel Trotter Tele. Room Holmes Gandy


date: June 3, 1964


## SUBJECT: REVIEWSOF ARTICLES

"WHO IS MORE DANGEROUS FOR THE WEST, MAO OR KHRUSHCHEV?"

* KrunJustified illusions" BY GREGORY GURJIAN CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)


## Memo Smith to Sullivan

## RE: REVIEW OF ARTICLES

"WHO IS MORE DANGEROUS FOR THE WEST, MAO OR KHRUSHCHEV?" "UNJUSTIFIED ILLUSIONS"
democracy as we know it a chance to become established in the uncommitted countries of the world.

In the second article, Gurjian states that American anticommunist propaganda is far inferior to communist propaganda in the West and particularly in the United States. Americans, he contends, have been lulled by the premise that there will be a gradual evolution toward freedom in Russia; however, events for the past 40 years in the Soviet Union have emphatically disproved this contention. He warns that this imbalance of pro-American and pro-Soviet propaganda must be reversed if the United States is to win its fight for a Free. World.

Mention of FBI or Director
There is no mention of the Director or the FBI. RECOMIIENDATION

For information.

089

A copy of captioned book, published by Liberty Bell Press, Florissant, Missouri, was forwarded to the Director $5 / 14 / 64$ by one $\square$ of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who requested the Director's opinion and recommendation of the book. Young's letter was acknowledged by Miss Gandy on 5/22/64. Crime Records Division forwarded the book to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.
Review of the Book Reviews
This 236-page paperback is comprised of "docur .anted" facts to prove that, since World War I, ت̈ne American people have been almost irrevocably outwitted by communist- and socialist-minded individuals who have pushed themselves into posi- N trons of influence. It is a right-wing indictment of American leaders in government, $V$ religion, education, communication media, psychiatry, business, politics, economics, and labor.

According to the author, the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Accinistrations have retreated so far in the face of communism that mene such as Owen I itimore, Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, Harry Dexter White, and others have been able to contort American national and international policy into a form advantageous only to hie Soviet Union.


The an or alleges that leasers in the 2fation 8 1904ction Association and authors of textbooks have continually tried to orientate youthful minds toward a new socialist world. Patriotic figures and patriotism itself have been $k$ : ought into direpate through a $r \in$. icing and reorientation of history. He claims :at through the schools, churches, PTA's, changes in mental health legislation, "r, indiscriminate branding of patriotic Americans, such as General Edwin Walker, " dentally ill, the warped practitioners work to create the amoral mind which will acc opt the one-world

62-46855
1 Leroy $10-7-6.4$ Ans.
1 -Mir. Belmont

1 -Mir. DeLoach
1- Mir. Sufitlyll 51964
1- Mr. Baumgardner 1-Mr. Garner

1- Mar Bohr
PC: cr
\%
(11)

1-Research-Satelite Section
1- Miss Butler

## Memo Smith to Sullivan <br> Re: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORNER

socialistic government. All who oppose the communist trend are subjected, as was Senator McCarthy, to ridicule and ruin.

Typical of the author?s extreme views is his allegation against the Warren Commission. He states that three days after the official communist publication, The Worker, recommended the appointment of a commission under Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson appointed the Warren Commission and so loaded it with "liberals" as to "build suspicion of a planned coverup of any leftist involvement in the killing."

References to Director and FBI
There are numerous references to the Director and the Bureau. They consist mostly of quotations from the speeches, publications, and articles prepared by Nir. Hoover and are not critical. There is, however, an ambiguous reference on page 127 which could create a question in the minds of readers. Speaking of the effect the "Marxist conspiratoz" , Fabian and communist" have had on the church in America, the author writes:

> "... The National Council of Churches, its suborwinate organizations, and the leaders of many of its affiliated denominations and their publications consistently parallel or follow the Communist Party line exposed by Jo Edgar Hoover...."

The author's documentation for this statement is "The Communist Party Line, Jo Edgar Hoover, SISS (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee) 1961, " but, unless checking it, a reader could interpret this as meaning Mr. Hoover has exposed communist infiltration in all segments of the National Council of Churches.

Reference to A. Fant Director William CoSullivan
The an: diso makes reference to a speech of Assistant isector William C。 Sullivan at the Eigililand Park Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas on October 19, 1961 in which Mir. Sullivan stated that on a national scale, there has been no substantial communist infiltration of the American clergy. The author states that Mr. Sullivan

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORIMER
is correct, but that these remarks are used, while ignoring other remarks, to discredit the anticommunists who are concerned with the few hard-core clergymen who are serving something other than God.

The Author and Publisher
John Stormer is identified in the book as the former editor and general manager of a leading electrical magazine and presently chairman of the Niissouri Federation of Young Republicans and a member of the Republican State Committee of Missouri. A list of recommended reading at the back of the book includes Miasters of Deceit, as well as publications by such professional anticommunists as Fred Schwarz, Cleon Skousen, and Dan Smoot. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Stormer who in 1961 and 1963 was furnished routine replies about communism.

There is no derogatory information in Bufiles concerning the Liberty Bell Publishers, Florissant ${ }_{2}$ Missouri.

## RECOMNENDATTON:

For information,


 1 －Mr．Belmont I－Mr．Mohr
date：May 28，1964＇ $\frac{1}{1}=$ Mr。 Deloach
$1=M r$. Rosen
$1=M r 。$ Sullivan
$1=M r$. Malley
subject：＂WHO KILLED KENNEDY？＂
BOOK BY THOMAS G．BUCHANAN

SYNOPSIS：

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director＇s instructions．Buchanan，born 1919 ，Baltimore， Maryland，active in communist causes in this country 1948056 and has admitted past Comunist Party（CD）membership to Bureau Agents．He is caxried on Reserve Index．Buchanan＇s articles in French newspaper． ＂L＇Express：＂earlier this＂year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald＇s guilt；claimed 0swald was EBI iniormant and／or Central Intelligence Agency（CIA）agent；and set rorth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedŷ́ Conaission has been rurnished copies oí articles and translations thereof．Preface or book clains the text was filed with Commission in harch，1964；states he discucer his views with a Comission representative after an interview with 之iputy Attorney General Katzenbach，that interview having been arra－sed by Senator Edward Kennedyo Buchanan＇s thesis is that 0svald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen．Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire＂位。 $X$ ，＂authored assassination ploto Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involyed admittedly based on speculation．According to Buchanan assassin 11 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President＇s motorcade；assassin 2 fired three shots fron Texas School Book Depository（TSBD）；0swald，as accomplice 3，aided assassin 2； accomplice 4 Iet 0swall zeave building；accomplice 5 ordered 0swald＇s arrest prior to time he wh discovered missing from TSBD；Eccomolice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomblice 7 （Dallas police orricer J．D。 Tippit）who was to kill 0swald although it was oswald who rilled Tippito Jack Ruby，according to Buchanan，was used by co．Sipiracy to silence：oswald．Buchanan sets forth syncalled＂orficial＂version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots．Refutation of his doubts set fortho Buchanan alleges the assassination plo：ras not a communist plot since commuists would not have benerited from President Kemedy ${ }^{2}$ s deatho Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA．He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators ares conspiring to hide evidence in the wseqfigation and JMS：ERT：Cef Enc．

79 Jum 30 1965

## MEMORANDUM FOR RR. SULLIVAN <br> ®e "WMO MILLED KENNEDY?"

to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901, Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to ciange our conclusion that oswald acted alone as the assassin of President rennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the president ${ }^{8}$ S Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy, "which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

## RECOMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

## DETALLS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Book Entitled ${ }^{\text {Th }}$ Who Killed Kennedy? ${ }^{\text {r" }}$ which indicated the President's Commission has asked the Bureat to review. the book for our comments. The Director . noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director ${ }^{8}$ S instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:
The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchaman, $\mathrm{Jr}_{0}$, who was born 3-14-19, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. Co, for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclosed extensive Conmunist party history. He joined the CP in 1948 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discharged in 1948 by that paper arter admission of CP membership to an ofricial of the paper. He. Was extremely active in comunist causes


## 3EYORANDUM FOR MR. SULLTVAN

RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureat Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have leit the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. the is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic compaters.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, Warch, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald ${ }^{2}$ s guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Mrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

## PREEACE OF BOOR:

According to the Preface, the mentire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission。" Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "Lexpress" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware or and have previously reported on Buchanan ${ }^{\text {s }}$ contacts with Katzenbach and the Comnission.

## THESIS OE BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate president Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with che commists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and imiluential Texas oilmen. Luchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and derense-type industries.

Another reason they had for vanting to eliminate President Fomedy was for fear he would reduce the $27 \frac{2}{2}$ per cent oil depletion ainowance which benefited them so greatly.

## MEMORANDUM FOR RR．SULLIVAN RE：＂WHO KILLED KENNEDY？＂

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy＇s successor，President Johnson，might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as president Kennedy，President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington．Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President ifennedy．He further states that no such implication is intended．

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as ＂Nr．X＂was the author or the plot to kill President Kennedy．＂Mr．X＂ supposedly had three enemies：1．The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset＂Mr． $\mathrm{X}^{\prime}$ ；2．President Kennedy；and 3 ．Soviet Premier Khrushchevo All of．these men，according to Buchanan，stood between ＂Mr．X＂and world domination。 Buchanan implies that＂Mr．X＂could have been behind the airplane crash in October，1962，in which Mattei was killed in Italy．He states that＂Mr．$X$＂＂by having President Kennedy assassinated，would not only get＂rid or̂＂him，but would also discredit mrushchev by having everything point to．the fact that oswald was a comnunist who had been trained im Russia．To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy，he was， according to Buchanan，to be killed before capture．Since this was not done，then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial．

## BUCHANAN VEPSTON：

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for＂Fir．$x_{0}$＂In introducing his version，Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his bypothesis，some of which may be incorrect in detail，are based on probabilities． This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy．Buchanan，as well as others who oppose Oswald ${ }^{\text {s }}$ guilt as the sole assassin，admittedly are basing their case on：1． reports in the press which during the early days after tho assassination were confused and contradictory；2．ralse and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public ofeicials as well as by individuals；3．motives which could be monetary；and 4o views which represent their economic，political，and social thinking。 It would be surprising，indeed，if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclaim oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against commuist causes．In addition，commentators such as Buchaman are hurrying into print before the report of the President＇s Commission is

REMORANDUM FOR MR. SULETVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

## SEIEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the president ${ }^{\text {s }}$ motorcade and fled, leaving his mutrder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2 , who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rirle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom, brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Therearter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation oí police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in oficicial uniform. He followed 0swald after leaving the TSBD and when 0swald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to. Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomolice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killea by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter ${ }^{2}$ s knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him. ${ }^{\text {" }}$ However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved in "some

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. STJLIVAN

IE: "WHO KTLLED RENNEDY?"
way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men Iike Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crine.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

BUCHANAN DOURTS "ORETCTAL" VERSTON:
Buchanan states that the "orficial" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police or Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreenent. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Lospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy ${ }^{2}$ s throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in iront of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound arter the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President ${ }^{\text { }}$ s body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from
in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wownd.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR。SUL工IVAN
RE：＂WHO KIILED KENNEDY？＂

He states it hard to believe that doctors at parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his bacis during their life－saving efforts．He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind．

Buchanan clains that the second＂official＂thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald．He claims that an investigator for the president？s Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established，it may be assumed that there were two assassins．This．is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds．He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield oi the president＇s car． What Buchanan iails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car． Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile fxom behind．
marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Harines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record．This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the＂sharpshooter＂class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class，＂expert，＂and the bottom class，＂marksman．＂

Buchanan states that the third＂ôficial＂thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Ospald fired the murder Weapon．He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assawination．No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau。 The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifile barrel was identified by the Identificaiion Division as the right palm print oi Oswald．

Buchanan claims that the paiaffin test made on Oswald＇s hands and cheek by the Dallas PD artex arresit revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheelr．This means，Buchanan claims，that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit，but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not ifire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek．Buchanan does not tell all about the parafinin test．It is regarded as wareliable and inconclusive．Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that eifect．

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR．SULLIVAN

RE：＂WHO KILLED KENNEDY？＂

Buchanan states that the fonrth＂official＂thesis is that 0swald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow－ workers went to the street to see the President，and that after they had left，he went into the stockroom and remained alone chere．He clains there are no witnesser to confirm this．In fact，he says， a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12：30．The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12：30。 The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time．It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building．

Buchanan claims that the fifth＂official＂thesis is that after the assassination 0swald hid the rinle，descended to the second floor lunchroom，took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSBD superintendent，Roy $S$ ． Truly，and a policeman reached the second rloor in checking out the building。 Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the＂fastest runner since the great olympic title holder，Jesse ©wens，＂to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor．Truly has advised that he saw 0swald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination。 A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6 th floor．The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes．

## NOT A COMMINTST PIOT ACCOROTNG TO BUCHANAN：

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of oswald ${ }^{\text {s }}$ past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro－Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination．He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having president Kennedy killed．Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Sovietso He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gaimed either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to rcieve the tensions between Cuba and the $\mathrm{U}_{0} \mathrm{~S}$ ．As for the Chinese Cotmuists， Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands or Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai－shek should be derended by American naval forces if actacked by the Chinese Communists．Buchanan also states that＂donestic＂ communists in the U．S．could not have beneifited from

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN <br> RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American commuists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Ruchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Commuists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963 , stated that evidence pointed to oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

## OSIVALD LINEED TO GOVERNWENT AGENCY:

Bachanan alleges the Oswald was associated with the FB and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James $P$. Hosty were in 0swald's notebook and that 0swald received a passport within 24 -hours in New Orleans in June, 1963 , despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of 0swald with a Government agency.

BUCIANAN ORTNION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:
According to Buchanan, "every citizen oit the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking.ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with nurder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book-page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhola their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend-to discreăit the Government of the Inited States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized criae in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, Iabor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The. statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director ${ }^{8}$ s speech to the International Association of Chiefs of police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:
"Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians。"
Curiously enough, after building up the idea of corruption among poleicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicians on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

## HISTORTCAE MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of president Lincoln in 1865 , President Garfield in 1881, and President McMinIey in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinatea Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination or President Kennedy in 1963.

INCONSISTENCY OR BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:
In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy. to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. H." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Klunt was one of the weal thy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. M" behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "tho Killed. Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. Et to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not. known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

## CONCLUSTON:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan ${ }^{\text {i }} \mathrm{S}$ book "Who Killed Kennedy?" it has been determined that Buchanan presents no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that oswaid, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President ${ }^{2}$ s Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims.

FRENCT VERSTON OF BOOK:
The French version of "Who सilled Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Pariso It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy"and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "Express" in which Buchanan ${ }^{2}$ s articles appeared eariier. A copy of the French.version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.



NOTE:
$\square$ "None Dare C̦all
It Treason" has been brought to our attention in the past and a cursory review of it gives a reflection of the conservative approach and thought about issues and events on the global and national scene pertaining to the inroads of communism into the affairs of our Government and society. It is self-described as dissecting the failures of the Eisenhower Administration just as effectively as it details the blunelers of the Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. It allegedly documents the concurrent decay in American's schools, churches and press which has conditioned the American people to accept 20 years of retreat in the face of the communist enemy. Many references are made to the Director and "Right-wing" figures such as Dan Smoot, Skousen and Schwarz and others are recommended reading. The HCUA and U. S. Government Printing Office are suggested as sources of additional material. The Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," is also recommended reading. Bufiles reflect this book has yet to be reviewed and due tothe many references to the Director, FBI and Assistant Director ${ }^{\prime}$, William C. Sullivan's speeches on communist:infiltration into the clergy, this book will be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate review.

SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-40855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK Reviews

June 18, 1964
1-N.P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-W.A. Branigan/J. M. Sizoo
1-R.S. Garner
1-B. M. Sutler 1 Section T.
2-Miss Butler 1 Y Yellow

You should ascreetly and expeditiously obtain the indicated copies of the Following book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

OSMAKD: Assassin Or Fall Guy? Joachim Jeestem, published by tarzan \& tinsel, incorporated, 100 West 23 Street, Mew York 11, New Tort; 33.95. (Publishers* Weekly, 6-8-64, advertised the publication date as June 15.1964.) Two Comps

THES DALLAS AE FAME Leo Savage, to be proliched September 15, 1864 (accord ing to publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64), by Rend om Mouse, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, Hew York 22, New York; price not lawn. ONE COPY


NOTE: Above books requested by Soviet Section for review in connection with the "Oswald Case," The books are not available in numerous bookstores in the city nor in the Bureau Library. After the books have served their purpose in the Soviet Section they will be filed in the Bureau Library.

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62-46855=
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Honorable J. Loo Rankin
General Counsel
The president's Commission 200 Maryland Avenue. N. F. Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:
Reference is mage of the request of the commission
 Thomas GO Buchanan.

1-MOhr
1-DeLoach
I- Posen
1 - Sullivan June 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Halley
I - Branigan
1-Sizoo
1 - Hail Mom
$\qquad$ $D C$

Attached are two copies of a memorandum dated
June 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claimer made by Buchanan on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our inquiry. For your information, Buchanan presents no factual material which would contradict the results of ont inquiry in the assassination matter or which would suEseantiato Buchanan's speculation that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination Of President Kennedy.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the French version oi Buchanan's knot entitled "Tho/ Sseaseins of Kennedy." Copies of the English and French versions mactemto that they contain the sane allegations although the vorlage varies in length. It is noted that tho French version contains several photograph attributed to the French movspaper "Lenpress," which carried tho Buchanan articles previously Iuraiched to you.

ENCLOSUEACIrground information concerning buchanan iron the piles of this Eureau pas furbished you by my letter dared starch 17, 1064.


HOTE: See cover memorancuar Hoover.
Sincoroly yours.

Branigan to V. C. Sullivan, 5/28/64, captioned "Tho Killed., Kennedy?' Book by Thomas G. Buchanan," prepared (3) by Jus :hrt:tef. Eraciosures
$\qquad$ Tavel $\qquad$ Tole, Room


#  <br> 1-Mr. Sullivan; 1-Mr. Malley; 1-Mr. Branigan; l-Mr. Sabzoo 

June 3, 1964

MMIO KIEPED KIENNEDY?*
By Thomas G. Buchanan

## CLATMS AND RESURTS OR INVESTIGATION

1. Clamiti The railway overpass toward which the President's motorcade was heading when the assassimation shots were fired was left unguarded on Noverber 22. 1963. "contrary to the most elementary security provisions. ${ }^{\circ}$ Page 81.

INVESTHGATHG: Cur imgiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President ${ }^{\circ}$ s motorcade approached that point. In addition. there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. Nome of the above individuals has furmished any evidemce that an assassin fired at the Presidemt from the overpass.
2. ChAHf: The coctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Kemorial Hospital. Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the Presidentes car. According to Buchanang several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Pollowing a visit by Secret Service Agents showimg them a document described as the autopsy report at Eethesda Naval Mospital, retracted their origimal statoment concerning the nature of the throat pound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy hat not been moticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden frosithem. Pages $82-86$.

## HNESTHGTION: Doctors at Parkland Premorias Pospital

 did not retract previcus statements made by them but dic state Cobsert (W) MS: 11$)^{\circ}$

PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER 6-3-64. 62-46 $85 \frac{5}{10}$

## "wio milizd kemedy"

the Bethesda Naval Hospital conclutdes that the throat wound was an exit-type vound amd that anl the buliets striking President Eennedy were fired from a point behind him.
3. Claty: Oswald was one of che worst shots in the Marines or for that mater in any other military service. Page 8H.

HNESTGAGTON: Buchanan himselip has stated that oswald was in the "Sharbshooter" class in his shoothay in the harine corpsc in addition, Buchanan has admited that the "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the botrom.
4. CIAMA: The FBH denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedy driving a car into a Dallas rifle range foz farget practice. Page 9 .

INUSSTXATON: The ESI has mace no such public denial. Monever, our investigation has shown that oswale was lacking in ability to drive a car.
5. ClAMA: The FBI in an orimberecord brieting denied that palmprints were foum on the rine associated with the assassination of Rresident mennedy. Page 93.

MUVSTKGTMON: The FBY made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBl Fdenticication pivision identified a latert impression caken by the Dalias Police Departaent from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. it is moted that Mark fane, in the "National Guaratan of Decenber 19 , 1963 , alleged that the PBI in onf-the-record brierings had announced that "no palm prints were fomed on the riflea"
6. GAMP: The paratin test made of oswahd's hands and right cheolt rollouthg his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a resicue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Thereoore, according to Ruchanan, the test proves that oswald conid not have pired a rifle imasmuch as the rifle wouth have deposited residue of gumpwat on his zight cheek。 Pages 93-96.
nNyesthatyon: The parartis esst has been foum by the ABI Laboratory to be extranzy marelibile and inconclusive as to wherher or not a person has itred a weppon.


## "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

7. CLAEM: A photographer ilimed the sixth-floor window of the Texas Schoo Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTEGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FEI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center. Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the roon. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.
8. CLATM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the rexas School Book Depository world have caten his lunch on the sixth floor - "especially not oswald. since ft risked additional incrimination." However, an "ometider." hicing for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96.98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the beilding on the sixth floor, sometime between ll:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch. including bones of fried chirken, near the window after he had Finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes arter noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. te has stated that he did not see oswald or anyone eise at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.
9. Charif: Oswald would have had to have been "the Pastest runner since the great olympic title holder Jesse owens," to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor Munchroom, and obtained a soit drink from a dispensing machine before the building Superintendent. Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages $98-100$.
kao

## "WKO RTESED MENNTEDY"

MNESTHGARON: A survey was conducted by Fit Acerts to detcrame the time taken by various routes and speeds to collow oswaids accions immediately ateer the assassinatlon shots. It is noted that the suryey was conductod at a past walk except in areas where an individual would have wathed at a mormal pace so as not to arouse suspiciono The suryey showed that walling from the window on the sisth floor via stairvays. it mound have taper oswatd about one minute and forty-five secomets to reach the frome door of the Texas School Book Depositorya The lomest period of time to nake the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the bunchroom and imvolvirg the use of a passenger elevatos hor part or the descent to the second rloor was ioumd to be three minures and portymine secoms. It is noted that Truly has adyised that he and the police orficer arrived at the lunchroom on the second ploor or the building in about two or three minutes arcer the assassination took place.
10. ClAMA: The assassin who rired at President Rennedy from the railway overyass ficd the ceene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page lof.

HNEESTRANON: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rispe usod in the cescositation was found near the raitway overmass and that a second assassin was involved in the rinilimg or fresident Femmedy.

H1. CRAMR ${ }^{2}$ The mane of the rivie used in the assassination apreared on the xifle. Page los.

MNESTGATMON: Exammetion or the rinte used zm the assassination docs not reveal the mame or the manmacturer on the weapon However, it is noted that there yis an anscription thereon that the riale was manle Im Itelyy.
12. Claths The Post ortice Box in Datlas to which Oswald had the rime matied was kope umdor both has name and thet


HRESTHATMMY: Our tivectigation has reveated that Owald otd not indicate om his application that others, incheding an "A. Hideln. round receive math through the bor in questiono which was Post orfice Box 2915 in DeHilas. Tws box was obeaned by Oswald on 0etober 9. 1962 , and relinguishuis by hum on may 14. 1963.

[^58]
## "WKX EIEMED KENVEDY"

13. CPAm: A detaited and "remartably correct description" of Gswatn was sent out over the popice radio én ballas at 12:36 porno Novenber 22. 1963. Pages 114-116.

THWESTGATMY: The radio logs or the Dalias Police Department and the batlas Coumty Sheriniss oxticeshow that no cescription or aswatc or any sugset in the assassination vas broancast at $12: 36$ pomo, Noveminer 22,1963 。 Begimming at $12: 43 p o m$. and $12: 49$ pomoo respactively and continaimg uncti oswald was taken into custody the Dallas Police Roparthent and the Dallas Covaty Sheritas frince broadcast descriptions of an minamed suspect deseribed as a slender white nelep 30 years old five rect ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pormas, who was possibly carrying a rinle。 This suspect was reportedly sem ruming from the Teras schoo Book Depository arter the assassinationc A description of eswald taken from backgroum imformation and the antopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years ald ofive Reet mime imehes tallo weighed an estimated 350 pounds and had brown hair and bluc-may eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast apmoximater obwald shelght ami weight, those descriptions were mot accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarcing the colors of his hats and eyes. No broadcasts were made berore Duraldos arrest that maned osmald as a suspect or geve a description on him. It is also noted that ingury has shown that ©srad did mot bocome a mignect mate he was reported missing from the book builcing at ampoximately 12.50 pomo
14. CLADH: Police pnew onvald"s boardinghouse aderess. 1026 North peckicy Strect. The sources of his address were the records of the Toras School woom Dopositovy the WRed Squan or the Dallas Police Dopartrent, and the Fill which had been given that address by hrso quth Paine, with whom axwald s wife was living at the time. Page 119.
 Depository cic not shom his adreoss as 1026 North BCe ley Stree.
 adcress. The Dollas Police Department pas demict the: it had any rocord of ocuch prior to the thme or we ascassinatival Also
 prior to the asizassimation.
 in Tavor with ais superion 3 in the Dallas Police Department and had gone to ycars withont a promotion. Pase i20.
 on Police oxicer Jo Tipyw whishod by the Departmemt has beon revicwod by this Burcau. Whaile the fill shows that

## "we kilize remedy?

disciplinary action was taken against tippit on several occasions. it coneans no information that he was mote of favor." The rile, ficwevor, shows that Tippit had received several commentations for inis periormance of duty both from civelian sources and fron the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised" that he was an average ofincer who was well liked and was not overly anbitious. Several associaces have stated that fippic had token promotional examinations but they had mo iniormation as to the results. A review of the tile fails to disclose any rexerence to pronotional examinations of sered or taken by Tipyt. Whete he. was not pronoted to a grade hughar than patrolman Tipplt did receive so-cal?ed"service raises in satary on a periodic basis.
16. CuAME Police orficer Thpir. Jack Ruby and Oswadd all Inved withira arew biocirs or each other. Page 12 I.

KNUFSRGATRON: A sumey by the Dallas Drice of this Bureas has incicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippits residence was seven miles fron wulys's residence and from Qwald ${ }^{\circ}$ boardinghouse and that the dintarce betweer Ruby ${ }^{\circ}$ S residence and oswald's boardichousc was one and three-tenchs miles.
77. CHAM: Jack Ruby and Datias Potice oracer Tippit were described by Ruby ${ }^{0}$ situer, faso zva Granto to reporters as "like two brothers.". Gage 12 .
 before or arter the assassimation has she meciog ah a statement to any reporter or grous of reporters. She has alco anvised that she would mot nake such a statememt medor any circurastances. simee it would be completely wntre and without roundation.
18. CuATH: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in ochor cities that radio cars or the type Thpoit was driving must have two poli vomen in chomo Page 127.

HNESTHGTRON: Tt is trus that Tipit was alone in his police carp howver. it has beon docermmod mian ofinctals of ehe Dallas Police Deparmome that their nolicy rartires about 80 percemt of the pacrolmen working the day sinitt. 7 aofo to 3 porap as mppt was on the day oi the assagsimation. to work alone and that pippit was one of the patrolmen assighed to work alone on that day.

19. CuAM: Tippit wes violatimg amother order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he hat been assigned. Tipplt was meant to be in domatowa Dallas at the tine he imercepted oswad, ghortly arter (1swald had lert his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Screet. Page 122.

MNESRTGASON: A review on Tupites file in the Dallas Police Depantment and the radio log of that Dopartment does bot show that Tippit should have beon in downtown Dallas at the time he conisronted oswald. The sodio log shows that at $12: 54$ pomo he advised the police radio dispatchor he was in the oalk Clifi area and thae he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Thott shows that pippir was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassimation scene.
20. Chamb Trere are wicnesses - "amonymous 1 it seemsin - who saw osrald rem into a vacant loto eject the spant shells from his revolver arter shoothge and reload that revolver. Page 126.
 these witnesses, not anomyons as clained by muchanam, have advised that they saw oswald apparently, trying co enload his revolver near the location where Tpppit was shot.
21. ChAm: Oswald mas arrested in the Texas Theater at $1: 36$ pomon Novemer 22. 1263 。 Page 126 。

HPGSTEATMON: The radio log or the Datias Bolice Dopartment shows that Gwall was reported in the Texan Theater at 1:45 pono by a squad car. The seme radio log shows that shorety after 1551 pomo the radio digpatcher recepved a veport of the arrest on Onwald. The soado log of the pallas comity gherifés
 had been taken into custody.
22. CrAfif: The Dallas Police oritcra wio watesied Oswald "beat hinim uit atcor they had disarmed him Page 126.

MHESTGATHCI: A Snecial Agomt on this Buroms on the scene at the time on fine arrest on oswald has advised that oswald was not mistreated and that no rorce was mised to subure him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.


## "WIO KIETED ETENEDY?"

23. Clampa oswaid was pirst questioned exclexsively abort the Tippit whider Police, as long as they were able to maintain the priconer in isolation permitucd him to thint that he was just a suspect in that marcer. Page 327 .

IWVESTGATIN: Snecial Agomes or this Bureau were wresert durig the carly hours of questioning or owwad at pallas Poife Headquarters, at which the owmad vigorously demied havimg shot Presidemt Renmedy and Tippit.
24. Chatys Oswatd insisted on his right to see a Hawyer, making this demand berore remorters yet por two days of persistent questioning this right was ree entlessly dexied himon Page 127.

MVESTEATMON: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to coumsel by boch a mallas police orificer amd by Fib Agents present durimg the carly interrogatiom of oswald. Oswald. whon arraf rred at about gomo Novemuer 22 , 1963 , was advised by Justyce of the Peace pavid Johzston of his right to an aterney" 5 services. hate that night reprecentatives of the Dallas Civill Libercies Union wont to the Dathas police Dopartmen and later doparted sarisficd that osveld hed bocm acivised of thes right. There is mo indication oswald mane ary atcmot to coricace am attormey on Hovember 22, 1963. Again on Noverare 23 , 1963 , oswald was advised by a Dallas police oratial or his ripht to have am aterneyo At that time osmald indicated he wished to call atemmey John Jo Abt of New York Cityo He was taker fron mis cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via pubie telephones in the Dalles police Koadguarcerso bue on each occasion he was wnable to make contact with Abt ins New Yort ciey. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Commanis Pareyo USA, im its Incigation on several occasions with the Govermencric or the Wo. S.
25. ClAFM: The Texas School Book Dopos品uy is omed and operated by the city govermert of monas ant y ferefore Owwald was a municipal cmployee. Pages $13 H_{1} 143_{y}$ 151 enel 155 。

HNESTGATMN: The Texas School Beoln Depostory is not a governmont asency oi amy mumicipality cowny stace or foucral jurindiction it is a mivate concers which roceptes and distributes books to its various ebisi mezs, including civeational imstitutions. wareporc, Oswald, in he emplogment at the Texas School Book Expository, was not a manicipal employee.
26. CLAMM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149 .

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty. Jr. of our ballas office. 0 swald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Ofrice and the entry "险 8605" or "RWV 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Oifice telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November ${ }^{1}$, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Jrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. Marina Oswald has stated that she recorded Special Agent Mosty ${ }^{\text {a }}$ S license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to 0swald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1. 1963, was MU 8605.
27. CLATM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 3, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosiy $z^{2}$ ad seen oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in Sepiember. 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has Eurnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.
28. CLAKM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover. has furnished the Comaission with an afficavit categorically denying that oswald was ever an informant of the FBr, was ever assigned a symbol numbor in that capacity, and was ever' paid any amount of

29. CDA云: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to ille an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.

## "THO KILEED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 a BcCarran Act) contains no reference to an anfidavit required bs U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.
30. CEAMM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald posses: the alleged assassination finle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem whanely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination Fifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 23, 1963, regardiess of Buchanan's claim。
31. CLAMM: OSwald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill Gencraz Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963. and had no reason to regard oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when Marina Oswald furnished inforte ion that 0swald had, on the nighe in question, attemped to kill Generai Walker. The Dallas Police Deparment has also indicatec that it had no record of oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered oswald as a suspect in the atcengted shooting oi General Walker.
32. CLAMM: It can be inferxed from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in 0swald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that oswaid and General Walker wore known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.
saofen


FROM

SUBJECT:
R. W. Smith


DATE: July 15,1964

BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM:
THE NAACP AND THE COMIMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT" BY WILSON RECORD CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

Captioned book, just published by Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, was forwarded by the Crime Records Division to the Domestic Intelligencen Division for review.

Book Financed by Ford Fund for the Republic
This book is the tenth in a series of studies on communist influence in 1
$i$
$i$
$i$ American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. The book is a history of the hostility and the running fight between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) for over four decades.

Negroes, Prime Communist Target Group


No component of American society has been subjected to mbre intensive and continuous attention from the CPUSA than the Negroes, who comprises ten per cent of our Nation's population. For over 40 years, observes Record, the CPUSA has tried to exploit--mut with relatively little success--what it conceived to be-the weakest link in the American social system--racial discrimination, conflict, and unrest.

## Communism Cannot Compete with Progressive Capitalism

 lexplains, has been the nature and performance of American demiof patic ${ }^{3}$ eqpafilism. American capitalism, with its open character and welfare state modifications, has been, despite its many faults and limitations, so impressive as to cut the heart from

## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM:
THE NAACP AND THE COMIMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT"
communist and other radical movements. American society, with all its frailties, offers its members so much material wealth, opportunity, and personal freedom that few Americans are inclined to seek elsewhere.

The very viability and vitality of the American capitalist system thus poses a serious dilemma for the CPUSA. How can it successfully compete with a system that is continually reforming and improving itself in order to satisfy the needs, hopes, and aspirations of all its citizens? How can the CPUSA offer any sort of appealing alternative?

## Some Communist Penetration of NAACP

Because of its primacy as a.Negro protest organization, the NAACP, since its founding in 1909, has borne the brunt of the communist offensive against the Negroes. The author does not deny that there have been some NAACP members who were also communists, that some NAACP branches have been captured by communists, and that there has been some communist influence in the NAACP, although it has undoubtedly been minimal.

Despite this, the author points out that the NAACP, more than any other organization, has constituted a bulwark against communist progress among Negroes. The NAACP has long been aware that acceptance of the alien communist ideology and program only alienates Negroes further from the mainstream of American life, and, therefore, it has always fought communist infiltration of its ranks.

## Some Decline in NAACP's Influence

In recent years, the NAACP has encountered some criticism of and dissatisfaction with its program, methods, and leadership which has somewhat reduced its appeal and influence among Negroes. By the middle 1950 ts, Negroes had acquired enough to want everything that full participation in American rights and privileges implies. They were ripe for new leadership, new plans, new methods. They did not find all they were looking for in the NAACP; which was pursuing the same end--full integration of Negroes into American life--with essentially the same means as in previous years--gradualism, nonviolence, and legalism. such as boycotts, freedom rides, sit-ins, and other nonviolent, direct-action

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM"
THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT"
techniques--for speeding up integration and dealing with a recalcitrant South in the late $1950^{\prime}$ s handed the initiative to young, militant Negro leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

No Interracial Millennium Soon
The book ends with a prediction that the interracial millennium is not likely to come next year or in the next decade. Record believes that, if the NAACP remains flexible and hard-pressing, it will probably continue to be--with its 350,000 members in 1, 400 branches throughout the country--the premier Negro organization in the United States.

No References to FBI
The book contains no references to either the Director or the FBI.

## Wilson Record

According to Bufiles, Wilson Record, a professor of sociology at Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. He has furnished information to the Bureau in applicant investigations. In 1961, Record criticized a local sheriff who had denounced Sacramento State College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address sociology classes at that school.

In 1951, the Bureau favorably reviewed an earlier book by Record entitled "The Negro and the Communist Party."

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


not



Memo, Baumgaröner to Sullivan, 7/7/64, stated New York Office adivised iv that new book by Frank A. Capell entitled "The Strange Death of Marilyn Nionroe," $\}$ $\delta$ with Niss INonroe, would be ready for sale about $7 / 10 / 64$.

Kenneäy's Friendship with Meiss Nonroe "Well Known"
The New York Office has now furnished us with a copy of this 70 -page book. The book claims that Miss Monroe's involvement with Kennedy ':was well known to her friends and reporters in the Hollywood area, " but was never publicized. It is alleged that "there are person-to-person telephone calls, living witnesses, tape recordings and certain writings to attest the closeness of their ifriendship."

The author suggests that Miss Monroe "was led to believe his intentions were serious," and that Kennedy had promised to divorce his wife and marry her. When he failed to do so, the book charges, she "threatened to expose their relationship, " which would have ruined his presidential aspirations. It was then that Kenneay decided 'to take drastic action."

## Kenneăy Had Communists "Muraer" Niss Nonroe



Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORNATION CONCERNING
Most of the allegations made against Kennedy are contained in the chapter entitlea "The V.I.P。" (pages 49-61) and on pages 69 and 70.

## Allegation Previously Branded False

It should be noted that the allegation concerning the Attorney General and Niss Nonroe has been circulated in the past and has been branded as utterly false.

## References to Director and FBI

There are several references in the book to the Director and/or the FBI. A biographical sketch of Capell on page 3 states that, while associated with the Westchester County, New York, Sheriff's Office, "he supervised the investigation oí over five thousand individuals and organizations, including Nazis, Fascists and Communists, on behali of the F.B.I. in most cases."

On page 49 , it is stated that "under the direction of Bobby Kennedy the F.B.I. has been irustrated as never beiore."

On page 69, it is said that Mr. Hoover does not share Kenneáy's opinion that the Communist Party, USA, "is a winomill virtually powerless to harm the Uniteá States. "

On page 70, reference is made to an anonymous letter quoted in a column Of Walter Winchell catelined IVay 25, 1964, at Hollywood, California, which told of a 23 -year-old Beverly Hills blonde who had been "terrorized for months by the same person who caused Niarilyn Monroe's death. . . . You can check this with EF. B.I. Special Agent in Charge, MIr. Grapp in L.A..... Her initials are M. J." b7c

Our Los Angeles Office reported that
complained to the Beverly Fiills, Caliiornia, Police Department that she was being followed and harassed by unicientified men, but her allegations were completely onsubstantiated by the police.

## Dr. Hyman Engelberg Former Security Index Subject

Dr. Hyman Enselberg was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation, but his Security Index card was canceled in 1953 after his cooperative interview witn Age.nei of our Los Angeles Office. At that time Dr. Engelberg admitted sembership in the Communist party from about 1939 to 1948.

## Nemo Smith to Sullivan

Re: FRANK $\operatorname{Al}$ CAPELL INFORIVATION CONCERNING
$\square$
"The Herald of Freedom, "Post
Office Box 333, Staten Island, New York, which is an anticommunist newsletter of an expose type.

Office regarding numerous charges he leveled against a number of prominent indivicuals. $\qquad$ allegations are from public sources and are apparently true, some are completely without foundation, and others are extremely dubious and not subject to corroboration. alleged sources to our Agents. consistently refused to divulge his
$\square$

Attorney General Advised of Capell's Forthcoming Book
By letter dated $7 / 7 / 64$, we advised the Attorney General of the nature of Capell's forthcoming book,
$\square$

## RECONIMENDATION:

That the attacheó letter be sent to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the aforementioned book.



Book by Nerin E. Gun.
SYNOPSIS:



Captioned book obtained and reviewed at request of the President ${ }^{\text { }}$ S Commission from French version which only one now published. Book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that 0swald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. Gun, of Turkish nationality, has represented Several foreign publications in this country since mid- $1940^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. In Internal Security - Italian investigation by Bureau in 1950, Gun described as opportunist, dreamer, and individual who would help anyone who paid him. Wrote complimentary article re Bureau in Italian magazine "Epocs," February, 1964 , issue, but wrote article unfriendly to Bureau. in 1960 in French nagazine. Gun suggests President Kennedy could have been killed by Oswald in Castro conspiracy, in Soviet conspiracy, in anti-Castro conspiracy, or by oswald in conspiracy with individual who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun believes oswald may have viewed assassination as means of becoming "greatest hero of his time."

Gun alleges "Buddy Walthers" of Dallas County Sheriff's Oifice said shots came.from overpass in front of Presidential motorcade. Gun also says Walthers, along with Secret Service Agent found "4th, bullet" in grass near overpass, which bullet Gun and others:-claim came from direction of overpass. These allegations not substantiated by our inquiry. Gun apparently took title of book from bouquet of rod roses presented Mrs. Kennedy on arrival in Dallas 11-22-63. Gun critical of Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas $\left.\right|_{t .}$ conduct inquiry. States possibility oswald made clandestine trip to Cuba from Mexico while on 1963 Mexican visit; however, our investigation does not substantiate such claim. Gun falsely claims St Joseph $P_{0}$ Fosty, Jro, in 1961 proposed to Oswald that he join E-Castro groups to get information for Hosty. Oswald in Soviet UEion in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald. Gun claims that arrest and dntention of Oswald illegal and that he was denied constitution... rights, claims not substantiated in our inquiry.

President? s'MComission, by attached letter, being furnished a Iisting of 31 claims in Gun's book which are not substantriated by our investigation. Commission already in possession of book

Pat cn 46-79060 105-82555

## RECOMMENDATiON:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

## DETAILS:




"The Red Roses of Dallas" by Nevin E. Gun (215 pages), published by. Rene Julliard, Paris, was reviewed at the request of the President ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Commission as indicated in the appearance of the Director before the Commission. Review was made of the French version inasmuch as the English version will not be published in England until late June or July, 1964. The book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination oi President Kennedy.

NERTN EM GUN:
Gun was reportedly born in Rome, Italy, 2-22-20. His

1nationality was Turkish. He came to the U.S. in the mid-1940's and has represented several foreign publications in this country since that time. In 1950 the Bureau conducted an Internal Security - Italian investigation of him. He was described as being an opportunist, a dreamer, and an individual who would help anyone who paid him. He wrote a complimentary article on the Bureau which appeared in the February 1964, issue of "Epoch," one of Italy's leading weekly pictorial magazines. However, in 1960, he wrote an article for a French magazine which was unfriendly to the FBI. He was arrested on a fraud charge in New York in January, 1949, for reusing metered mail but was acquitted in March, 1949.

GENERAL THEME:
Gun sets forth several possible explanations for the assassination of President Kennedy: The President could have been killed by oswald in a conspiracy associated with Castro; by Oswald in a conspiracy rear 3 to the Soviet Union; by Oswald in a conspiracy of anti-Castroites wo felt President Kennedy had betrayed their
revolutionary exile movement; or by Oswald in a conspiracy with someone who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun also stated that without doubt 0 oswald may have seen the assassination of President Kennedy as the means of becoming the "greatest hero of his time.".

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN

## RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

## GENERAL ARPROACH:

Gun, as numerous others who have written on the assassimation, bases much of his discussion of the matter on speculation, confused and unreliable press accounts, disregard of and/or lack of facts, and a desire to dranatize and achieve high readership or notoriety. Gun tries to cast doubt on the so-called "official version" of the matter and the evidence which points to Oswald's guilt. An example of unreliable reporting is Gun's claim that a "Buddy Walthers" of the Dallas County Sherife? ${ }^{\text {P }}$ 保ice had affirmed. that the shots.or at least one shot, came from the overpass in front of the Presidential motorcade and that Walthers, along with a Secret Service Agent, found a "fourth bullet" in the grass alongside the road near the overpass. These allegations have been checked out with Secret Service and Walthers and no substantiation developed.

Gun uses the published views of Marguerite Oswald who contends that her son, Lee, was a "secret agent" for the U. S. Government; wanted to penetrate the "reactionary crowd" in Texas to expose a plot directed against Kennedy; and was made the. scapegoat in the assassination. Marguerite 0swald has shown signs of mental instability.

## SPECEETCS:

Chapters 1 and 2 contain: (1) a word picture of Dallas on the day of Presideme Kennedy ${ }^{\text {s }}$ visit: (2) a story that Dallas is named after the "obscure ${ }^{\mathrm{V}}$ 。S. Vice President, George Mifflin Dallas, who served from 1845 to 1849 under President James K. Polk; (3) the false claim that in spite of all those present at the scene of the assassination there is not a " single really concrete documentation" of the most important drama of the century; (4) brief comments on the activities of important people such as former President Eisenhower on 11-22-63; (5) a report that when it was announced that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy would accompany her husband to Texas, the "evil tongues" began to say that she did not want "Jack" to go alone with a "pretty stenographer" who was actually a news corps member with a reputation ci flirting with Presidemt Kenmedy; (6) and a report that President Kennedy had discounted a publicized superstiturion that every U.S. Pxesident elected in a year divisible by 20 had died while in orifice.

Chapter 3 sets forth at length the generally known background ...terial on Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas Police Orficer J. D. Tippit, -a Jack Ruby.

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULIIVAN

## RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

Chapter 4 is entitled "Hate is the Fashion in Texas." It deals with the strong feeling against President Kennedy in that state and the choice of Lyndon $B$. Johnson as vice-presidential running mate for Kennedy in the 1960 campaign in order to win the South for the Democratic Party ticket.

Chapter 5 discusses the origin and operations of the Secret Service in protecting the President and also the relations between the Secret Service and the FBI. Gun claims that in important events the Secret Service asks for and receives men on loan from the FBI. He states that Secret Service Agents take special courses at the FBI Academy. In addition, Gun states that while the U.S. is a country of liberty, it is not a country of tolerance and he gives as proof the various attempts, successíul and unsuccessful, against the lives of Presidents of this country, including Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Gariield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin $D_{0}$ Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. The chapter ends with Gun reporting that President Kennedy had ordered the plastic "bubble top" to the Presidential car to be used. on his car only in bad weather.

Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the backgrounds of President Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy. Gun apparently took his title from the fact that Mrs. Kennedy received a large bouquet of red roses on arrival in Dallas Il-22-63. Gun also relates what he calls "rumors" around Washington after the 1960 elections that Jacqueline Kennedy had asked for a divorce and that the President's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, had given her a million dollars to remain with the President.

Chapter 8 tells of the assassination of President Kenmedy, the drive of the President ${ }^{2}$ s car to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and the confused scene at the site of the shooting.

Chater 9 deals with the scene at the hospital and efforts made to suctain. the President's life。Gun includes a brief account of an FBI Agent being forced to the floor by Secret Service Agent guading the door to the emergency room of the hospital. This incident i. rolyed SA J. Doyle Williams, Dallas Office, who was censured at the Director ${ }^{\text {r }}$ s instructions for use of inaccurate terminology when rejorting this matter to the Bureau. Gun also allges that the CBI Aghe told the Secret Service Agent that he had to telephone the Dirc. $\therefore$ about the assassination。 Actually, SA Williams had just com. I a telephone call to SAC Shamklin, Dallas Office, and was returais tu ais duties as liaison with the Secret Service at the hospital.

## METORANDUM FOR MR. SULEIVAN

RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

Chapter 10 reports on the reaction in this country to news of the ascassination. In mentioning the absence of former Presidential Press Scuretary Pierre Salinger on a trip to Japan, Gun characterizes him as "jovial but ignorant ${ }^{\text {fo }}$ Gun discusses the dismay and confusion in Washington, $D_{0}$. C., and the Pentagon's alerting its defense forces to a possible enemy attack related to the shooting of the President. Gun States that the President ${ }^{8}$ S brother, Robert Kennedy, learned of the assassination while eating lunch with his wife and Madame Herve Alphand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States. Gun is sarcastically critical of the Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas to conduct the inquiry immediately after President Eennedy's death。

Chapter 11 deals with events in Dallas following the assassination and up to the arrest amd questioning of oswald. Gun claims that a Dallas County Sherififs Orfice member, "Buddy Walthers," stated that the shots, or at least one of the shots, came from the overpass berore the President's car and that Walthers along with a Secres Service Agent found in the grass near the overpass the " Fourch bullet" the bullet which Gun and others claim came from direction of the over. pass. No substantiation was found for Gun ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s claim。

Gun traces Oswald ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s path from the Texas School Book Depository building to a bus, then to a taxicab, next to oswald's rooming house, to the scene or Police Officer Tippit's death, and to the theater where Oswald was arrested. He alleges that once it was determined Oswald had tried to remain in the Soviet Union and considered himsele a Marxist, Dallas authorities considered him a commuist and die mot believe it necessary to investigate fur ther. Gun says that this actitude, which existed also in the Secret Service, has stifled invistigative efforts necessary to determine if other individuals vere involved in the President ${ }^{\text { }}$ s assassination.

Gun states that Dallas authorities were lax in not blocking all exits to the city to prevent possible conspirators from escaping. He likens the Dallas Police Headquarters after 0swalds arrest to a "carnival" with reporters standing on desks, one actually sitting in the Chief's chair, and others playiag cards in elevators. Television caneras rere installed in all corners, according to Gun. Gun also descrites Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade as dominating the "carnival" and showing a love for publicity. Gun alleges inciaentally that police were anable to obtain a confession Ercn Oswald because of the extensive press coverage at police headquarters.

Chajter 12 sets forth the evidence presented so far by authorities in the case against Oswald including the fact that he was in the Texas School Book Depository building; that his palmprint

## MEMMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN <br> RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

appeared on the alleged murder rifle; that Marina Oswald stated that his rifle was not in its normal hiding place on 11-22-63; and that the rifle was traced to him by the FBI. Gun claims that it was a miracle that Oswald's three shots hit the target, since he had never fired previously from the window, his ammunition was old, and he had had a nervousness since his $13 t h$ year.

Gun states that the question as to whether or not Oswald was a communist will be unanswered in the years to come. He states that it could be argued that oswald was not a communist inasmuch as he was not admitted to Soviet citizenship, received his U.S. passport as well as money to return to this country, was disavowed by communists in this country, and had prepared a manuscript denouncing the Soviet Union. Gun suggests, on the other hand, that perhaps Moscow wanted Oswald to be shown as undesirable to commuists for its own interests, apparently to cast suspicion elsewhere.

Gun implies that Oswald visited Mexico in September and October, 1963, with good reason. one reason might have been to prepare an escape route by which he would ilee from the U.S. to Mexico and then enter Cuba. Gun claims to have learned from Mexican police that 0 swald had emough time during his visit to take a trip to Havana and back to Mexico by a clandestine route. However, our investigation does not substantiate such a trip.

In connection with the alleged trip to Cuba, Lucio Lopez, employee of the Mexican bus line Transportes Frontera, reportedly told Gun that he talked with Oswald in Mexico and Oswald asked him about a clandestine route to Cuba. This individual is undoubtedly Lucio Lopez Medina, an employee or Transportes Frontera, Mexican bus line, who has advised that he has no recollection of seeing or talking to Oswald.

Gun boasts that he learned from high Mexican Government personalities and influential foreign diplomats in Mexico that Mexico believes in the existence of a Cuban plot or which Oswal d was a part. Oswald was believed to be in the pay of Cuban communists who acted without approval of Castro or his knowledge. These communists, Mexico reportediy believes, were seeking to create chaos in the Latin Ameri can political scene which would benefit the extreme lertist agitators. Or else, they wanted to accomplish a historical act, the notoriexy of which would compensate for their previous political uselessness.

Gun claims that he visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and asked the Cuban Ambassador to show him the file on Oswald. The Ambassador agreed to do this at a later hour, Gun stated. However,

## MEMORANDUM FOR NR. SULLIVAN

## RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DAEEAS"

when Gun returned he was told the Ambassador had left the city and had Ieft no instructions concerning Gun. As to Oswald ${ }^{\text {s }}$ contact with the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, Gun claims that Mexican police knew of various meetings and even of intimate relations between oswald and a Sylvia Duran who worked at the Cuban Consulate. Duran is the employee at the above consulate who handled Oswald ${ }^{8}$ s request for a Cuban transit visa for travel to the Soviet Union via Cuba. Our investigation, including a review of oficicial Mexican Government files, has not developed any basis for Gun ${ }^{8}$ s allegations regarding meetings of Duran and Oswald outside or the Cuban Consulate.

Gun speculates that while in Mexico Oswald could have been in contact with other conspirators, perhaps even with "groups of the right. ${ }^{\text {" }}$ He calls attention to the anti-Castroites who were angry at President Kennedy for having "betrayed" the Cuban exile revolutionary movement. Perhaps, oswald was even acting in behalf of pro-Chinese Cuban commuists who wanted to embarrass the United States and Premier Khrushchev, Gun states.

Chapter 13 deals primarily with the actions of President Johnson following the assassination and death of President Kennedy. Gun characterizes the "publicity agencs" of President Johnson as the best paid, most clever, and most unscrupulous in the entire country, and says that the new President is surrounded by newsmen who don't want to upset the "boss" in the White House and wrice only what he wants to be printed.

Gun asks why President Johnson didn ${ }^{8} t$ request Robert Kennedy to come to Dallas immediately or order Robert Kennedy to tell the Birector to go to Dallas with his best "detectives " his special squads, his laboratory, and all material necessary to clarify the affair. But, according to Gun President Johnson did telephonically contact Robert Kennedy and get his advice that the swearing in should take place at once in Dallas. According to Gun, CIA Director John McCone was with the Attorney General at that time of President Johnson's call.

Chewer 14 is entitled "The Devil's Advocate" and is comprir or various ciainas by Gun, Marguerite Oswald, and others concerning the innocence of Oswald or the alleged evidence of a conspiracy in the assassincivon。 Gun claims that with Jack Ruby kining oswald, the death of President Kernedy and Oswalc became part of a plot. If not, then Dallas, he states, musi be populated with mad men. Gun sets forth a cercaise of cowald alleged to be presented by a Percy Worman whom Gun identified as president or a defense lawyer group in Texas. An example of this derense is a claim that "any good attorney" can show that palmprints are not legal proor, which is in reality a.false statement. Buriles contain no references to a Percy Worman and a check of lamyers and telephone directories in the larger Texas cities fails to E. $w$ such a name。

MEPOORANDUM FOR MR．SUEETVAN
RE：＂THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS＂

Gun claims that the arrest of Oswald in the theater was illegal． He ahso states that his detention was also illegal since he was not informed of his rights or authorized to obtain legal counsel．The results of our inquiry im this matter contradict these claims by Gun．

One of Gun ${ }^{\text {s }}$ wilder claims is that SA Josem Po Hosty，Jr．， （Dallas office）proposed in 1961 to Oswald that he（Oswald）join pro－ Castro groups and furnish Hosty and，thus，the FBI，with information． This claim is ridiculous since Oswald was in the Soviet Union in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald．Gun asks why the FBI，which had Oswald s name in its list of suspicious individuals，didn $t$ give Oswald＇s name to the Secret Service。 He suggests the answert because the list had 250,000 names of individuals airilicted with schizophrenia who could all be suspected in the same way as Oswald．＂

Gun states that Ruby could have been involved in the assassination since he could have been at the scene of the assassination， since he nad connections with the＂mob＂in Chicago，and since the＂mob＂ was upset with Robert Kennedy．In．addition，Gun claims that James Hoffa was an enemy of che Attorney General and was capable of resorting to murder to get rid of a formidable ememy．Gun does not bother to explain why Horfa would not have the Attorney General killed rather than President Kennedy．

Gun also asiks why Dallas and Washington authorities discount any theory of conspiracy，such as one by Cubans or Chinese comnunists， or by right extremists who would use 0swald to throw pursuers off the track because of his past，or by an unknown individual seeking to remove Kennedy for political reasons，jealousy，or for other reasons． Gun chides further on this point by moting chat President Johnson and his entourage believed there was a possibility of a plot also against their lives immediately after the shooting。

Gun offers the possibility that Oswald may have been a CIA agent inasmuch as CIA Director McCone visited Robert Kennedy shortly after the assassimation。 The visit may have been made，according to Gun，to advise the Attorney General that one of his agents had been arrested in Dallas by mistake and to ask the Attorney General as＂head of the FBI＂to save Oswald from the anger of the Dallas Police．Gun states that Chief bustice Warren＇s conment about parts of the report not being released in tur lifetime adds support to the belier that oswald was a＂secret agoze＂

In closing，Gun clains that only the far distant future can bring the truth in this matter inasmuch as mech or the record will not be available during our lifetine．He says that the truth then revealed might confirm the Porficial version，＂which is certainly asplausible as are a hundred other versions．So，it will make the＂mystery even more impenetrable by bringing up new contradictions in the drama，

KEMORANDUM FOR RTR. SULETVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALYAS"

Which is without doubt the most irrational and disturbing since World War IT:

The book contains various typographical errors as well as misspellings or mames such as Dan Snoot instead of the correct spelling Dan Smoot, former Bureau Agent, and J. Do Tippitt instead of the correct spelling J。D。Tippit, Dallas Police Oificer killed by 0swald.

The President ${ }^{7}$ s Comaission is being furnished by attached letter a listing of some 31 claims made by Gun which are not substanciated by our investigation. The Commission is being informed that the book contains no factual material that is contradictory to our findings in the assassination matter or that would substantiate Gun's emphasis on a possible conspiracy being involved in the assassimation. The Commission is not being furnished our copy of the book inasmuch as it already possesses copies thereof.

A summary of information in our files on Gun also being furnished to the Presidenis's Comission in attached letter.


The 6－29－64 issue of＂The Nation＂contains．captioned critical review of the book＂Race and Radicalism。＂The review，entitled＂A Pacifier for J．Edgar，＂ states that the book，which deals with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People（NAACP）and its successful atiempts to resist communist infiltration and influences，is inept and dull．He criticizes the avthor for playing up the NAACP as the hero of the Negro while portraying other groups such as the Communist Party as a villain．Weinstein claims that the author ignores the fact that it was the communists who saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys in the famous Scottsboro case．He also notes 1 that＂Race and Radicaliswit reads as if it were commissioned by the NAACP to answer J．Edgar Hoover＇s discovery that the civil rights movement is absolutely honeycombed with Reds．＂

## JAMES WEINSTEIN：

Weinstein is identified in＂The Nation＂as an editor of＂Studies on the Left．＂Bufiles reflect a closed Security Niatter－C case on him．He has been the subject of a Reserve Index Card（Section B）。 In 1959，he was interviewed by the FBI and stated he had been a member of the Communist Party from about 1953 to 1956，whe he withdrew because of political disagreement．Bufiles also reflect that he is a member of the editorial board of＂Studies on the Left，＂a quarterly publication in New York dedicated to the leftist point of view．

Bufiles ref゙ ect rim Record，a Professor of Sacto State College，Sacramento，CaFinia，in on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin。 In＂ci．．．．．．e Burvau reviewed another book by him＂The Negro and the Communist Party＂mand appeared to be a sound book containing much historical

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information of value. Record has furnished information to the Bureau in connection with applicant investigations. In 1961, a Sacramento paper printed an article reflecting that Record had criticized a local sheriff who in turn had lashed out at Sacramento Site College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address Sociology classes at that school.

## "RACE AND RADICAISSME:"

This book has been obtained and is attached. The index does not reveal any reference to $\mathbb{N} I$. Hoover or the $F B I$. The book, which is attached, should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research -Satellite Section, for review. RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned book be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research-Satellite Section, for review.


# A Pacifie for J. Edgar 

RACE AND RADICALISM: The NAACP and the Communist Party in Conflict. By Wilson Record. Cornell University Press. 237 pp. $\$ 5.95$.

## James Weinstein

John P. Roche tells us in the preface to this book d...it it was originally commissioned as a chapter for a larger work on Communist infiltration, but that Professor Record's unexpectedly lengthy manuscript so impressed his editors that they rushed it into print as a book. They rushed in the wrong direction. Even as a chapter, Record's material would probably have been redundant and superficial. How often, in this day and age, do we have to be reminded of "the American CP's subservience to the Soviet Union and - . . the incidental character of its concern with racial matters"? Certainly not on every fifth or sixth page.

Race and Radicalism teaches us nothing about either, although it is brimful of facrs concerming the sinister twists and turns of the Communist Party since 1919, and the steady, admirable efforts of the NAACP to improve the lot of the Negro within the context of liberal capitalism while shrewdly avoiding contamination by the "radical" party. The latest volume in the series on Communism in Amer can Life, sponsored by The Fund in the Republic, Record's book is a. in it consistent with most books in the series published to date. It is heavily descriptive; its point of view is entirely predictable; it fails to examine the social context in which its subjects act; it is filled with unexamined judgments and ideological assertions; it is dull. The only partial exceptions to this composite characterization of the series are Theodore Draper's two books on the early years of American communism, which have the faults listed but are also extremely valuable works of research, both painstaking and accurate; and Clinton $\bar{P}$ ossiter's delicious spoof: Marxism: $\therefore$ : Vieru from America, which is is densely uninformed and so deresifully pompous and trivial as to wimant a category all its own.

Race and Radicalis:. Mads $\rho_{\text {. }}^{2}$ it were commissioned $b, \ldots$ to answer J. Edeni Hoor:'s hiocovey. that ine civil rigits movement is abschan's honeycombed with Reds. Lest aijone still be in doubt, let it be suid: the NAACP is not now, and never has been, Red, successfully in-
filtrated by Reds or sympathetic to Reds (not even to black Reds). Indeed, Record goes so far as to tell us that "the NAACP and the CP have markedly different historical roots. The former was organized in 1909, cight years before the Bolshevik Revolution and a decade before the tortured birth of the CPUSA." Moreover, the NAACP was never "led by people with binding commitments to cither a Socialist or a Communist intermational apparatus." This last truth, however, could only have been told to obscure the fact that among the NAACP's outstanding founders and early leaders were many Sociadists: Chanles Edward Russell, William English Walling, Mary Ovington White, Florence Kelly, and even W. E. B. Du Bois, who was a party member until 1912. It is true, of course, that after 1916 the NAACP drifted away from Socialist influence and that its early history was unencumbered by contact with Communists, and for this we are all to pat the Association on its head.

Record's simple-mindedness extends beyond his accoun't of the Communists and goes to the core of the political ara ideological problems of the Negro :mroment in the United States. He viuris the Black Nationalist tendencies of the Garvey movement in the early 1920s and the Black Muslims today entirely in terms of their rivalry with the NAACP and, therefore, as villains. First, Record informs us that the NAACP was handicapped in the eanly 1920 s by "extremist groups operating among both whites and Negroes." On the white side was the Ku Klux Kran, one of whose chief targets "in addition to Catholics, Jews, and 'foreigners,' was Negroes-and the NAACP." (No kidding!) But, "as if this were not enough," the NAACP came under attack from the Garvey movement, too. Then follows a recounting of some facts about Garvey and his movement, without the slightest analysis of why Garvey's appeal to race $r$ ide and self-esteem, his rejection of the dominant white culture, and his identification of American Negroes with the anti-colonial movements in Africa, had an immeasurably greater appeail to the Negro masses James Weinstein is an editormionitudies on the Left, in which his essay on Socialist and Communist perty hisSories appeared. Einchusulter
the 1920s than did the NAACP. To this off, Record displays his sense of historical continuity by concluding that "Garvey's present-day counterpart, Elijah Muhammad (Poole) of the Black Muslims . . . presents the same kind of challenge, and is willing to make the same kind of alliances, in this case with George Rockwell and the American Nazis."

History, like life, is almost endlessly complex. In order to make sense of it the historian, like the social critic, must select his facts, identify trends and find order by evaluating the relative importance of his data. To clarify and make coherent the events of the past, however, requires an appreciation of its complexity. A historian can easily conclude that the NAACP better answered the needs of the Negro people in the United States than did the Communist Parly in the years from 1919 to 1964. But to present everything the Communists did simply as a cynical maneuver to capture unwitting support for the Soviet Union, and everything the NAACP did as the best possible under the circumstances, is to make a caricature of history and to obscure its relevance to the present.

An example is Record's treatment of the roles of the NAACP and the CP in the Scottsboro oase. In this instance, as in all others, our hero (the NAACP) is out to save the nine defendants in an orderly and respectable manner. On the other hand, the villain (the CP ) is out to make propaganda for the Russians. The fact that in the course of making propagandathat is, by organizing demonstrations throughout the United States and. Europe, and by stressing the political nature of Negro oppression-the Communists saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys, is ignored. Worse, Record's obsession with kicking the corpse of the Communist Party leads him to announce that "obviously" one "can-" not simultaneously pursue and denounce established legal procedures." How can serious appeals be made, Record asks, "when the appellants are at the same time denying that the courts can act independently of political considerations"? That might have been a good question to ask before the emergence of SNCC and CORE; or before the whole series of desegregation decisions running back to the school decision of 1954, although even then it would have been narrowly self ment to progress. Now such a question serves only to expose the aphor to ridicule.
through the Negro section of town were recognized by the crowd that had gathered near Williams' house as people who had carried an "Open Season on Coons" banner on their oar the day before. Williams, as he relates the story, saved the couple from the angry crowd by inviting them into his house. Following a telephone conversation with the Chief of Police, in which that official threatened his life, Williams fled Monioe, made his way to Canada, and finally to Cuba where he lives today. Shortly after leaving Monroe, Williams was indicted-with four others-for kidnaping the white couple. Those four (Mae Mallozy, Richard Crowder, Harold Reape and John Lowny, who is white) were recently tried and convicted in Monroe.

What does Monroe mean? Here are men who work and demonstrate for their fights in a town with a history of Klan influence-and they take their guns with them. In the context of the story as related by Robert Willliams this makes sense. The working class (and unemployed) composition of the Monroe group was obviously the most important factor in the evolution of the tactics they used. There are very real differences in the orientation of the Negro middle class and the Negro lower class. Funthermore, the climax of the Monroe story might have been entirely different if the Freedom Riders hadn't come 'into the picture. Williams' tactics $\mathrm{w}^{\prime} \therefore$ carefully timed and applied; ...e Freedon Riders, despite their good intentions, only managed to tike ine situation out of his hands, and when it came back to him a week later, things had already gotten out of control.

An argument frequently heard against Williams' self-defense, and in favor of King's masochistic attitude of "if blood must be shed, then let it be ours," is that the former will alienate white liberal support for the civil rights movement. But when deprivation of the Negro's rights is sustained by violence, who is to limit his choice to either inaction or martyrdom? Williams says repeatedly in his book that he is in favor of nonviolence where it works. But selfdefense of life and property-an established American right-should not be categorically excluded fiom the Negro's tactical arsenal. Today, selRdefense does seem to be the muod .i the Negro rank and file even $i_{i}$ is not the policy of the national o:Éanizatiuns.

If it requires guns, in black hands bring federal authority into the South, then guns must be readied in every community where the Negro is prevented by physical terror from becoming a viable political force. It should also be apparent that texror is practiced and condoned, in varying degrees, from St. Augustine to New York. In the North, certain militant groups will want to concentrate on pushing all forms of white power out of their communities. They will learn karate; they will arm; they will shoot policemen. Some innocent whites will be hurt but so many more innocent Negroes have been and will be hurt that, from the Negro viewpoint, white oasualties won't matter.

Negroes With Guns was edited by Marc Schleifer: I've heard the tapes from which he worked and he has put them together in a readable manner. The book includes excerpts from an article and a speech by Martin Luther King, who rejects Williams' position on the grounds that there are alternatives besides submissiveness and guns, as well as because "there is more power in socially onganized masses on the march than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men." There is also a statement by author Truman Nelson, who supports Williams over King, and photographs.

Williams' presence in Cuba today has clouded the issue raised by lis tactics and philosophy with coll. "m politios. It is also unfortunate that the façade of this book-its sensationalsounding title and the Amerioan Minuteman on the cover-is perhaps too much of a comp. The definitive history of Monroe and Williams has yet to be written, but Negroes With Guns remains a personal statement of great signifioance.

James Boggs's The American Revolution is not about the rights movement per se. It is a nambling sones of brilliant and startling inghts into the American past and the probable American future. Boggs, who contributed to the recent Triple Revolution statement, is a radical's radical. He starts from an assumption that the Amerioan power elite is innately evil, and he is not addressing people who might think oinerwise. Nor does he expect much from groups which are supposed to be applying pressure, whether the AFL-CIO, NAACP or Marxists.

The AFL-CIO, Boggs notes in a lengthy survey of American labor, represents very little of the labor force,
a) leadership today is more conwith securing pensions than with protecting jobs. Membership and influence have thereby declined. Millions of workers in the South remain outside the unions. What will they do? Boggs answers, "Historically, workers move ahead by the new. That is, they bypass existing organizations and form new ones uncorrupted by past habits and customs."

Boggs believes that the NAACP has been by-passed by harsh realities today. He sees an imminent armed conflict and he believes the Monroe movement and the nationalist movements are more realistic than the NAACP. ". . . the Negro revolt will load to armed struggle between Negroes and whites, Negroes and Negroes, and federal troops and armed civilians, and will have to move through political power and economic power." In industrial centers like Detroit (where Boggs works in an auto factory) and Chioago, which have over 20 per cent unemployment, such conflict seems almost logical.

Though some of his premises and conclusions are Marxist, Boggs sees conventional American Marxism as suffering from crippling misconceptions, the most important of which is expressed in the old slogan, "Black and White, Unite and Fight." There is little evidence that white workers anywhere in America are at all interested in forming a united front with Negro workers.

In Boggs's view-a now familiar one-the unemployment produced by automation, combined with social revolutionary movemen'ts here and abroad, will bring aboult the American Revolution. He sees no realization of Negro goals within the present limits of our society; the Negro revolution is inherently, by definition, a movement toward a classless. society.

The ar wer to the question, oan ${ }^{\text {. }}$ the race :roblem be solved in American sociə." is we now know it, appears to be.... The choice is more and more betwez: stumbling liberalismpouring money into welfare agencies which will cerbainly benofit some but won't break up the ghettos-and fascism: tripling the police forces to cope with Negro milibants who reject nonviolence.

Or so it appears from Harlem.
(Mr. Spellman's review originally covered three additional books. The balarice of the review will be published during the summer as spaci permits. - Editors.)

Mr. DeLoach

M. A. Jones

"THE FBI NOBODY KNOWS"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY FRED J. COOK
SYNOPSIS:


Gerald J. Gross, Vice President of Trade Division of The Macmillan Company, was telephonically contacted today regarding captioned book. Gross was advised that Cook's hostility toward the Director and the FBI, as well as his gross disrespect for the facts, is well known to us; that Cook's book consists largely of repetition of old attacks which have been authored by Cook, Max Lowenthal and other discredited enemies of Bureau; that majority of the charges in this book are distortions which have been publicly refuted in the past.

It was pointed out to Gross that the only "new" material in the book is a passage involving a supposed eyewitness account given Cook by Richard Rohman of alleged beating of alien anarchist Andrea Salsedo by Bureau Agents before Salsedo committed suicide in 1920. Gross was told that a "thinking person" would question why an actual eyewitness would suddenly end silence after 40 years; that there is no previous indication that Rohman was involved in any manner or had any information concerning the Salsedo case; and that it is strange Rohman did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccessfully sued for $\$ 100,000$.

Among numerous other deliberate distortions and indications of Cools's reliance upon discredited sources which were pointed out to Gross are (1) his heavy reliance upon the charges made by former SA Jack Levine, a publicly reco nized "jackass"; (2) the fact that Cook used John Toland"s book, "The Dillinger Days, "as a source for much of his critical treatment of FBI handling of Dillinger case--whereas, Toland's book praises the FBI; (3) Cook dismisses the Rosenberg s spy activities as "fumbling, amateurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"--whereas, Judge Irving Kaufman told the Rosenberg he considered their crime "worse than murder."


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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum "The FBI Nobody Knows"

Gross stated it was obvious the book requires further thought and attention by Macmillan. He plans to call an editorial conference concerning it and stated Jacmillen must settle upon a courso of action "which will result in the least difficultics." He is to contact us when decision reached.

Gross was friendiy and expressed appreciation for the Bureau's contacting him.

RECOMLIENDATION:
For information. We will continue to follow this matter very closcly.

Jones to DeLoach Momorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

## DETALLS:

Fursuant to instructions, BA Gunn of the Crime Records Division today telephoned Gerald J. Gross, Vice President of the Trade Division of The Macmillan Company in New York, concerning the forthcoming book by Fred J. Cook entitled "The FBI Nobody Knows." Gross had forwarded the galley proofs for Cook's 423 -page book to the Eureau--having done so as a result of our contacting Sumner Blossom, Vice Chairman of the Board of The Crowell-Collier Fublishing Company, which is the parent organization of The Macmillin Company.

## COOK BRANDED AS WELL-KNOWN ENEMY OF FBI:

At the outset of the call, Gunn told Gross that since Macmillan had shown the courtesy of sending us an advance copy of the proofs, the Director fclt an obligation to lot him have the benefit of our observations regarding the book; that in view of the Eureau's previous experience with Cook, the hostility toward the Director and the FBI and the gross disrespect for facts which characterize his book are, in no manner, surprising to us.

He was told that the book consists largely of verbatim and nearverbatim repetition of old attacks upon the FEI which have been authored by Cook, inax Loventhal and other discredited enemies of the Burcau; that anyone who takes the trouble to check would find that the vast majority of the charges in Cook's book are gross distortions which have boen publicly refuted in the past: Gunn fur ther told Gross that it was unfortunate that a publishing company with Aiacmillan's acknowledged reputation had permitted itself to be "stuck" with so obviously distorted, inaccurate and unreliable a collection of anti-Hooverisms as this.

In response to the above statement, Gross hastened to point out that he was not with Hacmillan at the time the contract was signed for Coola to write this book. He admitted having read the galley proofs and feels that Macmillan probably signed a contract with Cook based upon (1) a more slecleton outline for the book, and (2) knowledge that Coolt has had ycars of experience as a newsman. Gross continued that, before reading Cook's manuscript, ho had no lnowledge of Cool's previous attacks upon the FBI. Ho agreed that much of the book was talsen substantially

Jones to DeLoach Iitemorandum "The FBI Nobody Knows"
verbatim from previous writings by Cook, but stated that it is a common practico, accepted by publishing companios, for authors to "lift" entire pages from thoir provious writings.

## "NEUT" SYEWITNESS ACCOUNT IS QULSTIONABLE:

At this point, Gross was told that Cook "corrowed" likorally not only from his own writings, but also from the statements and writings of others; that he accepted at face value any critical comment he could find about the FBI and had obviously done no oricinal research. It further was pointed out that there is only one "new" passace in the book--a statemont Cook claims he recently received from Richard Rohman of New York that he (Fohman) saw Bureau Agents beating an Italian anarchist, Andrea Salsedo, shortly before Salsedo committed suicide by jumping from a window of the Bureau's New York Office in 1020. Gunn told Gross that any "thinking person" would question the authenticity of this alleged eyewitness disclosure by a man who supposedly had maintained silence for more than 40 ycars-that this is the first time Rohman's name has beon connected in any manner with the Salsedo cage; that our New York Office has had occasion to contact Rohnan over the years and not only has ho displayed a friendly attitude, but he has never given any indication of having information about the Salsedo case; and that, if Rohman did, in fact, see Agents beating Salsedo, it is indeed strange that he did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccossfully filed a \$100, 000 law suit.

## LEVINE, DLLLITGER AND ROSENBERG EXAMPLES:

Those facts about Cook's distorted handling of tho Salscdo case appeared to disturb Gross greatiy. Among other deliberate distortions of truth and india tions of Cook's rellance upon discredited sources pinted out to Gross vere:
(1) The fact that Chaptor 1 is based almost catirely upon the ravinge of formor Special Acent Jack Levine. Gross was told that Lovino is publicly recognized as "a complete jackass" and, in fact, his photograph appoared in nowspapers nationally in December, 1002, when it vas nocescary to physicelly cvict him from a hearing of the House Committce on Un-American Activitice.

Jones to DoLoach Memorandum
"Tho FBI Nobody Enows"
(2) The fact that Cook has used John Toland's book, "The Dillinger Days, " as a basis for much of tho matorial appoaring in his highly eritical treatment of the FDI's handling of the Dillinger casc. It was pointed out to Gross that, in contrast to the position talion by Cook, Toland'e book is extremoly complimentary of the FEL. Gross has read Tolond's book and acrces. Fle was told that thic typifies Cook's blindness to the truth when it shows the Eureau in a tavorable light.
(3) The fact that Cook diemisses Julius and Sthel Rosenborg's spy activitics as "A fumbling, amatcurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"; whercas, the trial judge, Irving Eaufman, told the Rosenborgs, "I consider your crime worse than murder. Plain deliberate contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparicon with the crime you have committed." Cross agreed that the judge before whom the Rosenbergs were tried is far bettor qualificd than Cook to pass judgment and that Cook's blind spot again is evident.

## GROSS TO CALL CONFERENCE AT WACHILLAN:

After those and other m jor items reflecting the true character of Cools had boen pointed out to Gross, he said it is obvious the book requires considerable furthe thought and attontion by wacmillan. He plans to call a conforence amons Mecmillan officials who are concerned in any manner wi th "The TBI Mobody Inows" and, by inforence, he implicd that consideration may be civen to "scrapping" or dolayins publication of tho book. In this conncetion, Gross stated that although th: book is "far along" and is included in the advance listing of bools which Macmillan will relense later this ycar, advance copies of tho calley proofs have not, to his lnowledec, been mado available to outside booli reviewers.

Grosa torminated the convercation by capressinc appreciation to the Dircetor and the Eurcau for contacting him dircctly about this matex. He fully undorstands that we have no thought or intent of telling Macmillan what it chould, or should not, pablish and fully agreed with Gunn's statemont that, while Cook is entitled to his opinions, he has a responsibility to be accurate in the facts he uses whon acking othere to share thece opinions. Ho atated that Macmillan must settlo upon a courso of action "which will rosult in the loast difficultics" and aaid he would be in touch with us whon a decision is reachod. Throughout the call, Gross vas most friondly.


MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Jane Roman, FBI/Liais on SUBJECT 1
: Radical Periodicals in America

1. You may recall that I once gave you a copy of the April 1963 issue of the Yale, University Library Gazette which contained a bibliography on Radical Periodicals in Americas, 1890-1950 by WalteryGoldwater. You passed this on to the FBI. MASS.
2. You may wish to advise the Bureau that the Yale University Library has now published this bibliography in book form and it may be obtained from the Library in New Haven for \$5. It has been somewhat revised and several titles have been added along with a chart.
O Book Reviews


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DATE:
iver. W. C. Sullivanver dere July 24, 1964

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BOOK REVIEW. S'ON DEALING WITH
THE CONINUNIST WORLD" BY
GEORGE F. KENNAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH NEATTER
(62-46855)

Captioned book, just published by Flarper \& Row, New York, consists of lectures written and delivered by George F. Kennan following his return to the United States after two years (1961-1963) as Ame rican Ambassadior to Yugoslavia.

## No Choice but Peaceful Coexistence

Kennan expresses misgivings about any concept which envisages the overthrow of Soviet power either by the direct use of armed force or by the incitement of communist-bloc peoples to revolt. Ee holds that vast and far-reaching changes have occurred in the Soviet Union since Stalin's day, and that important political changes will continue in that country, but only on the foundation of and within the framework of the present political system, which is now firmly established. He sees the gradual evolution of the Soviet Union as offering hope that it may someday assume an acceptable place in the community of nations. While Kennen says he is no advocate of "spineless pacifism," he feels the West has no choice but to accept then quest for peaceful cooxistence as the basis for its policy toward communist countries.

## East-West Trade Aicus Peace

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Kennan takes a dim view of a policy designed to discourage trade between the Soviet bloc and the Viest as a means of impecing the military-in ritistrial development of the Soviat Union. On the contrary, he maintains the increased East-West trade would encourage the development of a healthy and economic independence within the Soviet bloc. Trade would help the Eastern European satellites to achieve a measure of inciependence and flexibility in their foreign


> Memo Smith to Sullivan
> Re: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEAIING WITH THE COMMUNIST WORLD" BY GEORGE F. KENNAN
economic relations. But Kennan warns that to demand political concessions as a quid pro quo for normal commercial transactions is only another way of renouncing trade altogether, for communist countries will never yield to such demands.

## Shattered Communist-Bloc Unity

Kennan recognizes the disintegration of the extreme concentration of power in Noscow which characterized the communist bloc in the immediate postwar period, and the emergence in its place of a plurality of independent or partially independent centers of political authority, which has been termed polycentrism. What was once a unified and disciplined bloc has deteriorated into something more like an uneasy alliance between two ideologically similar commonwealths: one groupe $\bar{d}$ around the Soviet Union, the other around Red China. Kennan foresees the possibility of some armed conflicts along the Sino-Soviet border, although he doubts their escalation into a full-scale war between the two nations.

## East-West Dilemmas

Both the communist world and the free world are confronted with serious dilemmas, Kennan points out. The communist bloc Eaces the basic question of whether to conceive of the world in terms of an irreconcilable and deadly struggie which can only be solved through war (the Chinese view), or whether to recognize that communism can be adivanced by more sophisticated, more gradual, and more peaceful ways (the Soviet view).

The West is confronted by a fundamental problem of whether to promote a trend toward further polycentrism in the hope that there might prove to be a portion of the communist world with which we could contrive to live, or whether to discourage that trend on the theory that a difierentiation of outlook and authority among communist powers does not materially affect their status as a threat to the West's security.

## George F. Kennan

Kennan is a well-known author and is considered an "expert" on Russia and communism by reason of his long foreign service career. He is a man of varied and strong convictions. Some of the controversial positions he has taken include the postwar containment policy of preventing further Soviet expansion, adimission of Red China to the United Nations, witharawal of all Allied troops from Europe, and

- Re: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEALING WITH THE CONIIIUNIST WORLD" BY GEORGE F. KENNAN
. denial of missiles to North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations.
Kennan testified in the J. Robert Oppenheimer hearings that Oppenheimer had a great mind and had given him intelligent advice while Kennan was in the State Department. During the FBI investigation of Kennan for his post as Ambassador to : Yugoslavia, three individuals interviewed considered him 'too soft" towara the 'Soviet Union.

An article in "Look" magazine, $11 / 19 / 63$, set forth Kennan's foreign policy views and quoted him as criticizing the Congress, the Armed Forces, and the FBI for making national policy. When he was later interviewed by a Bureau representative concerning this, Kennan apologized, claiming that he had been misquoted and had not seen the article before it was publishea. Regarding Kennan's explanation, the Director noted: "I am not impressed with his explanation. Fi." Kennan also wrote a letter to the Bureau in which he again apologized for the slip-up.

Bufiles show that Kennan in the past has expressed admiration for the Bureau, has maintained coráial relations with us, and furnished helpful and pertinent material while he was with the State Department.

No Reference to FBI
The book contains no reference to either the Director or the FBI.

## RECOMIENDATION:

For iniormation.


N


Mr. De loach


0 Book Rewind

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Mr. Gale


Mr. Trotter
Tell. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gand
story. He hopes that eventually (after conclusion of the trial and with the permission of the Bureau) he might be able to publish this story.

Karol has now furnished a draft of his manuscript to the Bureau for its review. The Domestic Intelligence Division has requested the Crime Records Division to review the draft, with special reference to over-all Bureau policy and the possibility of eventual publication.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript entitled "The Third of July" is 386 pages in length, divided into a number of untitled chapters. It is basically a story of his life, first as a child in the United States, then his growth to early adulthood ir the Soviet Union, and eventually his return as a Soviet illegal agent to the United States. In the later section. (starting on page 222) he tells of ais work with the FBI as an espionage double agent.

The ste under false identity in immediately switches
 8 from Canada as a Soviet illegal agent. The author then a detailed account of his life in the United States as a boy.

## Fife in the United States



$$
\text { ne JUL } 291964
$$

Tarot was kor : in Michigan in 1916, as Rudolph Tumi, of Finnish immigrant parents. Wis fatiur soon died and his mother marmedrobert-Saastomoin a Finn who was a rabic. radical and communist. As a result, young Rudolph ind 932 became a member of the Young Communist League.

## 1 - Mir. DeLoach

FCS:mim
(7)


Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

In the depression days of the $1930^{\circ}$ s there was a strong belief among some Finns in this area that Soviet Russia represented a paradise. As a result many Finns left the United States and returned to Russia. This was the feeling of Karot's stepfather. so in 1933 the entire family, including Karot (now age 16) sailed from New York City for the Soviet Union. They were full of enthusiasm at the prospect of a "new freedom."

## In the Soviet Union

From 1933 until his return to the United States in 1958, Karot lived in the Soviet Union. He tells how, upon his arrival, he settled in the Karelian area (north of Leningrad, near Finland). He worked as a lumberjack, living in virtual isolation and under almost primitive conditions. Soon (1937) his stepfather was arrested for "conspiracy" inasmuch as he criticized the Government. As a result Karot was expelled from the Young Communist League and deported, along with his mother and sister, from the border area of Finland to live at a former slave labor camp.

In 1939, Russia went to war with Finland, and for the next six years Karot was a member of the Red Army. He vividly tells of his experiences - how he fought against the Finns in the cold northern woods, was picked to go behind the enemy lines (but didn't go because of end of Finnish War), was told to penetrate a hard-core group of Finnish prisoners, worked as an orderly in a home of a Russian officer. Finally, he was demobilized (1946) and made his way to Kirov. Here he was without friends, money or job.

After the war a new chapter opens in his life. He marries, has children and works in odd jobs, especially woodcutting. Since he Zived in the United States, his English was reasonably good and he secured a job teaching English. He has many interesting experiences, but he is primarily a drifter, trying wearn enough to keep his family fed. In the manuscript he tells of various undssirable features of Soviet life - the low living conditions, the existence of crime, the consciousness of class in a so-called classless society. "It was hard living and I dragged myself to bed after a day of chopping wood and an evening of teacrig. I had crazy dreams where I brought the axe to school and chopped up the desks $E_{3}$ the classroom while I went on with my English lesson at the same time." (p.118)
"Perhaps," "Xarot says, "these dreams were the first stirrings of revolt against the cant and tyranry of a senseless, upsicic-0wn world stolen by a madman from Alice in Wonderland, and made into something crucz and twisted." (p. 118)

In June, 1950, Karot became a full member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He soon came into contact with the K. G. B. and eventually was
informal N. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT
recruited into intelligence work. He was contacted, first in 1954, then again in 356 , but it wasn't until the spring of 1957 that he became fully occupied in this occupation.

At this time his life changed. He was taken from Kirov to Moscow. He left his family and was put into an apartment by himself - there to be trained as a spy to be sent illegally to the United States. He gives a rather extensive picture of his training - the subjects taught, his teachers, his inner feelings and reactions. He appears to have been an apt pupil, learning quickly and satisfying his superiors. But it meant a decisive break with his past:

> "Farewell to my family was difficult. I could tell my wife Nina nothing of the real job I was undertaking; it was almost as though I was guilty of a deception. Only by thinking of the increased benefits they would receive, could I erase from my mind Nina's sad face when I closed the apartment door and walked out of the house. I could not help thinking that I will be doing this many times from now on, ciosing the door on one part of myself and opening another to someone I do not recognize but call by different names." (p. 131)

Among subjects studied were Marxism-Ieninism, codes, photography, micro-dots, how to clear "drops," etc. It was a thorough and disciplined training.

Upon completion of his training he was sent on a short "staging" or "shaie-down" journey through Testern Europe and back through Finland. Its purpose was to acquaint him with foreign travel, how to clear drops, live under an alias. This is a most interesting account - how he met various people, lived with a Belgium family, almost had his picture taken for a newspaper. This is one of the most entertaining sections of the manuscript.

Finally, in late 1958, he is dispatched via Paris and Canada to the United States and a new phase of his life begins, as he says, he becomes "an alien in my own country."

## Experiences in the United States as a Soviet Spy

He arrived in the United States late in December, 1958, (after a trip to Vancouver, British Columbia, to secure knowledge about places where he was supposed to have "lived" in his cover legend story). He came to Chicago, then visited other cities, such as New York and Milwaukee, and also in north Michigan, where he unsuccessfully

Informal N. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT
tried to secure a record of his birth. He tells of his feelings of seeing places in the United States he had known 25 years previously as a boy. The purpose of these visits was to orient himself before undertaking espionage work.

On page 222 the $\operatorname{FBI}$ enters his life - and he suddenly is confronted by Special Agents. "I was like a fighter whose defenses were alert to hold on as long as possible until I could recover my senses. In the meantime, I was at bay, using every second to regain self-control and my composure."

Karot's presentation of the FBI is most favorable. "As time elapsed, there was no doubt in my mind that the FBI had known me for a long time, and had, in fact, been waiting for me."

The rest of the book relates how he; under the FBI's supervision, becomes a double agent - developing contacts, sending secret messages, clearing drops. All of these he carried out under the FBI's guidance and supervision. Also he brings out the contrast between the Russian and American ways of life. He secures jobs in New York City - and tells interesting stories of his experiences, for example, at Tiffany's. "Although I was politically anti-capicalistic at this time, I was not a rabid Communist. I reeled off the cliches expected of me, and acted in such a way to avoid distrust, but deep down, I experie: ed the first pangs of doubt in the Soviet way of life. The biggest conflict lay in the leca of the Soviet individual's freedom to choose his own destiny; he was beset by limiteu:n on his thoughts and actions wherever he turned." (p. 226)

All :ie time, Karot says, he is torn between his increasing respect and love of this couniry and his cerive to see his family back in Russia. At first the Russians transmitted letter: fin m his family, then mere notations that they were well. In one instance, se met perunally with a Soviet offical from the United Nations who reviewed his wrs in the United States (and appeared well sailisfied), and indicated he would be going .ome in cix to eight weeks. This meeting was near Greystone Station on the Hudson River in September, 1962.

Yen in Oct ber, 1962 came a public announcemert in the press from Moscow that Oleg V. Pu. .usky, a high Soviet official, was arre ted on charges of espionage ( p .3 z ) ) Thiw ceant, in Karot's opinion, that Penko", whad blown the whistlo" many Soviet espionage operations, including his own. Immediately the Centrets is headquarters) tone changed. Karot was reprimanded for taking steps to prepare $\because 0$ : :a home for vacation. He also was told to cut off his ties with his close personal .ends (which he resented very much). This meant the everybody in the

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT
apparatus, including Karot, was under suspicion. A short time later he talked to the FBI again - and Agents posed a key decision. Leave the country when the Centre called or stay in the United States and become a citizen. A decision had to be made quickly, as the FBI could use Karot as a witness in a case soon to break - the arrest of the Egorovs and Baltchs.

Karot decided to stay - and here his story ends,

## OBSERVATIONS

(1) Over-all the manuscript is well written, reads quickly and contains much human interest material. Especially interesting are accounts of personal experiences written in a first person, conversational style. As a normal rule, the sentence structure is simple, clear and easy to read. You gain a good, firm grasp of what he has to say and a picture of his career.
(2) Karot brings out - sII through the book - the contrast between the American and Russian ways of life. This is done effectively, without too much overtone of propaganda. He seems to give ine impression that he really was never a hard-core communist even in Russia, which probably isn't true, in view of the nature of his assignment. His word pict. ses give a vivid insight into life in Russia and how he was trained in espionage.
(3) This is a first draft written This necessarily maikes the end of the book rather inconclusive. It sort of hangs in mid-air and leaves the reader somewhat uncertain.
(4) Interest-wise, the first part of the book is more effective than the latter. Naybe this is necessarily so. In the early pages he is telling about Russia, where he lived in a society so different from ours, and he brings out full details. After page 222 (where le meets the FBI) he gives the impression that he can't tell too much, meaning that he is uder security wraps. Some of the descriptions, for example, of the drops in New Yos area are not too inte.esting, and a number of dull spots occur.
\&... In the plot, the most ineffective part of the book deals with his going to work for che :3r. This probably would be unconvincing to an outside reader. "Here he comes " the E.S. as a hard-core, professional spy. Suddenly he is trapped by the FEI arc: : .osi immediately (it seems to the reader) becomes a double acent. Perhaps
 $\epsilon_{-1}: \sin$..... more the intensity of his inner convictions, the agony and pain of shifting
informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT
allegiance, in throwing off the old and accepting the new - that it took time, personal struggle and meant acute pain, this would make the reader better understand the complete turnaround.
(6) If the book is to be published consideration might be given to expanding the original "pan shot". At present it merely shows Karot on a train from Canada to Chicago. For example, if this initial "pan shot" might, include his original meanderings in the U. S. and the fact that the FBI was "on him ", would give the reader a better preview for what is to come: Likewise, it would present the FBI in a better light.
(7) The book market is today full of "expose" and "personal narrative" stories of Soviets and others who have escaped from behind the rron Curtain. The value of this book, it would seem, lies not in being just another expose of life in. Russia, but how a man, trained for Soviet espionage, gradually struggled back to freedom with the aid of the FBI. Hence, it is the FBI angle which would make it a different type of book, distinctive in its own right. Likewise, it would present to the American people an insight into the FBI's work in espionage and our accomplishments.
(8) The FBI's weatment by Karot is most favorable. The Bureau is painted as an eff icient, triligent, effective counter-espionage organization which probably knows a great - about the inner workings of the Soviet apparatus. Karot leads the reader to be: ive that there's a lot the Bureau knows that he doesn't know. He paints the Agents as $\therefore$ endly, human and effective. Perhaps he puts in too much of the "homey" touch, as tie scene of the Agent parking in a Zone and having his car almost hauled away or the tiree when Karot ate dinne. at tha Agent's home. Just how much of this the reau would want the Russians to know is uncertain. But the picture of Karot's opera; un as a double agent under Bureau guidance is effective and convincing (though more human interest stories are needed in latter half of book).
$\therefore$ There would appear no objection to the book being published by Karot when ine appropriate time comes. Not only would it possibly give him a source of income but also help the Bureau inform the American people aboút Soviet espionage. Since the Bure: .. will have full control over the manuscript, there is no possibility of risk of any type of embarrassment.
(10) In due time, consiceration might be given as to whether the Director , $n=$ write a forewcrd. This would make all the difference in the world as to the ", ix's sale and reception. As indicated above, it would remove the book

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT
from the category of "just another spy story" and identify the author as one who assisted the FBI and whose tale is factual.

M. A. Jones


By letter dated July 25, 1964, William D. Pawley, Jr., for warded a paperback which he described as being Peter Howard's latest book entitled "Design for Dedication."

The book has been reviewed and it is merely a reprint of various speech s made by Howard while touring the United States and Canada between December, 1963, ai March, 1964. His principal topic is "moral rearmament" and he describes himself aw being dedicated to combatting communism. The speeches are well written and there wert two references made to the Director and one to the FBI in the book. The reference to the FBI was made in a speech at Town Hall, Los Angeles, California, on 2-4-64. The speech was entitled "Dead Knight in Armor?" The reference is as follows: "A Russian diplomat, believed by the FBI to be one of the most skilled Communizers in this country, said to me not long ago at an Embassy party: 'We in the Soviets have this great advantage. We have a strong ideology out to change the shape of the world. You in the West have no ideology. "1 Howard does not further: escribe the diplomat. The first reference to the Director was made in the same speech. It is as follows: "I read in 'The New York Times' of December 31, 1963, that by 1963 half the population of this country will be under 25 years of age. Two days later in the 'Los Angeles Times' I read that J. Edgar Hoover says the Commumist Party of America is planning for American youth. Their leaders formed final plans in Chicago, according to Hoover, last October. Already a strong swiz, Leftwards is noted in American youth and in society." The second and last reference to the Director was made in a speech before the Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, on 1-3-34, entitled "The New Type of Man." The reference is as follows: "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover says that there is a strong swing to the left in American youth. He says it is a swing planned by the Communist Party. If Mr. Hoover's advice had been heeded, certain events would not have, taken place in Dallas. Don't let us be too sure we know better when a man like Hoover comes forward with a statement of that kind. I think the swing can be answered. The question is, who is going to do it?"

## Enclosure $<$ - $\because \because \because \%$

1-Nr. DeLoach-Enclosured
1 - Mir. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-MŻiss Candy - Enclo: are
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
GTQ:kjb/sas
(7) $\because \ddots$

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "Design for Dedication"
By Peter Howard

## INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bufiles reflect that the "Moral Re-armament Movement" was in pereWorld War II days known as the Oxford Movement and the purpose of it wa:: to reform the world through emphasis on moral absolutes such as absolute honor, ail. solute truth, absolute purity, absolute faith, etc. "Moral Re-armament'is now reportedly combatting communism around the world. Our files indicate that it has been quite a controversial issue, some saying that it caters only to the wealthy ruling classes in different countric: others accusing it of meddling, even some have made charges in different parts of the world that communism has tried to infiltrate the movement. It has been the Bureau's position not to become in any way identified with "Moral Re-armament" or its officials.

Howard is considered the leading intellectual in the "Moral Re-armamont Movement." He is described as being a scholarly man and a capable writer. Our files failed to reflect any derogatory information on him.

William D. Pawley, Jr., is described in our files as being a member of "Moral Re-armament Movement" and as of 1-26-61 the Miami Office advised us that he was contemplating resigning from all other business activities in order to devote himself exclusively to this movement. Pawley, Jr., is the son of William D. Pawley who organized the Trying Tigers prior to World War II and who subsequently served as United States Ambassador to Brazil.

## RECOMIIENDATICN:

It is recommended that the attached letter addressed to William D. Pawley, Jr., be approved and sent to him acknowledging receipt of captioned book.


Wis. Lillivan

BY DANTD ROROTME


## 

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anay 1, 1002

Captioned book ie a summary or the political activitics of entents at the






选e charges that it is charactaristic of the Director "to reshapa tacta to makg tiom more sinister" and suggests hat all "mpoloricts" for "Qperation *bolition" and

 Hevoution, as claming that fhe was convinced "Opezation Abolition was foctand
 with fres. White but contain no information which would substantiate mis allogration. (pp $94,96,104$ and 142)

Horowitz tho criticizes tho Regents of the Daiversity for apologizing to the Gureat for a question on the antrance cxamination which doseribed the fins as a national police organization whicin operates secretly and which is not responsity to ptoblic oriticisw, 踇e also incorractly alleges that mat Agents have been muporting
 omgloycre of incividualo who mone to cooperato with the BCUA in an atteapt to havi


Burean files ratect that Korowito Wac borm

 Aquited to the Univercity oi Calizomin, whore ta ie worting tovard a H. A. dogroo.

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3 Etch

Memo Smith to Eullivan
Re: "GTUDENT" By David 筑orowitz
in September, 1959. Since September, 1960, he has been employed by the University of California as a teaching assistant in the Engligh department. Both of his parents are included in the Security Index of the New York Office, In October, 1955, he was reported a subscriber to "New Challenge" the official publication of the Party's former youth organization, the Labor Youth League. He is an editor of "Root and Erancn," wirich descestow staole es a "radical quarterly," and he is also a correspondent of the "Wational Guardian," selif-described as a "progressive newsweekly." In 1956. a panel source of the New Yoxty ortice, e Zadvised that he was not sympathetic towarde his parents pollical views and wag actually somowhat ashamed of them, In this connection it is noted that Horowitz criticizes the Soviet Union for rewriting history to conform to current policy and for reinstituting the death penalty for such crimes as fraud and embezalement. He also admits that commumism does not tolerate freedom of speech or the right to criticize. (pp 143, 151-153)

The book is enclosed. RECONMENDATION:

For iniormation.


On August 7, 1964, the New Haven Office discreetly obtained a copy of above captioned book from the Publications Department of the Yale University Library at New Haven, which is being forwarded herewith.



Tho captioned boo may be obtained from the Vale University Library, Publication Department, May Haven, Connecticut, Lo r 5 a copy.

Moa choald discreetly obtain one cony of the boo: and forward it to tho Iarcau moxical to the detention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R.W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, as a reference, will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)



## SYNOPSIS:

In May, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry advised Bureau he was preparing anticommunist book and Herbert, Phillbrick, who would write introduction, suggested Directorimight prepare foreword. Such request not forthcoming. -Book published in July, 1964, as analysis of 1935 communist document "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization, " by J. Peters, former representative in United States of the Commituist International. Author claims present Administration mani tests lack of knowledge of communist techniques and is engaged in policy of appeasement. Numerouseffavorable references to Director and FBI. Author claims to be personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater and has been active in anticommunist organizations for several-years.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

DETAILS:


On May 17, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry, author of captioned book, contacted the San Francisco Office stating he was writing an anticommunist book which would contain an introduction by Herbert Philbrick, a former Bureau informant on the activities of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Philbrick reportedly suggested to

1-Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 -Mr. Baumgardner
1-Research-Satellite 1. - A. M. Butler


## Memo Smith to Sullivan

## Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA"

Wherry that the Director might prepare a foreword to this book. It was recommended by Crime Records that in the event such a request was received from Wherry that it be handled in a most circumspect manner. There was no further contact by Wherry in connection with this request. On July 24, 1964, San Francisco furnished the Bureau two copies of $\%$ Red Blueprint for the_Conquest.of_America, " which has just been published and which has been reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. (62-108744)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Author } \\
& \text { Joseph Hays Wherry, } \\
& \text { has been a professional writer for many years and resides at 720 Blossom Way, } \\
& \text { Santa Rosa, California. He claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater. } \\
& \text { In } 1962 \text {, he indicated that he had been very active for several years in anticommunist } \\
& \text { organizations, including Dr. Fred C. Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, } \\
& \text { which is well known to the Bureau. (62-108744) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mention of the Director and the FBI
The Director and the FBI are mentioned favorably on pages 2, 3, 11, 15, $36,46,59,93,180,206$, and 225.

## The Book

"Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America" is an analysis of a twenty-nine-year--old document entitled "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization," published in 1935 by Workers Library Publishers, New York City, a now defunct publishing house of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The manual was written by J. Peters, then a representative in the United States of the Communist International* and acting head of the underground section of the CPUSA. According to the foreword by Jack Stachel (now a member of the National Board of the CPUSA), the manual was designed as a guide to the theory and practice of organization in the CPUSA and the Communist International. Stachel, in stressing the importance of the manual at that time, stated it was absolutely necessary for every Party member to read and study it.

Although the manual has been out of print for many years, Wherry assumes that it is still utilized by the CPUSA as an operational handbook and is an "up-to-date"

[^59]
## Memo Smith to Sullivan

## Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST

 OF AMERICA"and "effective formula" despite all the "zigs and zags" of the Party line since 1935. To illustrate this, he quotes extensively from the manual and then attempts to explain and clarify its meaning in view of the current situation. He discusses the relationship between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union, dialectical materialism, democratic centralism, Aesopian language, the importance of discipline, the current structure of the CPUSA, among other things.

He comes to the conclusion that "our national leadership" has exhibited an alarming lack of knowledge about the fundamental philosophy and operational techniques of world communism and is engaged in a policy of appeasement and vacillation. According to Wherry, those individuals in the United States who seek knowledge of the extent
| of the threat of communism to democracy and those desiring individual liberties are frequently mislabeled "extremists" and "reactionaries."



Mix. W. C. Sullivan

E. W. Smith

BOOL REVIEV: "A GTUDY OF THE USSR AND CORZUNISEA: AN HISTORCAI APPROACH, " BY ALEKND J. KIEBER AND BODEET C. HITSON CENTRAZ RESEAFCH TIATTER

## SYNOPSIS:

$\qquad$
Miyers G. Lowman, Executive Secretary, Circuit Riders, Inc., an organization of laymen of the rethodist Church whose objective is to combat communiom, complained to our Cincinnati Office, objecting to passage in above book inferring Eureau harmed the innocent while weecing communists out of government. Lowman has been in Erequent contact with the Bureau over the years. Book roview by Central Rescarch Unit reflects book, a supplemental textbooz, is well-prepared, zuthoritstive history and ctudy of contomporary phoses of USTR. Only two rcierences to the Eureau. Statement Lowman objected to could be accepted as critical, but other reference favorable. No derogatory information in Dufiles regarding nuthors. Publicher, Ecott, Foresman and Company, subject of antitrust case, placed in aboyance 1950, involving nine publishers who refused to lease plates to State of Callfornia for free elementary textbooks.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.
DETALS:
 Executive Secretary, Circuit Riders, Inc, an organication of layron of the Methodich Church whose objective is to combat communism, telephonically advised on 0/8/04 thet he objected to a pasazes in the dhove bootw whicholloged that the Burcua harmed the innocent while weeding pormmoists out of government. Sovrorin conciders the statement undir to the Bureau. Lowman has been in ireadent contact with the Durcau over the years. On 6/22/64, the Chicago Cffice war instructed to obtain a copy of this book and forward it to the Burean. The book was forwarded on $7 / 20 / 64$ and scat to the Central Research Unit for review.

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$\angle 2-Y C .-$
NOTEBCORDED
133 AUG 121964

Memo Smith to Stallivan<br>Re: BOOK REVEEV: "A STUDX OF THE USSR AND COMAEUNBM: AN HHTORCAL APRROACR"

## Alstract of fixisstan Bigtory

This book is a 205 -page paperhack, suppiomentary textbook sceking "to present an objective analysis of the origine, growth, and present state of the Usen and communisma." it te obvious that such a range at hictory--15 cemturies--cannot be covered completely in the oranper conizines of 265 paperback pages. The value of the wort lies in its use as a supplement to a specialized course of study.

The book begins with a deacription of the land, the climate, and the peopie, tovers the highpoints Crastist Russta, the Revolution of.1917, and the development of commanist deology. Mowe than hait of the study is devoted to politics, economics, culture, and internationat relations of conterngorary Soviet Ruscla. The authors point out how commmist theory, oven though it has undergone many changes and spawned many variations, has always retatined the same revolutlenary ams and will undoubiedly continue to do co. The Soviet Union te a powerful milltary and industrial state which has complete control of the Riassian people and posee a real challenge to the free nations of the world.

The book is authoritative and is neitien pro-Soviet nor overky critical of the United States Goverament or tes policles.

## Reterences to Rgy

There are no references to the Director and only two to the Bureau. On
 loysalty pregrams weeded chem (party members and sympathluerv) out of their influential posts, not always, however, without harin to tnnocent people in the proceas." This undoubtedy could be accentec as 2 ertticisin of the Bureau; however, on page 259 the authors creait the zureau "through open and covert activities" with breping watch over the conctuct of comnouniste and soviet spies in the United fitates.

## The Authors and Publighar

This study was co-aulhoted by Alfrea J. Rieber and Robert C. Nelson and published by Scott, Foresman and Company.

Remo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOEREVIEW: "A STUDY OF TEE USGR AND COMMUNISA: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH:

Alfred Joseph Ricber is associate professor of history of Workwestern University and axthor of Stalin and the French Communist Party 1941-47. Prior to his receiving a PEI. D from Columbia University, Eicber was one of twenty-two American students who in 1053-1959 studicd at Moscovn Univercity in the Eoviet Union under the student exchange program. Eecause of his studying in the UZSR, Riebor was interviewed by Bureau agents in Earch, 1961. He was very cooperative,

He participated in a television program, 3/3/63, called "Eup's show," during which he and others exchanged "free" ideas with Yuri P. Vasillev, Second Secrctary, Soviet Embassy. The show vas moderated by Irv Kupcinct, columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times.

Rolocrt C. Nelson is a staff correapondent for The Chnistian Ncience Monitor. No derogatory information identifiable with Nelson is in Eufiles.

Scott, Foresman and Company was among nine publishers who refused to lease printing plates to the State of California for the printing of elementary textbooks to be distributed iree of cost. In June, 1956, m antitrust cese was opened by the Eureau on instructions of the Department of Juctice. In Jareh, 1950, the case was placed in abeyance pending action by the State of Califormia. The San Francisco regional office of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division adviced that, if the State of Callfornia were to take action against the publishers involved, in all probability no action would be taken by the Antitrust Division.

## Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-64

FROM
subject: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"
by

J. EVETTS HALEY CANYON, TEXAS INFORMATION CONCERNING

$$
\text { DATE: } 8-11-04
$$

Book... Book Reviews

The Pall Duro Press, Box 390, Canyon, Texas, forwarded a copy of the captioned book which was written by J. Events Haley. Subtitled "A Study In Illegitimate Power, " it is bitterly critical of President Johnson, who is described as a vain, vindictive individual who is characterized by an overweening ambition, a monumental ego and an evil genius. According to Haley, the President is a product of political sophistication, cynicism and expediency, and his current position is a reflection upon the electorate of Texas and America.

Haley dredges up everything adverse that has ever been alleged against the President, accusing him of stealing elections, of being the mentor of Bobby Baker, of complicity in the Billie Sol Estes fraud, etc. He casts doubt on the ethics of President and Mrs. Johnson in building their television business in Austin, Texas, and, in essence, paints Mr. Johnson as a thoroughgoing unprincipled blackguard who specializes in a continual expert political conniving calculated to strengthen his hold upon illegitimate power.

The Director and/or the FBI are mentioned in five instances. During th controversy over the holdings and business methods of the LBJ Company, certain revelations concerning the background of Don Reynolds were made public. Haley states these came from FBI reports which were "leaked" to Drew Pearson by the White House. Haley says Senator Hugh Scott demanded an investigation of the "leak" of raw FBI files, "which could only have occurred at the instance of some person higher than the FBI in government." The book states FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover denied a leak to any unauthorized source.

REC $6562-468$ - 25
The Bureau is mentioned three times in connection with the investigation of Billie Sol Estes, the most pertinent statement geipggne which alleges that "before the fid was clamped tight," an FBI Agent on the ease ${ }^{\text {revealed to a friend that Commerical }}$ Solvents was suspected of gangster connections, and thatwadymirdkohitison's money had helped pull the company out of financial straits.
 F'BI are of no import.
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Morrell
HHA:cmk
(8)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo

Re: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"

INFORIMATION IN BUFILES:
J. Evetts Maley, one-time ultraconservative Texas gubernatorial $^{\text {The }}$ candidate (1956), was born 7-5-01, at Belton, Texas. He was formerly a member of the Department of History, University of Texas (1929-1936). Haley said he was fired from this position for his fight against the invasion of "socialistic federal power." Identified as a staunch friend and backer of former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Haley has long been active in a number of "right-wing" groups which have advocated such things as the repeal of Federal income taxes, the curtailment of foreign aid and the maintenance of segregation. He is currently a rancher at Canyon, Texas, and apparently he is also the owner of Palo Duro Press. In the past, Haley has written some twelve books on history and biography.

RECOMMENDATION:



A letter was received from captioned author on June 30, 1964, in which he set forth the theme of his book and, in a handwritten postscript to the Director, said, "Thank you for the contribution your own rational utterances have made to this book." The book itself was sent under separate cover. An in-absence was sent in reply.

SYNOPSIS OF BOOK
The book is divided into three parts. Part one deals with personal exces㙳s, having separate chapters on alcohol, sexuality, crime and godlessness. Part two deals the race problem. Part three offers possible solutions to all of these forementioned problems.

Stover's use of the word discrimination in his title is unique. He deplore the discrimination against non-drinkers at almost every social gathering, the discrimition against law-abiding citizens by lawless elements, and the discrimination against whites because of the "preferential treatment" accorded Negroes.

All of the excesses of alcohol, sexuality and crime arether
 alcohol and then lashes out at all of the pressure placed upon people to drink by the. television, advertising and movie industinend by the Armed Forces.

In his discussion of "sexualism," instances of divorce areciftichromefeller), as are instances of pre-marital pregnancy, wife swapping, venereaducelase and !perversion of all kinds. The causes for less restraint in sex matters arefthe minitary, the automobile, availability of contraceptives, effective treatment of venerealdidsease and gulr open attitude toward sex relations.

The fast-rising crime rate in this country indicates a moral sickness in America. Stover quotes from tewsis. Powell Jr., President of the American Bar Association who says,". .. a root cause of the crime crisis which grips our countiry'is excessive tolerance by the public generally of the sub-standard, marginal, and even


## M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo

unmoral and unlawful conduct." An inevitable result of this excessive tolerance, Stover s, is lack of respect for authority, for law, and for the rights of others.

For Stover, a godless America is the root of all these problems and he 1 : blames the Supreme Court for bringing about this godlessness. He quotes from Senator who calls the Justices intellectually dishonest men who are one-sided and misguided. i: in particular cites the very "strange views" about prayer, Bible reading, qualifications, Notary Public, pornography, and the Mallory Rule, all of which give aid to "Communist.' frends."

The race problem in this country is the subject of the second part of the boos. : his whole section is generally unfavorable toward the present civil rights movement. He vegins by discussing the Birmingham bombing of last year, but heaps most of his criticisn on the White House, the press, the Attorney General, and the Negro leadership.

Stover tries to achieve a measure of objectivity by asking himself questions on the problem of prejudice, integration, and race relations in general. In all of his answel de calls for a slowdown in integration so that it becomes voluntary. He also stresses the :reed for Negroes to better themselves in their conduct and in their actual achievements. heme of the backwardness of the Negro recurs in most of his subsequent arguments. Intic sration in the District schools he calls an utter failure and implies that most of the integra: achieved has not meant an improvement in standards. Rather, he sees preferential treatmi of Negroes against whites as a cause for white discontent. "Mobocracy," or the civil rights movement, is the principal object of Stover's scorn. He calls the August March in Washington as an example of intimidation of Congress which eventually led to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 in the House of Representatives. He alleges the Representatives abdicated their responsibilities by not withstanding pressure exerted by the Negroes.

The last part of the book sets forth five posssible solutions to the problems of immorality and racial disorder. He claims that a greater public awareness of the race problem and a more favorable atmosphere toward Negroes is dawning. The Golden Rule he sees as receiving greater application by whites toward Negroes. Stover believes that gradual desegregation can be achieved by "economic persuasion," and that the ballot can immeasurably aid Negroes when they learn to use it properly. The final solution to these problems, he says, is God. If Americans have a change of heart and place greater reliance on God, then the problems of a godless society will be removed.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI
There is nothing derogatory about the FBI or the Director. The Director is quoted in many places, but there is no attempt to make the Director support an untenable or even controversial position. On page 86, he lists all the law enforcement groups which Stover alleges kept order at the August March in Washington. The FBI is included. The quotations by the Director concern crime, general immorality and threats from communism. The Director's quotations do not directly touch on the race issue.

# Memorandum 

DATE:
May 26, 1964
subject:
R. W. Smith 大



Mr. FROM

A copy of captioned book, published by Abingdon Press, Nashville, Tennessee, was sent to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by Crime Records Division by letter 5/14/64 and the book was forwarded to Domestic Intelligence Division for review. If the book is not retained in the Director's office, it will be placed in Bureau Library,

Plea for Conservatism in Protestantism
The book is a plea for and a defense of responsible conservatism/in Protestantism in the United States. 'The so-called 'liberal' position," the author contends, "gets a better hearing and press simply because most of the official sentiment of the mainline Protestant churches, and of the National Council of . Churches, is dominated by men who hold the liberal position." Much of the tenor of thought in many official Christian circles, observes Crows, has been "left of" center," and "it hardly has been intellectually respectable in some official -Protestant circles either to be pro-American or anti-Communist."

Crow is critical of the defensive attitude assumed by many intellectuals who apologize for the institutions and processes of American society. In certain quarters in our country, he asserts, patriotism seems to be outmoded. We have 'appeased communism for years, he maintains, and we have been fearful, hesitant, and apologetic in dealing with it. There can be no neutrality nor toleration of communism, he warns, and further appeasement is unthinkable.

62-46855
1-Mr. © Belmont
1- Mr. Bohr
1-Mr. DeLóach
1-Mr. Sullivan
REC -4 4

- T TIT,


RSG:bbb6
(9)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "IN THIS FREE LAND"
BY CHARLES M. CROWE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
The author charges that the communist infiltration of our Government during the 1930 's and $1940^{\prime}$ s immeasurably aided the communist cause. Crowe views the United Nations (UN) as "a natural spawning ground for subversion and appeasement," and says that the UN has been oversold as a guarantor of peace. To Crowe, unilateral disarmament by the United States is "an invitation to suicide." War can come, he insists, only if free men default in their responsibility to meet communism's challenge.

The author deplores the insidious trend toward the welfare state in this country. He views it as "leading us into the socialist-Communist orbit" with their dubious, if not disastrous, programs of social and economic betterment.

In commenting on the racial situation, Crow says that all troubles" are not due to discrimination and prejudice on the part of the white community. Much of the effort to break down these barriers is offset by the failure of many Negroes to demonstrate that they are worthy of the free and full citizenship that is theirs."

Crow assails the Catholic Church for "becoming a pressure group in government which seeks to further the interests of the church over the public interest." He objects to the constant charge of intolerance and prejudice "directed at Protestants as if Protestants were the cause of the religious tensions in the United States." Crowe asserts that Protestantism has always been at "the forefront of every movement for human freedom and decency."

The book ends on a note of urgency. To preserve our Nation in the tradition of our forebears, Crow feels that "Christians need a rebirth of devotion to the freedoms that have made American society the strongest and fairest on earth."

## References to Director and Bureau

There are a number of references in the book to the Director and the Bureau. All are favorable; most consist of quotations or extracts from "A Study of Communism" and other publications and articles prepared by the Director.

## The Author

According to the books dust jacket, Charles $\mathbb{N} \mathbb{V}$ /Crows, a native of Texas, has been pastor of Wilmette Parish Methodist Church, Wilmette, Illinois, since 1946. Bufiles contain no derogatory iñờrmation concerning him.

## RECOMMENDATION:



8

то : Mir. DeLoach
Date: 8-19-64

FROM

subject:
BOOK REVIEW: "THE MAN"
BY IRVING WALLACE
CRIME RESEARCH SECTION
CRINE RECORDS DIVISION
BACKGROUND:


The captioned book has been forwarded to the Bureau by SAC, New York by letter dated 8-7-64. This book first came to the Bureau's attention on November 4, 1963, when one of captioned author's research assistants contacted the Los Angeles fifice and requested information concerning the manner in which the FBI handled certain of its investigations. The reason given for the inquiry was that the captioned author was writing a book using as a theme a Negro as President of the United States, and during the course of the plot, the FBI would be mentioned. The New York Office was instructed to furnish the Bureau with a copy of this book as soon as it was made available by the publisher, Simon and Schuster, New York, New York.

## REVIEW OF "THE NAN":

The time of this novel is approximately the years 1975-80 and by a freak accident and through the law of succession, Douglass Dilman, President pro tempore of the Senate and a Negro, has been made President of the United States. Because of this, the country is thrown into turmoil, as there is a great deal of racial trouble brewing in the Nation and many international problems. concerning the Russians facing the United States.

Dilman is portrayed at first as a very timid individual, who is at a loss to fulfill his new responsibilities because he feels he does not have the qualifications and because there is so much opposition to his ascent to the Presidency.

The "opposition" is led by a southern Congressman, Zeke Miller, who tries his utmost to discredit Dilman and replace him with Arthur Eaton, the Secretary of State. This opposition culminates in impeachment proceedings against/mithe Senate of the United States on four"trumped-up" charges, ranging from his mishandling of an international crisis to his alleged rape of a southern white girl in the Lincoln Bedroom of the White House. The story ends with Dilman's complete exoneration by the Senate.

Enclosure 1-Mr。DeLoach

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach RE: BOOK REVEL: "THE MAN"

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:
The FBI is mentioned in passing on pages 18, 166, 275, 275, 281, 284, 340, $341,346,354,361,363,448,453,464,492,509,594,637$ and 698 . These references allude to the FBI's investigation of various types of cases; namely, civil rights and security-type violations.

The Director is mentioned on page 277 and the author quotes Mir. Hoover as saying, "This is especially true in the intense civil rights movement, for America's twenty million Negroes and all others engaged in this struggle are a major target for communist propaganda and subversion." The "gist" of this statement taken from the Director's 1965 appropriations testimony before the House Sub-Committee on Appropriations, January 29, 1964.

On pages $340-343$, the author portrays the Director's successor, Robert Lombardi, as bald as a cannon ball and as inflexible and physically round. He is described as having a forced public smile, high-pitched voice and was inclined to perspire a great deal. The author goes on to say that Lombardi "had a reputation for being ruthlessly, if not sadistically anti-communist on the United States domestic front, not wrong in itself, but often he had been too eager to interpret every coloration of opinion and action as Red, and consequently had had his arrests reversed by more unbiased minds." Throughout the book, it is implied that Lombardi is on the side that is trying to remove Dilman from the Presidency. Although it does not specifically state the fact, there is also an implication that this future "Director of the FBI" is very politically motivated.

## THE AUTHOR-MIEVNG WALLACE:

Irving Wallace is a best-selling author, having written such books as: "The Chapman Report," the story of a sex survey among a Los Angeles community, and "The Prize, " the story of a nobel prize winner.

## He was born

Bessie Wallace. He was married in 1941 to the former son of Alexander and and they have two children, $\qquad$ He is presently residing at Los Angeles 49, California. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Wallace.

## OBSERVATIONS:

This is a long, drawn-out and very boring novel of almost 800 pages which could be condensed to less than half this size and still get the point across. The author seems to spend too much time and space trying to develop characters and, in all but a few cases, misses the target completely.

The plot has many improbable turns, i.e., a woman being raped in the White House and this fact being pointed out in detail on the floor of the Senate of the United States before a nationwide television audience. It seems that this novel is strictly a hurry -up job by the author so that the novel could reach the public during the forthcoming Presidential campaigns. In reading this book, one can readily see that author was, in fact, writing a novel that could be easily adaptable for the motion picture screen. RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.


Legat, London
September 14, 1964

Director, FBI (62m46855)

THE SULK PLOT: THE AMMETER IN 1944 RN HITLERS LIES AND THE GS BEITMIS IT
BY ROGER MANUEL AND HETNETCE FPAETWEL PURChASE OF BOOKS


According to the August 1, 1964, issue of "The Economist," the captioned book has been published by. The Bodley Head at 30 shillings a copy for the English edition.

You should discreet il obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) MOTE:

Book $\sqrt{\text { requested for use of Bureau by SA L.F. Schwartz, }}$ Researchmsatellite Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. AMB: ter
(10) fat

NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 151964

stbect: BOOK REVIEW; "GUDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY" BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:
Captioned book forwarded Assistant to the Director Belmont 8/5/64 by John M. Fisher, President, American Security Council (ASC). Letter acknowledged by Director 8/12/64. Book referred Central Research for review. Book is criticism and analysis of American approach to cold war conflict. Sets out guidelines for strategy bringing together liberal, moderate, and conservative thinking. Recommends that we use tougher approach in dealing with communists; that $U_{0} S$. wage counterwar, measure for measure, and change our "defensive" position; that we work to effect internal transformation within Soviet State, that we demonstrate will to win, mount psychological and economic offensive, improve relations with NATO nations, reappraise neutralism, adopt new Latin American policy to defeat communism, and maintain superior military posture. Study also recommends updating internal security programs in accordance with recommendations in 1957 of Commission on Government Security established by Congress. Book prepared' by National Strategy Committee of ASC. Participants in study include former U.S. ambassadors; prominent educators, scientists, and military men; top business executives; and organizations such as American Legion and International Association of Chiefs of Police. 6/8/62 Fisher requested Director participate in study. Request declined. Fisher former agent. Services satisfactory. Now on Special Correspondents ${ }^{8}$ List. ASC financed and operated by private industry as national research and information center on subversive activities. In 1959 allegation made that ASC planning to develop informants in Communist Party. No further informatimon developed. ASC indicates readiness to identify its members publicly as formerly with Bureau. All references to Director and FBI favorable.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


## Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICT ORY" BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMIMITTEE OF AIVERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL RESEARCH NATTER

## DETAILS:

Captioned book was forwarded to Assistant to the Director Belmont on 8/5/64 by John M. Fisher, President, American Security Council Fisher's letter was acknowledged $8 / 12 / 64$ by the Director. The book was referred to Central Research Unit for review.

Summary of Book
This study, the first in a series, is a criticism and analysis of the American approach to the cold war conflict with communism and is a guideline for corrective strategy. Its purpose is to bring together the best thinking (liberal, moderate, and conservative) that will enable this country to win the cold war.

According to the book, our strategy is working to our own detriment. In encouraging Soviet moderation and eventual change of heart, we adopt a fallacious policy of moderation and conciliation. The study indicates our foreign policy frees no one and actually results in less rather than more freedom throughout the world.

Moving from the premise that permanent coexistence with a communist dictatorship is impossible, the study recommends that we adopt a tougher approach in our dealings with communist countries; that - measure for measure - we wage counterwar against the cormunists and do everything short of nuclear war to effect internal transiormation $r$ thin the Soviet State, emphasizing the laient discontent of the people.

In the meantime, we must demonstrate the will to win and mount psychological and economic offensives. It is essential we improve our relations with the NATO nations; reappraise neutralism, which is incompatible with victory; formulate a new policy which will defeat communism in Latin America; and, maintain a superior military posture.

The siudy also recommends an updating and tightening of $i=$ internal security programs with special consideration being given by the legislative and executive branches of the Government to the recommendations made in June, 1957, by the Commission on Government Security, established by Congress to make an objective, nonpolitical study of the internal security program.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY" BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

## Participants in Study

This study was prepared by the National Strategy Committee of the ASC. Participating were such prominent individuals as General Mark Clark, Dr. Stefan Possony, Admiral Felix B. Stump (Ret.) and Dr. Edward Teller; top business executives of the 3,500 company members of ASC; 128 universities and colleges; 102 organizations such as the American Legion and the International Association of Chiefs of Police; and, former U.S. ambassadors and college presidents.

On 6/8/62 John MI. Fisher, President of ASC, wrote to the Director and requested he participate in this study. The request was declined. Fisher is a former agent who resigned $2 / 13 / 53$. His services were satisfactory and he is on the Special Correspondents' List.

## American Security Council

The files disclose ASC is an organization financed and operated by privatu industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau agent.

In 1959, information was received that ASC was possibly planning to develop informants in the Commumist Party whichraised the possibility of intrusion in our field of primary responsibility. Files do not indicate further information has been developed in this regard.

Past inquiries have indicated that some people believe ASC is closely related to the Bureau. This is probably attributable to the organization's readiness to identify its members as being formerly associated with the Bureau. For instance, in the extensive lists of participants in this study, among the "experts" on the Strategy Staff are four former agents of the Bureau and one former Assistant Director. This alludes to former Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy.

References to Director and FBI
All references to the Director and the FBI are favorable.
There are two references to the Director. The study begins with a quotation from Mr. Hoover's address to the Brotherhood of the Washington Hebrew Congregation on $12 / 4 / 63$. On pages 115-116, a portion of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee $1 / 29 / 64$ dealing with Soviet espionage is quoted. The book states that Mr. Hoover's testimony emphasizes the continuing importance of communist espionage operations.


SAC, New York
Director, $\operatorname{TBI}(62-46855)$


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 PURCHASE OEDOOX HI HI MS2-Orig \& copy
1-Yellow

The captioned book is scheduled for publication October 9, 1964, by Random House, 457 madison Avenue, Nev York, New York (10022), and the paperbound edition is advertised at $\$ 2.95$ a copy, When available, you should obtain one copy of the paperbound edition and forward it to the Eurcau marked to the attention of the Eesearch-Satellite Section.

NO'TE: The book is a comprehensive study of extreme right -wing organizations by the Anti -Defamation League of B' mai B'rith. Mr. Forster is general counsel and civil rights director of the Anti-Defamation League of $B^{t}$ nad $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{t}}$ rith and Mr. Epstein is its national director. Book requested for use of the Bureau by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, and after perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.
AMB:mab
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$\square$



SAC, Boston

Director, FBI
X mix mace Book black 1 .
BY C. ERIC/ENCOLN

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1 - T.P. Rosack
1 - B. M. Butler
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

September 1, 1964

The captioned book is to be published in the near future by The Beacon Press, Incorporated, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Advance copies of the book have been advertised as available now; however, the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain an advance copy pf the above book and
forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit. NOTE: Book requested by SA T. P. Rosack, Domestic Intelligence Division,
for use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where NOTE: Book requested by SA T. P. Rosack, Domestic Intelligence Division,
for use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:mab


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Casper
Callahan
Conrad: DeLoach
Evans
Gale Rosen Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter Tell. Room Holmes Kandy
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mab.



Book Reviews

DATE: September 14, 1964
(Attention: Central Research Unit)
: SAC, BOSTON

MY FACE IS BLACK" BY ERIC C. LINCOLN

Book Reviews
Reurlet dated September 1, I964.
Beacon Press, Inc., 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., advised September 8, 1964, that captioned book is not expected to be received from press before october 25, 1964. A copy will be furnished Boston as soon as it leaves the press and will be forwarded Bureau, coo Central Research Unit.


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C O 808 B B
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(2) - Bureau

1 - Boston JFN:bbr
(3)

BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION REISEARCH-SATEILITE SECTION
Date: September 15, 1964

Telson
Belmont
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Casper
Callahan
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Evans
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Sullivan
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SYNOPSIS
The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959., functions as a central control and respository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received at Seat of Government. Fifty-four books were reviewed, thirty-seven were obtained for reference purposes. Of thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Complete, current instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

## RECOMMENDATION

None; for your information.



The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research

(6)

1 -Mr. Sullivan ${ }^{\text {AEC }} \mathrm{E} \ell$
1 - R. S. Garnet
1 - Miss Butler



1 - Séććtion tickler
4 SEP 161404

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation
Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control
Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted
During the period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Fifty-four books were reviewed (4 pending) and thirty-seven books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Fourteen books.were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Nine books requested have not been received.

## C ONTINUED -OVER

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

## Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

Over-All Value
The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

Future Action
The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

SAC, New Yoni
Director, FBI (62-46855)

October 1, 1964

1-N. P. Callahan
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-F. J. Baumgardner/A.W. Gray
1-B.M. Sutler
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 -Section tickler

The captioned book was published june 3, 1904, by Harcourt, Brace \& World, Incorporated, 757 Third Avenue, New Yowl 17, New Yonks and sells for \$4. 75 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau maxized to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, needed for use in connection with conferences planned on the subject of "Development of Informants in Racial Matters." The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. The only reference in General Indices regarding the book was a news clipping.


UNITED STATES GQ RNMENT
Memorandum
To : DIRECTOR, FBI $\quad$ ATTENTION: CENTARAUK RESEARCH UNIT $\because$ DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1964 AC, NEW YORK (66-847) SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)
PURCHASE OF BOOK

Attached hereto is a copy of the boon Nationalism and Essays, $1946-1963$ by Hugh Seton-Watson, which was
s Praeger of New York at a cost of $\$ 7.50$. The book was secured in accordance with your memorandum of $9 / 28 / 64$.

1 - Bureau
1 -NY (66-847)
$\underset{(2)}{\text { MIL: RS }}$

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& 10.1 .64 \text { Arvo. }
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(8) 867121964


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\text { The } 62.46855
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October 1， 1064

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42-468 \leq 5-289
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Mrs．Joe O ，秀aylor Publisher
Thodaylor Company
Post Office Box 1838
San Antonio，Texas 78206
Dear Mrs．Naylor：

1
Mr．Hoover received your letter of
September 24 th and asked me to acknowledge the receipt of 家ur communication．He also requested me to explain Try
pregareci hey ts looking forward to the opportunity of reading the dobs ？ you have forwarded．


Belmont
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach Evans Gale Rosen－ci ty
Sullivan massey
Travel
Trotter Rom＂
Holmes
Gand $\qquad$ the Bureau about his forthcoming book and copies have already been submitted to the Bureau by the San Francisco Division．＂Wherry＇is＂ reportedly a personal friend of Senator Goldwater and bases his book upon the 1935 communist document＂The Communist Party；A Manual on Organizations＂by a former communist．Wherry＇s position is that the current Administration follows a policy of appeasement．References DTP：1ch（3）foch

Helen W．Gand
 Secretary
$\qquad$ $\psi_{1}, \frac{1}{5}$
NOTE：The author，Joseph Hayes＇Wherry，has recently advised TP：lch（3）la DTP：1ch（3）pah
$\square$
$\qquad$


Mrs. Joe O. Naylor

to the Director and FBI are favorable. R. W. Smith to Sullivan memorandum dated 8-11-64 indicated the Bureau be circumspect in dealing with Wherry who is also known for his activities in connection with anticommunist organizations.

Mrs. Joe O. Naylor Publisher

September 24, 1964
$\qquad$ Mr. Casper Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. BeLga
Mr. Evans.
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter Tell. Room Miss Holmes MisqGandy

Nr. John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation United Staes Department of Justice washington, U.C.

Lear Mr. Hoover:

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93001 \text { footers }
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Under separate facet are demure you a reading copy of TEL BLUQPETNT EON TBE CONQUEST OE ANEE ICA by Joseph Hy-fherry. Us. rt.
Te are sure you will find this book of great interest. Te would appreciate hearing your comments regarding TEU BLUETR INI FO: THE CONQUEST OF ANE IDA. $\therefore$
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
Wite Maglar
Min. Joe O. Naylor

- Ditiv: vc


18 OCT 121984


28
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST TION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OFWUSTICE

## September 30, 1964

By letter 9-24-64 Mrs. Joe O. Naylor, San Antonio, Texas, advised she was sending the Director under separate cover a copy of "Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America, " by Joseph H. Wherry, and she would appreciate the Director's comments regarding the book.

Numerous references are made to the Director and the FBI throughout the book.

## crt

# Memorandum 

## THE BOOK:



Through this novel, the author tells of communist intrigue in Paris after World War II. He uses the device of a diary found after the suicide of a white Russian who had been against communism while in Russia and who spoke out against it in the presence of communist agents in Paris who ran the agency by which a young French woman, his paramour, was employed. The book contains nothing of historical importance or of ideological significance. It was first published in Germany in the Russian language. The FBI is not mentioned, nor is there anything of interest to us.

## THE AUTHOR:

Maximoff, born in Russia, 1898, served in Russian Axing, 1 豙 $8-1921$. During World War II, Te escaped to France, where he was a musician, riteacher, lecturer, and U.S. Civil Service employee. He came to the United States in 1953 and was a lecturer at Columbia University and later a faculty member of Hobart College and William Smith College, Geneva, New York, until hisityetirement in 1961. The subject of Bufile 105-61145, he was investigated in 1957 and reported to be an "eccentric, harmless man," unquestionably anticommunist. He was sent an in-absence letter 10/12/62 after implying that Director could help him to have a book published.

## RECOMMENDATION:

62-46855
1 - Mr. Belmont


1-Mr. Branigan
1 -Mir. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Section Tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Baumgardnèr
1- Mr . Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. R. W. Smith


BOOK-REVIEH:S RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OT AMERICA"
BY JOSEPH H. WHERRY CENTRAL RESEARCH MATIER (62-46855)

By letter dated 10/1/64 from Hins Candy, Mrs. Joe O. Naylor, publisher, San Antonio, Texas, was thanked for forwarding abovecaptioned Dolt to the Director. The Director noted by attached routing slip, $10 / 6 / 64$, "I would like a review of the book. H."

The book was written, according to the author, Joseph H. Wherry, to draw attention to "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization" by J. Peters, former representative in the United States for the Communist International, as a guide for Communist theory and practice. Wherry claims that the Manual by Peters; although written in the early 1930's, is valid for use by the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) today since the "fundamental organization, ultimate aim, and international purpose and even methods of Communism do not change."

Wherry notes that "international management" of communist affairs is in the hands of a Foreign Section of the Communist Party or the Soviet Union (CPSU). Our sources indicate that this responsibility held by the Intemational Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Wherry also states that all Marxists do not always advocate civil and military violence for the "revolutionary overthrow," but also call for means such as "force with accompanying terrorism, by deception and subtleties of slanted legislation, by edict. "The book contains numerous favorable references to the Director and the FBI. Wherry claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater.

A more detailed review of the book and further information on the author are contained in the attached review in the memorandum from Mr. Smith to Mr. Sullivan dated $8 / 11 / 64$. The book is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:
For the Director's information.
Enclosures KI. $62-108744$ JMS :mab: jwh (10)


7000,201968

## Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivarg

date: October 13, 1964


SUBJECT:
BOOK REVIEW5 "NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE PHANTOM FORCE, "AIR WAR_COLLEGE THESIS NO. 1161, APRII 1956 BY HOWARD EDWARDPAYNE, JR. $V_{1}$ s,A COLONEL, U. S. AIR FORCE (RESERVE) CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER HOWARD EXFAVNE
3 Phases of Modern War: This document, dated 1956 and received by Bureau September 1964, claims U.S. has not used intelligence system as meant to be used and has no clearly defined national policy. The author reasons that modern war is constant and consists of 3 phases: (1) state of undeclared war, using number of factors--ideological, psychological, social, economic, political, technological, and covert and overt intelligence activities; (2) state of open armed conflict, declared or undeclared, using military aggression and preliminary "peace" negotitiations;
(3) state of victory, using military or civilian occupation of defeated area, establishment of of international positions and relations.

The "Phantom Force": is a proposed career-service, highly trainined, 200,000-man central initelligence authority set up in the Department of Defenseiowith prime responsibility for all intelligence functions of Phases 1, 2, and 3. It would work in harmony-with Cabinet-level departments and National Security Council. CIA would be absorbed by it.

FBI Mentioned (pp. 90, 102-104, 107, 112, 115): Favorably, as efficient, admired, respected counterintelligence agency. Its "counter-intelligence section" would be "core." of proposed force. Author quotes another source as saying that prior to Pearl Harbor, FBI and Navy in disagreement as to which should tap Japanese telephones.

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\text { REX } 10962-46855-291
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The Author: Bureau has had cordial correspondence with Brigadier General Howard-E. Payne in past. Described bytetincinhatit Office as friend of Bureau $5 / 7 / 64$. (62-109.423)
RECOMIMENDATION: None; for information onily o OCT 191964

62-46855
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Mohr

PM:mab
(10) 0ç23
1.- Mr. DeLoach

SAC, New York
Director, EBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-W. G. Shaw
1-B. M. Suttler
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

October 27, 1964
"MEEKEST BELIEVERS"

## -) BY DAVIDXESRP

## AnE Fence

The captioned book was scheduled for publication on October 7, 1904, by Harcourt, Brace \& World, Incorporated, 757 Third $\Lambda_{\text {venue, New York 17, }}$ New Yoris; the price is 85.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, ResearchSatellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. G. Shaw, Internal Security for use Bureau. Book is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity versus misplaced youthful idealism in which a successful Broadway playwright (Arthur Cameron), who has renounced his youthful communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war. After perusal book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.
 (10)


REC-21
$62-46555-292$




Tolson $\qquad$
Belmont $\qquad$
Bohr $\qquad$
DeLoach $\qquad$
Casper $\qquad$
Callahan $\qquad$
Conrad $\qquad$
Evans $\qquad$
Gale $\qquad$
Rose $\qquad$
Sullivan $\qquad$
Tavel $\qquad$
Trotter $\qquad$
Tell Room $\qquad$
Holmes $\qquad$
Gand $\qquad$


THE LAST BELIEVERS by David Karp is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity ver- $s$ sus misplaced youthful idealism in which a suc- : cessful Broadway playwright, who has renounced. his youthful Communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war.
$\qquad$ mender theta, : 8-31-64

The Washington Post and $\qquad$
Times Herald
The Washington Dally News $\qquad$
The Evening Star $\qquad$
New York Herald Tribune $\qquad$
New York Journal-American $\qquad$
New York Mirror $\qquad$
New York Dally News $\qquad$
New York Post $\qquad$
The New York Times $\frac{4}{4}$
The Worker $\qquad$
The New Leader $\qquad$
The Wall Street Journal $\qquad$
The National Observer $\qquad$
People's World $\qquad$
$\qquad$

UNITED STATES Gl* ERNMENT Memorandum

for
SUBJECT:

"MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY ERIC OGETNCOIN


Reurlet dated September 1, 1964; remylet dated September 14, 1964.

Enclosed is one copy of C. ERICKIINCOLN"S book "MY FACE IS BLACK" which the Boston Division was requested to obtain.


REC $62-4655 \leq-293$
з OCT 281964



The captioned book was published in May, 1964, by Sirnon \& Schuster, Incorporated 630 Fifth Avenue, NW York 20 Nev York, and it sells for 95.95学 copy.

Book Reviews
You should discreetly obtain one cony of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research?: Satellite Section.
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4.5 A

NOTE: Book, believed to be a good source to show the inequities of law of the Soviet Union, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. General indices and Bureau library check negative: Book will be filed in Bureau Library.


SAC, NEW YORK (109-87235)
MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED
BY JAMES W SILVER
PURCHASE OF BOOK
$\frac{1}{\text { ReBulet, } 10 / 1 / 64 .}$
Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.


# Memorandum 

1-H. L. Edwards 1-Sullivan
DATE: October 14, 1964
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Garner
1 -Chamberlain
from
R. W. Smith

## Qiemo Smith to Sullivan

RE: REVIEW OF "SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TEXTBOOK FOR SOVIET SECONDARY SCHOOLS" AS TRANSLATED BY THE JOINT

It is noted that the textbook infers that America's use of the atom bomb in August, 1945, was unnecessary in view of the inevitable and impending capitulation of Japan. The date is referred to as a black day in the history of mankind.

The United States is depicted as a war-mongering nation trying to jockey for a position of attack safe from a retaliatory blow.

The translator considers this book of value to American educators, students, and specialists in international communism. For our purposes, this textbook contains no new ideas or material.

There is no identifiable record in Bufiles of the author,G. Kh. Shakhnazarov. Reference to the FBI

On page 310, the following statement appears: "The FBI keeps the fingerprints of well-nigh half of the entire adult population of the country." Removed from context, the statement is inoffensive. Actually, it ends a paragraph that describes the "terror" loosed on "everyone in the U. S. who in sny way comes out in defense of democracy and peace." The paragraph states that honest and honorable Americans are blacklisted and placed under police surveillance.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.




SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. M. Sizoo , November 4, 1964
1-B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

- BOOKS ON COMTMNESM

EDITED BY WALTER KOLARZ


The captioned book has been published by the Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York: 16, New York, and it is priced at $\$ 4.80$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

AMB:cr Cr
(9)


REC. 43




Tolson
Bohr
DeLoach Casper Callahan
Conrad Conrad
Evans an Gale Rose
Sullivan Sullivan
Tavel Trotter Tell. Room Holmes Gand


SAC; New York
Director; FBI (62-46855)
1 - N. P. Callahan /M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-F. J. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf

1-B. M. Sutler
1-R.S. Garner
TWEEN THE WORD IS GUVEN: A REPORT . 1-Miss Butler ON ELTJAF MUEANMLAD, MALCOLM E, AND gRE BLACX MUSLIN WORLD:
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
1 - Section tickler
2 -Orig \& copy
BOOK REVIEWS
(1)- Yellow

The captioned book has been published recently the World Publishing Company, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York; the price is listed as $\$ 3.95$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain, as soon as possible, one copy of the boor for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the zesearch--Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, has requested the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is. . not now available. Availability of book negative as result of check with several bookstores in city.

AMB:cr C $几$




Tolson
Belmont $\qquad$
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach $\qquad$


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Att: Research Satellite Section)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
DANGER ON THE RIGHT
BY ARNOLD FORGER AND BENJAMIN R; EPSTEIN $\qquad$ PURCHASE OF BOOK

ReBulet, 9/28/64.


Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.
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(Encl. 1) (RM) / Encl filed REG 19
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(3)
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1 NOV 要 1964

SAC. New Yort
Director, FBI (62m4685s)
Book Revira

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-R.S. Garner
1-B. M. Suttler
1- Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
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AN insrosicat ANAEXSTS
COMETUNLSY YOUTE MOVEASNTS
BCOX EX FICTARDYeORNELL

The captioned booz has been published by Whaller and Company, 10 Weat Fitty-stuth Street, Now York, Now York, 10019, and it is priced at $\$ 8.50$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the caytiomed boots for the use of the Bureau and forward at to the Buresu marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Eatelite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R.S. Garner, Central Research Unit, for use of Bureau. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Professor Cornell is a member of the Department of Political Science of the State University of New Youk; Buffalo, New York. The book is advertised as "the most penetrating and up-to-date analysis of international Communist youth movements yet published. "


REC-64

Belmont
Mohr
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Conrad
DeLoach
vans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Tavel Tele. Ro Holmes Göndy

FROM : $9(7)^{N}$ SUBJECT:
(Att: Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
"JUSTICE IN MOSCOW"
BY GEORGE FEIFER
ReBulet dated $10 / 28 / 64$.
Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned publication.


## (sn) / Encl placer six $1 / 6 . \sigma^{-2 / 4}$

REC 20
 1 NOV X 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT:
(0)

- DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH-SATELITTE SECTION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)


DATE:
$11 / 9 / 64$


Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.


(1 - Gentral Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section)
I - New York (41)

EKD: Dam (4)

Mr．Belmont

A．Rosen

DALLAS JUSYICE， THI REAL STORY OR jACR RUBX AND HIS TRIAL BOOR REVIKT

Noveraber 9， 1964
1－Mir．Mohr
1 －Mr．Deloach
1 －鮉．Builivan
1 －Men．Belmont
1－Mr．Rosen
1－Mr．睢azley
2 －Mr．Hoctovan
1－Hre．Hinee
1 －Research Sec．（Publications）
＂DAllas JuStrick，The Neal Etory of Jack kuby and Itis Trial，＂was written by Melvin dit ．Belli，Ruby $^{s}$ defense attorney who was fired by muby＇s tamily after kuby＇s trial in March，19e4， and coauthored by Maurice C．Carroll，a reporter for＂The New York Herald Tribune＂who was in the Dallas basement when tuby shot Oswald and who covered the Ruloy trial for his newspaper．It was recently published by the David Hekay Company，Incorporated， Wew yorly．The book is primarily a self－serving pat on the back to Melvin Belli from his areatest admirer 䥻elvin Belin．He attempte in the book to justily and back up his publicly stated belief that muby did not recelve a Pair trial in Dallas but was railmonded by a court and jury contrelled by the Dallas oligarchy or＂establighment．＂He Ricicules Dallas justice as such and belittles Judge Joe B．Brown whe tried the Ruby case， District Attorney Henry Fade and his stafi who prosecuted the case and the jury mho convicted Ruby and almost all other persons mentioned in the book with the exception of Belli．

Basically the book relates．（1）Belli＇s story of the conditions in Dallas existing at the time of the assasaination and ahooting of Oswald by Ruby with emphasis on his belief that the city was controlled by the Dallas Clitizens Council，a group interested only in the protection of the Dallas image，（2）the factual incidents that oceurred during the assassination and shooting of Oswald by kuby，（3）the preparation of Muby＂c defense With emphasis on medical examinations oi Ruby，（4）the trial itsels and the presentation of the evidence，and（5）the conviction and hiss subsequont outburgt againat the city of Dallas Which be attempts to justify．

He reports the facts of the ussassination of the President and subsequent shooting of Oswald by muby with a reasonable degree of accuracy as established by our investigation and contained in the $\begin{gathered}\text { yrren Comaission Heport．He agrees with }\end{gathered}$ fhe gencllafions of the Tairen Comission that Oswald and Ruby
















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 U 1 I








1 - W.C. Sullivan


1/4 $1 / 64$

Mreetor. Thl ( $62-46855$ )

1-M. Mo. Suttier
1 - 1.S.Garner
1- 暲ss Putier
1 - Section tickler
 WDO TEULEKS
 the A. P. Dutom Company lucorporated, 201 Bert Avente
 copy.

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AME: bed fel (10)

NOTE:
Dook, requested for review by the Civil aights
Section, Generai Luvestigative Division pill be placed in the Bureau Librazy. Bureau Library and General indicas checks negative.

Brokk Reill. 1-20-64.
ToJG Kelly, Dum DT: Amers.

$\qquad$

Gandy $\qquad$
pee $62-46853-301$



The captioned book, scheduled for publication in November, 1964, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, is priced at $\$ 5.95$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Check with Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

AMB:cr $\Omega$

REC. 28



By T.S. Mathenes:
COLL ERIDAY: By Whitaker Chambers!? Edited by Duncan Nor-

One of my writer-pals; who is not above doing an occasional odd job in journalism, once told me that he would never review the book of a friend unless he could say nothing but good about it. We had quite a hassle over this, and I agreed never to review him again. Where does that leave me with Whitaker Chambens?
Chamber's and I were friends, colleagues on Time magazine: that was half my doing, for I gave him a job there. He te was introduced to me by a mutual friend who told me that Chambers was a talented writer, an experienced journalist and a recent member of the Communist Party. I found him unprepossessing. but inpressive, and at first took him with a large grain of salt: There was an air of suppressed melodrama about him; as if he were being followed or in danger of his life. He was taciturn; suspicious and seemed to haves a fixation about -Communism: he persisted in. thinking that its purpose and methods were pitiless and bloodyminded, and that the Communist Party in America was not a mere scatteration of left-wing :radicals but a disciplined unit: in a world-wide organization ruleḍiby iron: clad directives from the Kremlin.

$\mathcal{T}_{\text {hi }}$
This was not the fashionable view at the time (the early Forties). Russia was our ally who, thinly disguised as Joan of Arc; had recently lost the Spanish Civil War fighting, against the powers of darkness; and Stalin was: "Uncle Joel", our son-of-a-bitch, a tough git we were glad to have "on our side:" Gradually this fairytale version of Communist Russia shook down into disillusionment, but by then Chambers had mote enemies than friends on Time, and he never got the credit for having been right all along Cassandra is miniver popular, especially when Cassandra is a turncoat.

- Furthermore, American opinion got panickicy and swung too far, as it usually does and before we knew it along came Joe McCarthy and his buliy-boys to make our flesh creep and us the shame and laughing-stock of: the Western world. Chambers got more than his share of blame for that: I dort think he can be held responsidle for McCarthy. It's true that the Hiss case gave Richard Nixon his stạt-but in 1960 nearly half of us decided we would rather have Nixon than Kennedy in the White House, so what are we talking about?
A soft-spoken, intense, intellectually arrogant man, Chambers aroused extreme dislike it some e extreme Chambers aroused extreme dislike in some, extreme
$x_{2}$


Futriration in others. He also had friends like James Agee and. Duncan Norton-Taylor, the editor of Cold Friday; who were simply and genuinely fond of him as a person. (Arthur Koestler, who says he loved him; in: the same breath avers that. Chanbers "knowingly committed noral suicide to atone for the guilt of our genera-tion"-a breath-täking monstrosity of dubious praise.)
The Hiss case is still remembered, by the olderegenieration of journalists, as one of the great news stories of 1948; but I doubt whether the name of Whittaker Chámbers; the man who won the case, means much nowadays to the boys and girls in the street. Cold Friday, a posthumous collection of lettersi and fragje ments of a never-finished book, is a pious attempt to restore and enharice his memory, I think it is also an unsuccessful attempt; a collection of his remarkabiè letters (not to his children) might have done him more justice:

Cold Writay has good things in it, but thée are not enough of them, and it is also marred by the recurrènce . of some of the bad things in his famous apologia, Witness: preachinessis omiscient asides. (the tellitale, too frequent shrug "of course"), tired slips into sentimentality, far-fetched or hair-splitting pronouncementse.g., that the late Señator: Robert Taft, conservative of Ohio conservatives, was really "a balky revolutionist"; that there is a vital distinction between being a conservative and "a Man of the Right"; that (shades of Heemingwayl) if you hope to understand our time you must havestindergone the same educational experiences that Chatibers did-"the journey into the heart, of Europe, and the-journey into the heart of Russia." It would have been no disservice to Chambers to have made the book shorter and better by cutting out some of these gratuitous irritations.

Chambers seems to have thought of himself as a Dostoevskyan character, and perthaps he was. He knèw that human life is a tragedy, he believed (or suspected) that the only possible hero is the person who suffers, who accepts suffering as his inescapable fate He cer-
 for his suffering than most of tus do. He not only .thought hiniself defeated, he thought fie had deliberately rejoined the losing side But there is some evidence in this book that he had begun to think in terms beyond the political. He died in the faith, or the hope, that his, private defeat would contribute to an ultimate and worldwide human victory the acceptance of reality (his definition: of freedom).

The book gets muth better towards the end. It even. shows Chambers smiling-and not sardonicalliy, At a Quaker meeting in the McCarthy era, Chambers fotind himself in a circle of womein Friends, ditectly facing a lady who looked like a Helen Hokinson drawing: An hour-long silence was at last broken when this lady said: "Does thee feel that Dean Acheson must go?"
"In this age; hope must be taken by the throat."' What a historian of our times Chambers might have been! "In the 1930s, the busy inhabitants of London; Berlin, Hiroshima learned, in general without undue concern, about the bombing of Madrid, Guernica, Nanking. In the 1940 s, the inhabitants of those first cities learned, in the italics of toppling walls, what it means to say, in the twentieth century, that reality is contagious and always on the march?
$\mathscr{C}$ ing himself, but he was not that kind of pessimistif he was a pessimist at all. Nearing the end of his. lifé, he wrote of "the barrier of despair which each: man must burst for himself;" and ended the paragraphe "But which one of us. would have chosen to live in any but this great and terrible century; or wish to be any but who he is? I would not." Brave words for a man who had ruined his carcer and brought down on his head a storm of obloquy; and who knew that he was finished, that whether of not there was anything: more he might have done, there was inothing more now that he could do. It takes bravery of a fare sort to admit under those circumstances that we have" doneour best the bravery of an esșentially good man, which Whittaker Chambers was.

- He wàs a complicàted human bèing. Aren't we all? Yes; but intellectuals seem more complicated; their internal struggles are either fiercer or more painstakingly reported than most people's It's quite a trick to make a report ring as true as the thing itself, In Wituess, Chambers managed to convey some of the fierceness of the struggle, but in Cold Friday we are too frequently aware of reading a report:


# Memorandum 

SUBJECT:

Mr. W. C. Sullivard
R. W. Smith OBook
BOOKLETRREVIEW:
"THEIR TRADE IS TREACHERY" CENTRAL RESEARCH IVATTER

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
date: Novemper 1 ion, 1964
1-Mr.Sulivan
1-Mr. T. S. Brennan 1 - X - Bras
1 - Secticn nickler
1-Miss zutler
1-Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Keating

SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

## Book 1 - Miss Butler

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1 - L. Whitson
December 2, 1964
1-R.S. Garner
1-B. M. Sutler
1 - Section tickler
SOVIET SCIENTIST IN RED CHINA
BY MIKHAIL A.XCLOCHIKO


The captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, and is priced at $\$ 6.95$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book (hard or paper cover) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.
ORin< RE:A

NOTE: Book requested for use of Bureau by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Check with the Bureau Library and the General Indices negative.

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SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

CORLIUNIST PROPAGANDA TECHNOUES BY JOAN C:CLHVES pO-

Captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York; the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, requests book for use as a reference. Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
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Mir. DeLoach
DATE:
12-11-64


SUBJECT:

## BEHOLD THIS DREANERIIT. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY FULTON OURSLER

Book Revikians
BACKGROUND:
Earlier this year, Fulton Oursler, Jr., (Tony) was in tox en with your once regarcing captioned book. He explained that his father several years ago had started an auto: , Taphy but never finished it before he died in May, 1952. In going through the material for the purpose of publishing it, Tony came upon certain gaps regarding his father's assocision with the Bureau in the 1930's and 1940's. It was recommended and approved that we ass. t Tony in providing him with this material.

In March and April, Tony Oursler was given some copies of correspondence.: exchanged between Fulton Oursler and the Director and some general background concern. $x^{3}$ the assistance rendered by Fulton Oursler in World War II in connection with the SIS proser The two sections of his father's book dealing with such matters were subsequently forwarded to the Bureau in early April, 1964, by Tony Oursler and it was returned to him after approx with some minor changes.

## REVIEW OF BOOK:

A copy of captioned book has been obtained for the Bureau Library. It is very favorable to the Bureau and mention is made of the FBI on the back of the cover as well as in the introduction by Tony Oursler.

The book is of a very high caliber and contains some very in leresting anedot ${ }^{\circ}$
 although his started collecting the material in the $162^{\circ} 5.20$ covers his lo. 3 career with Macfadcion Publications and "The Reader's Digest" is well as his conversing to the Catholic faith.

The references to the FBI, as indicated above, are very favorable $\therefore:$ are ass

Pa: 294: A passing reference to the FBI is made in explaining Full Oursler's ascoriation with George Sylvester Vierecz who begin working for Mia widen z nications in 1924 but was later jailed for failing to register as a Nazi pi upagancia agent in 1842.


## M．A．Jones to DeLoach Nemo

## ＂BEHOLD THIS DREAM／ER！＂ <br> AN AUTOBIOGRAPEY BY FULION OURSLER

Pages 316－319：The text of a letter from the Directur to Fulto Oursler dated 12－52－54 is set forth in which the Director expressed his appreciation regarding a story carried by ＂Liberty＂magazine（a Macfadden publication）which dealt with the publicizing of informion about badly wanted fugitives．On page 318 Tony Oursler＇s italicized comments explain we relationship between his father and Louis B．Nichols，former Assistant to the Directoi： Tony Oursler refers to his father ${ }^{\text {＇s }}$ admiration for the Director with the quotation from his father，＂To start with，he is the greatest detective in history。＂In another quotation which was made to Tony by his father it was also stated，＂He is also one of the few totally incorruptible officials I have ever known．No one will ever know how much this country owes to him．＂Mention is also made in this section of Frederick $L_{0}$ ．Collins ${ }^{2}$ crime stories covering the FBI＇s work which were later incorporated in Collins？book，＂The FBI in Peace and War．＂Tony Oursler＇s italicized comments also deal with his father＇s addresses on three occasions before the FBI National Academy。
Pages 360－361：Tony Oursler＇s comments again refer to Fred Collins＇series of articles highlighting the work of the FBI which was assigned to him by Fulton Oursler．Another reference is made on page 361 regarding Fulton Oursler＇s commencement address before the FBI National Academy in 1938.

Pages 436－437：A reference is made to Fulton Oursler＇s luncheon engagement with the Director，Lou Nichols and Nir．Tolson on July 16，1940，which was mrior to his appointment with President Roosevelt at $3: 15$ on that same day．Fulton Oursle：in His section relates an anecdote in connection with this luncheon engagement which was revealed after he met the President later that day who asked Fulton Oursler why he had grown 2 mustache and a goatee．Oursler stated that he had grown them in the previous 24 hours since he knew he was coming to see the President and as an experiment to see in Jo Fdgar Foover could penetrate his disguise．
Pages 452 －454：Tony Oursler＇s commentary in this portion deals with tee reference to Fulton Oursler＇s assistance to the Bureau in 1941 in connection with the 6.3 program in Latin America．He deals in generalities only and states that the scope ard details of the cover which his father operated for the FBI cannot be discussed because tioy were based upon principles of undercover work which are still in use．（This is in accordance with our agreement with Tony Oursler earlier this year wich respect to reference to the SIS material he uncover si：while going through his father＇s memoirs for the purpose of compting the autobiography of The text of a letter to Fulton Oursler from the Director in connection with the SIS program is set forth on page 454.
Page 477：Tony ©ursler＇s commentary in this section regards a suggestion his iather once made to the FBI regarding the fingerprinting of guns，whereby the manufacturer of a weapon would fire ：－oullet fom it before it was sold，and send the bullet to the GBt cor cis sification and future use；however，it was pointed out while this was a brilliant idea，it jusi wouldn＇t work for many technical reasons．（This was included in the material we＂ad furnished Tony Oursler earlier this year。）

RECOMMENDATION：
For information．

DIRECTOR; FBI

SAC, CHARLOTTE ( $100-9548$ )

BOOK REVIEW MADE BY REVEREND ORION HUICHISON OF
"THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEW NATIONS," WRITHEN BY VERA MICHELE DEAN

0
Attached is a two-page mimeographed sheet of notes taken by SARA IYON in connection with book review or captioned book which was made by ORION HUTCHINSON during early october, 1964, at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, High Point, N.C.

The enclosed was made available to SA FRANK I. FAIRCHIID on 11/9/64, by ARIHUR SHERRIIL IYON, coordinator, John Birch Society of North Carolina.

It is noted that Assistant Director WILIIAM C. SULLIVAN is mentioned in last paragraph, page 2.

The foregoing furnished Bureau for information.
2. Bureau (Enc. 1)

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Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.
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3 DEC 221964
/enclosures

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DIRECTOR，FBI（62－46855）

FROM ：SAC，NEW YORK（ 100 －87235）
subject：
YOUTH AND COMMUNISM：
AN HISTORICAL ANALYS IS OF
$\frac{\text { COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENTS }}{\text { BOOK BY RICHARD CORNELL }}$

ReBulet，11／4／64．
Inquiry at Walker and Company， 10 West 56th Street， NYC，reveals that captioned book has not been published and publication is not anticipated until May， 1965.

Bureau is requested to advise the NYO whether it desires a copy of this book on publication．

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& \text { 2- Bureau (RM) 5-1 Form to N゙.Y., 12-21-64. } \\
& \text { 1-NX Burka does desire copy }
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1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan

SAC, Chicago
Director, $\operatorname{TBI}$ (62-46855)
$1 / 2$
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IJARTIN LUTHER SHTG, JR.)
BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.
BOR REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Johnson Publishing
Company, 1820 South Michigan, Chicago, 目inois, and is priced at 64.95 a copy.
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, ResearchSatellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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SEC. 109


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1-N.4. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C.Sullivan
1-J.M. Sizoo

SAC, New York
Director, $\operatorname{HBI}$ (62-46855)
CBopre REvicいS
THE TAW MEANING OF TREASON


December 29, 1904
1-R.S. Garner
1-B.M. Sutler
1-Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

The captioned book has been published by the Viking Press, Incorporated, 625 Liaison Avenue, New York 22, New York, and the price is 96.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Eureau and forward it to the Research-satellite Section marked for the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J.M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where
 it is not now available.
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ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

MAROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)
SUBJECT:' WHAT MANNER OF MAN BQ』/́
MA BIOGRAPHY OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
BY LERONE'BENNETT, JR.
BOOK REvIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 12/30/64.
Forwarded under separate cover by Registered Mail is one copy of captioned book for the Bureau as requested in referenced letter.

REC -40


## Memorandum

"am

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: $1 / 4 / 65$

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
purchase of books $\operatorname{Ocok} 1$ EU! こ WS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/18/64.
Inquiry at Random House, Ineorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, NY, NY, reveals that "The Dallas Affair" by LEO $\therefore$ SAUVAGE is not going to be published by the company.


2. Bureau $(62-46855)(R M)$
$1-N Y ~ 100-87235$

EKD: ac
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62-46855-310
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## Director，FBI（62m46855）

## RED PAWN：THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD BOOK BY FLORA LEVIS <br> BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Doubled ry \＆Company，New York，New York，and is priced et $\$ 4.95$ a copy．

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research－Satellite Section．
1－105－2175（Noel Haviland Field）


Domestic Book requested by SA W．A．Branigan，Soviet Section， Domestic Intelligence Division．Book will be placed in the Bureau Library．
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BE CR 31

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Mr．Belmont
January 21． 1965

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## ＂NIGGER：＂AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY EX DICE CRBGC：SY WITH ROBERT LIPSXTE； BOOK REVIEW

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The book is 224 pages，published by the 21 rm of E．P．Dutton and Company，Inc．New York：The price is \＄4．95． The book can be broken down into the three phases of Gregory＇s life，the first section dealing with his early days in St．Louis，Missouri，and his family background，which consisted of broken home and dire poverty．The second section of the book deals with Gregory＇s rise to athletic lame as track star at Southern illinois University，and the third section is devoted to his rise to Lame as a Negro comedian．During this third period of his life，Gregory became interested in the civil rights struggle of the Negro and has made several appearances throughout the South on behalf of the civil rights programing．

The book would have little interest to anyone except a Ian of Dick Gregory．The man certainly has a drive within him，which has enabled him to raise himself up iron a very poor beginning to become a track star and later to become a well－paid
THE BOOK： entertainer．The book，however，lapses into obscenities in certain places，and as an example of Gregory＇s character he proclaims in one portion of the book that unis fife Lillian was four months pregnant when she told hin of her pregnancy and thereafter they were harried．Gregory，in certain portions of the book，lapses into gutter language and no great thoughts or solutions to the race problem are enunciated，which makes it doubtful that the book will Ind any permanent place in American Iiterature or advance the cause of the Negro．

Enclosure



CONTINUED－OVER

Memorandum to Mr . Belmont
RE: "NIGGER;" AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY DICK GREGORI

THE AUTHORS:
Gregory is the subject of Bureau pile 100-440423. This ille consists mostiy of letterhead memoranda dealing with Gregory's appearances throughout the country on behalf of the civil rights movement.

Gregory wrote an insolent telegram to the Director on May 8. 1964, in which he stated, "I challenge you to tell the public who these communists are and where they are" in relation to the Director's statement that there are comminists affiliated with the civil rights movement in the United States. The Director indicated that the Bureau should "ignore this welp."

In addition, Gregory, in another instance injected himself into the case of the three missing civil rights workers who were murdered in Mississippi. Gregory made press releases that Congress ahould investigate the FBI because he furnished the FBI with information indicating the location of the bodies. Gregory did furnish information to the Bureau in this matter, which information, however, was of no value in the case. Gregory also made irresponsible and ridiculous claims for credit for the solution of the case.

There are no references in Bureau files to Robert Lipsyte.

There is attached hereto a full book report published by "The Nation" dated 11/23/64.

MENTION OF TEE PBE:
The FBI is mentioned on page 191 of the book. Gregory made an appearance in Greenwood, Mississippi, in 1963 (the date is not given in the book) and made mention that the police were on their best behavior that day because there vere FBI Agents in town with movie cameras. Bureau files (157-896) indicate that Dick Gregory appeared in Mississippi during 1963 , and it should be noted that pursuant to Departmental request, Agenta were observing and photographing activities relating to the desegregation of Mississippi business establishments and public facilities during this period.

None. The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

DIRECTOR, FBI ( $62-46055$ )
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(ATT: CENIRAL RESEAKCRY UNIT, ristearch satekume sictions
SAC, HEW YORK (100-87235)

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ReBulet, 12/29/64.
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$\underline{X}_{\underline{\text { To }}}$

Mr. DeLoach

FROM

SUBJECT:
J. J. Daunt
"THE EFFECTIVENESS OS A PRISON AND PAROLE SYSTEM: $B Y D R$. DANTE GLASER


The above book published by The Bots-inumill Company containing 596 pages at $\$ 10$ per copy was recently released witt a ccubtoy copy being forwarded to us.
 treatment methods in han, as various apes of ofloders, raxigyism, the effects
 during the course of poole. The book is the result of D. clesu."s 5-year study under a $\$ 250,000$ Ford Fourtoion grant. Dr. Glaser is at :. cud of the Sociology Department at the University o" Elincis.
 Bureau of Prisons and so conchie a preface by the forint. .inc. $x$ of the Bureau
 Kennedy. Because of the detailed stray and published rester mated in this volume, it will become the most important text in ane cains gold of corrections.

There are many references to the FBI tnrombex the text, all of which are favorable, went of them being uses of the FE: Un: Uam Crime Reports. The following should $i: n$ noted: On page 34 Dr. Glaser in pointing to the growing value of statistics on teiduvism has this to wry:
"A future snowballing of statistical know, $x=9$ the effectiveness of crime control measures may someday be traced back so .. wot st beginning i.. .962, when tie F. B. I. Uniform Crine Reporting Office underact a clot sta, on th feasibility of compiling criminal career statistics on a $a-4$ sample o zoderal parolees and probationers. The F. B.I. is information on t : criminal record cis felons after their release tom probation, prison, or part, an their experic. is

1-Mir. DeLoach 1-Mr. Trotter 1-in. M. A. Jones

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Daunt to DeLoach memorandum
Re: "The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parol Grs'em"
and resources for handing these recons, maze then the agency best equipped
 and correctional action for particular types of offender. ${ }^{\text {p }}$
"The Frs famed thoroughness, and its periodic consultation with users of its services, have made the information on crime incidence in its Uniform Crime Reports progress steadily in quality and cuaxtivy."
"Future experience alone can determine the optimum uses of F.B. I. recidivism statistics in the guidance of legislation to control crime and in the evaluation of judicial, penal, and parole policies." ${ }^{\text {q }}$

During the past two years we have called to Dr. Glaser concerning his study as well as communicated with him with respect to interpretation of certain data. His favorable comments concerning the fer will be widely read in the social scientists field.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.




Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research -Satellite Section
This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)


Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)


Identification Division, I. B.
$\square$
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Training Division, J. B.
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Administrative Division, J. B.
Files \& Communications Division, J. B,
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General Investigative Division, J. B.
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$\qquad$Laboratory Division, J. B.
$\qquad$
Crime Records Division, J. B.
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Special Investigative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$Inspection Division, J. B.

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
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DIRECTOR, FBI ( $62-40655$ )
$1 / 27 / 65$
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

THE NEW MEANING OF TREAS ON" BOOR BY RBBECCA WEST

ReBulet, 12/29/64.
Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

$1-$ Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)

EKD: mfd
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い VITED STATES GO RNMENT

1 - Mir Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 2/19/65
1 -Mir. Bland
1 - Mr. Franck
1 -Mr. Honer

"PYA GILDER
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The subjects are authors of a new best-selling novel, My Sundown" (Doubleday). The book and the authors
$22 / 5 / 65$ issue of "If" magazine (copy attached).

Both are listed in the Reserve Index on the basis of their $t$ membership in the Communist Party.

1956. the HCUA in 1956 and named the Gilders

Memorandum Jones to DeLoach 2/12/65 (copy attached) called attention to a passage in the above novel which is derogatory to the -'. The passage concerns an interview between two Bureau Agents and Norms Episcopal minister who has been vilified as a communist in motion with a racial struggle, which is the theme of the book. Ios Angeles Office was instructed to voice a strong protest to .r....unt Pictures, which has purchased the movie rights to thepbook, c.acuning the derogatory references to the FBI.

serondum to Ir. W. C. Sullivan
23: BERT DAVID IILDEN
HRTYYA GILDEN
$\square$
A memorandum is attached containing certain public source $\therefore$ Ate to show the communist connections of the Gildens, the probable :cacti for the minister in his book, and suggesting the reason for i. . subjects' unflattering comments concerning the Bureau.
$\because \because O M I$ NATION:
That the attached memorandum be furnished to Mr. DeLoach $\therefore$ ais consideration and use in countering any adverse reaction - $\therefore$ inst the FBI.












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A ARTEL
AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES $\square$ (ROC)

RE : BOOK ENTITLED "HURRY SUNDOWN"
BY K.B. GIIDEN
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)
Duded 2/23/65
Book Revicars
Rebuairtel to Los Angeles, 2/12/55, copy enclosed for the clarification of New York, plus two xerox copies of Public Law 670.

New York note New Haven

Inquiry at paramount pictures discloses that OHO FREMINGER is in London, but will be at his New York city office, 7115 th Avenue, telephone plaza 5-8700, from 2/23-27/65.

As a matter of information, PREMINGER is on independent producer with office space on the paramount lot in Hollywood; however, his headquarters are in New York, where he is a legal resident, residing at 129 East 64 th Street, New Yoric City.

PREMINGER's secretary in Hollywood is notifying Executive Assistant NAT RUDICH in New York that an Agent


2 - New York (Encs. 3)
1 -Los Angeles


RCD: HMS
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$62-46855$
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will contact the office there ahortiy to arrange an appointment with HREMINGER as soon as he returns from London.

New York immediately set up ar appointment to interview FREMINGER according to instructiong in reBuairtel. please send an Information copy of the regults of your intorview to los Angeles. This informetion will be helpful if the Bureau leter dicects Los Angeles to determine through established studio sources whether objectionable referenced to the FBI have been deleted frow the shooting script once the picture is in production.


By letter dated 3-3-65, captioned CHIPROP, 致 - CR, San Francisco Office advised that Union Research Fistitute, Limited, 9 College Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, is in the process of publishing a new hook entitled Who's Who in Communist China This 1, 100-page book, containing blographies of approzimately 1,000 persons in all walks of life on the Chins Miainland, will be published at the end of March, 1965, and the tentati: 0 price has been set at 910 in United States currency.

You are requested to discreetly obtain eight (8) copies of the captioned book and forward them to the Burcau marised to the attention of the Centrai Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to thd San Francisco Office by the Bureau.

You may wish to obtain a copy of this booi for use in your office.
1 - San Francisco (105-2563)
1-100-394984 (CEIPROP)
1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for raylew.)


NOTE: flan Francisco suggested Bureau consider obtaining one copy of the above book for Bureau and each major field office having centers of Chinese population. San Franoficico stated book would be of value in conducting Chinese investigations. Nationalitye Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, concurs.


SAC, New York
March 15, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)


1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-R. W. Smith
1-R. S. Garner
1-B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
The captioned book, scheduled for publication July 26, 1965, by Stein and Day, Publishers, 7 East Forty-eighth Street, New York, New York, is priced at $\$ 6$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book (when available) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes; will be placed in the Bureau Library.
(9)



19 MAR 161965

Director, FBI (62-46855)


1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-A. W. Gray
1-R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1- B. M., Sutler

The captioned book is scheduled for publication March 15, 1965, by Chiton Books, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106; the price is $\$ 5.95$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.


Tolson
Belmont
Bohr
DeLoach
Casper
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Conrad Gale Mo nd
Sullivan

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ReBulet 12/15/64.
Captioned book is not currently available at local book stores, New York City.

Inquiry at Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, reflects that the book has been out of stock for approximately three months and that it will be available during early part of April, 1965. Current price is $\$ 8.50$, and the NYO will secure one copy and forward it to Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, as soon as it is available.

2) - Bureau

- New York (100-87235)\#41

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UNITED STATES GK RNMENT Memorandum

то : DIRECTOR, FBI $\quad$ Attention Research-Satellite seationion: DATE: $3 / 16 / 65$
FROM
SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-0)
SUBJECT:
THEFKU_KIUX_KIAN-
A CENTURY OF INFAMY
BY WILLIAM PEIRCE RANDEL
GBOOK REVIEWS
11.5..1.

Re Bulet $3 / 15 / 65$ requesting Philadelphia to obtain a copy of captioned book to be forwarded to Bureau.

Book is attached.
 NSH: ec
(Encl 1) Encl. To Au. Library for car (3)


To : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) | (ATT: RESEARCH-SATELIITE SECTION) DATE: $3 / 16 / 65$. |
| :--- |

ReBulet, 1/22/65.
Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)


The captioned book, scheduled for publication during April, 1965, by P南 Doubleday \& Company, Incorporated, Garden City, New York, is priced at $\$ 5.95$ a copy.

When available, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellice Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
(10)

$\pm$ A.P.Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C.Sullivan
1-A.W. Gray 23 23, 1965

1-R.S. Garner
1-B.M. Butler
1 - Miss Butler
1 -Section tickler

## Director, FBI (62-46855)

SAC: THE NEH ABOLTTEONISIS
BY HowARD ZINN
Sb00K REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 72108 and is priced at $\$ 4.95$ a copy. You should discreet y obtain one copy of chis book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Sateliste Section.

# Memorandum 

Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. A. H. Belmont 1-Mr. J. P. Mohr

Mr. R. W. Smith
SOVIET TEXTB00K
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"
RESEARCH - SATELLITE MATTER
Book Peviavis

1-Mr. W. M. Felt
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. H. L. Edwards
1-Mr. W. A. Branigan
I - Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. B. L. Huelskamp

Re H. L. Edwards to W. M. Felt memorandum $3 / 2 / 65$ which furnished - y oif captioned book from Mr. Edward D. Re, Chairman, Foreign Claims setlement Commission and Chairman-elect, International and Comparative $\cdots$ Section, American Bar Association (ABA). Captioned book, which was witten by a team of Soviet authors and prepared in Moscow, .eviewed.

The book's theme is to promote Soviet propaganda re "peaceful coexistence," "capitalistic imperialism and aggression," and the justification of wars for socialism.

According to the text, the book "proceeds from the basic idea ₹ international law--the peacerul coexistence with countries with iffering social systems." (p 26) However, from a close reading of the book, it is evident that the phrase the "differing social systems" cioes not include capitalism, but actually means differing socialist systems. Capitalism, according to the text, is still reactionary and imperialistic and is in its final stage.

The book continues that "the main content of international relations since World War II has been the struggle of the two opposing trends...the U.S. monopolies' desire to establish world domination. "... while we "socialist and other peace-loving countries...struggle for peaceful equi: ctoperation between peoples and States, for respect for nationa? and Stace sovereignty and for non-intervention in internal affairs." (p 71)

## SONET LAN HERITAGE:



The book, in order to establish a Sovietlisawiherirtage, delves Gact faco Russian history ostensibly to prove Russian expertise in in aractional law and the "goodness" of the Russian-people, even under the $\therefore 5,5$, as exemplified in international law. For example, Russia helped American people to achieve and consolidate their independence; Russia's $\therefore$ wort enabled France to maintain her sovereignty; restoration of the

dituandum Smith to Sullivan
S: SUVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATTONAL LAW"

Stete independence of Greece, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria... were the resulits of Russia's war with Turkey; Russia repeatedly took the ifitiative in the codification of international law; Russia made a ?onsiderable contribution to the development and application of pacific 2igal means for the settlement of disputes, etc. (p 51-52)

With regard to the "goodness" of the Russian people, the book scates "it should be emphasised that even before the emergence of the socialist State, the behaviour of Russian troops in all the wars that we Russian people had to wage in defence of their independence and ronour was marked by a strict obseryance of the laws and customs of "o.rs and of the principles of humanity." (p 416)

With regard to the above, it seems a bit contradictory that ere-Bolshevik Russia could be a shiny example to the world concerning wace and humaneness when at the same time the Russian people were being. Eubjected to inhumane deprivations which ultimately brought about i revolt in March, 1917, when Russia was at war with Germany, at which time the people attempted to setup a democratic-type government. Tistorically, while the legal maneuvering of the Russian Czars may have resulted in benefits for others, they were still motivated by self-interest and at the expense of other nations. Russia, after ali, was on the sise and the prevailing powers were attempting to restrict her influence.

造:
With regard to war, the following excerpts set forth the carrent propagandized Soviet position:
'Marxism-Leninism condemns war as a means of settling ictenacional disputes and differences. However, history contains many \&rgits of just and unjust wars. A just war is a nonpredatory war. \% ain is the defence of a people against external attacks and attempts $\because \hat{y}$ enslave it. Just wars include defensive wars and wars of national : Siration. All progressive mankind sympathises with such wars and


An unjust war is a predatory war. It aims at the seizure and anslavement of foreign lands and peoples. Unjust wars include agressive, imperialist wars. The wars against the peace-loving peoples Sirrea; Viet Nam and Egypt, which aimed at the enslavement of the we, les, were aggressive and unjust.
"Progressive mankind has always condenned unjust wars and comanded the unconditional elimination of war as a means of settling aisputes in international intercourse." (p 401-403)

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
SE: SOVIET TEXTBOOK "INTERNATIONAL LAW"

Obviously, the Soviet textbook is not intended to be a scholarly work--there are relatively few footnote references and the book, in the wain, deals in generalities and not specifics. Its reading level could : : handled by the average high school graduate. If read uncritically ...d accepted at face value, it could be an effective and dangerous ropaganda piece since it deals with subtle half-truths. A proper response to all the questions and ?:syn raised would result in a re luminous amount of effort. Fult,mmor, aye direct rebuttal would only $\because c t$ as a vehicle to further public se $\because$ :ce text. It would appear Shat the best method of counteracting the ow is influence would be to offer a better and truthful textbook at a loves cost figure. It is noted that the Soviet textbook is being sold for $\$ 1.75$, which suggests Soviet underwriting.

It appears that the book's main danger lies in its theme of "peace." Nowadays many people see only the olive branch of peace and Gail to realize that the branch is being clenched in the teeth of the bear who swallowed the dove.

## REC: YENDATIONS:

(1). For information.
(2). That in view of Mr. Re's solicitation for a suggestion as to counteracting the book's influence, the idea of the ABA promoting a better and truthful text at a lower price be suggested to him. Additionally, it is suggested that Mr. Re's Committee could confidentially alert the legal educational community concerning this Soviet text and sty subsequent efforts by Soviets in this field.




 Memorandum


ReBulet 3/11/65.
Hong Kong, B. C.C., inquiry reveals book now being printed and expected available after 4/10/65.

Bureau will be advised.


4-Bureau $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { 1-Foreign Liaison) } \\ \text { 1-San Francisco })(105-2563)\end{array}\right.$
1-Tokyo HIC: kvw



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## Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4./13/65
(ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, BOSTON
(62-4525) (ROC)

SIC:
THE NEW ABOLITIONISTS BY
HOWARD ZINNN
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau fetter to Boston dated $4 / 6 / 65$.
In compliance with referenced letter, there is enclosed
herewith copy of a book entitled, ${ }^{\text {PSNCC: The New Abolitionists", }}$ by HOWARD VZINN



KKW: gm
(4)


## RESEAROM-SATERLITZE <br> A. Ween



Re Bureau letter March 23, 1965.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned


8 APR 191965



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1
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

## OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

5010-104-01
UNITED STATES © ERNMENT
Memorañdum
To : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $4 / 26 / 65$

LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267)
(P)
subject:


BUCK PUBLISHED BY
ZION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOR REVIEWS
Remylet 4/2/65.
Under date of 4/20/65, I have been advised by source in Hong Kong, B. C. C., that due to sore difficulties in printing, the publication of "Who's Who in Communist China" will be delayed until the first week in Hay.

We are planning a road trip to Hong kong in 5/65. This matter will be further followed personally at that time.


SAC, New York
Director, EDI (62-46E55)
1 Boots

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-W. A. Branigan/W. A A Au M ${ }^{2}$, 966
1- IR. S. Garner
1-B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 -Section tickler
K Mivicamon 30 AN Movers

BOOK REVET

According to information in the April 26, 1965 , issue of Publishers weekly,
the captioned book is scheduled for poblicatten August 20, 1965 , by boublecty $\frac{8}{8}$ Company, Garden City, New Loris and the price is listed as ${ }^{5} 5.95$ a copy.

You shoved be alert for the publication of this book and you should discreetly obtain one copy as soon as possible for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Central Research Dit, Reaemreh-Siatellite Section.

1 - $\square$
NOTE: Walter D. Schneir has indicated that his book, on the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg case, will discredit the testimony of Firry Cold, principal Government witness in the Rosenberg case. $\square$
Check in Bureau Library and General Indices regarding book negative. Book, requested by SA W. A. Awl, Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal.

AMB:cr
(11)


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62-4<855,32
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## DETAILS

The first 256 pagcs of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, Washington Expose, 'are devoted to the same type of gossip and garbage Which characterize most of the newspaper columns that anderson and Drew Pearson write. Much of the material in the book, in fact, is recognizable as having previously been used in Pearson $\because$ Almader colums, including data highly critical of Senator Thomas Lodd of Connecticut. Anderson's approach is largely one of inviting the reader to join him in peeking through a keyhole at the private and/or official lives and activities of both prominent officials and Covernment agencies. Wost of Anderson's sources are anonymous; and in many instances, he uses fictitious names in the book. No person or institution-from President Johnson and the White House through Vashington influence peddlers and lobbying interests--is immune from his muck-raking typewriter.

There are several reforences to the Bureau and the Director in cinderson's book, particularly in his treatment of Senator Thomas Dodd. These references, together with other data felt to be of interest, are dealt with below: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

## CHAPTER 1 'Behind the Headlines' (Pages 1-8)

In this chapter, there is no reference to the FBI.
Anderson explains the need for muck-raking such as he and Drew Pearson engage in. On page 2, he asserts, 'Too few papers dare to print exposes before they are safcly recorded in privileged documents or, for that matter, bother to probe behind the caily press hand-outs."

Former tresident Eisentower, he claims, accopted more preseats than any othor presiacat in history.... But the same newspapers which had headined Truman's decp freezo, found nothing nowsworthy in De's fabulous girts. ' (In chaptci lo, he goes into ereat detail recarding gifts and favors accorded Lienhower by wealthy oilmon.) inderson also refers to Eyndon Johnson's accepting a sterco set from hia Fonate aide (Bobby Balser).

He further states (page 6), 'All Presidents have sought to present the best possible face to the cublic. Lyndon Johnson not only preens

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and poses; he also wants to oparate the cameras. He kecps the curtain closed on what his Administration is doing until all the facts are in and the final decisions are reached. Only then is he inclined to iniorm the public."

The chapter concludes, "There is a subtle menace in too much conformity, in the government's Uncle-knows-best attitude. The democratic machinery should never run so smoothly and silently that the rumble of opposition becomes muffled. Let there be a few cogs that grate against the massive wheels of Big Government, Big Business, and Bic Labor. "

## CHAPTER 2 "Government Cover-up" (Pages 9 -24)

In this chapter, Anderson asserts that Government spokesmen have been caught in lies and deceptions to such an extent that "world confidence in Uncle Sam has been severely shaken. "He quotes an aviation writer as stating that the Defense Department's credibility is so low that most Pentagon reporters really don't believe a story until it has been officially denied.'

He takes repeated cracks at Arthur Sylvester (Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs) and quotes him as telling correspondents,
Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that, stupid!"

He charges 'American policymakers' with increasingly engaging in the disturbing practice of concocting 'cover stories' as official lies are delicately called, to keep the communists guessing about our moves. " Specifically cited are the U-2 incident in Fussia in 1960; Adlai Stevenson's lie "to the United Nations about the Eay of Pigs invasion in 1961; and State Department spokesman robert MeClosikcy*s denial of the claim by Prime Ninister Ice Kuan Yow of Singapore that a CIA agent had offored him a $\$ 3.4$ million bribe. "

Anderson continues that in the 1965 Dominican Fepublic uprising, 'a whole series of conflicting stories were put out" and that "offici:1 obfuscation appears to be the policy in Vietnam." Fegarding the latter claim, he charges, He the same time that President Johnson has appealed to the people to support his Vietnam policies, his Administration has not been frank about what's going on. " He cites a 1064 White House denial of a report that United Nations Sccretary Cencral 0 Thant had forwarded a peace feeler from North Vietnam, as woll as a subsequent statement by President Johnson that there has not been the slightest indication that the other side (North Vietnam) is interested in negotiation" --whereas, "Three months later, there was official acknowledgment that the United States had rojected three negotiation bids from North Victnam, including one relayed by $U$ Thant in August, 1964. '

On page 17, he describes President Johnson as "a master of the subtle art of flattery and an expert in the use of calculated leak.... Eut when flattery fails, he is fully capable of brow-beating recalcitrant newsmen. He has brought all the pressures of the presidency to bear on them. More than once, he has ordered investigations of correspondents whose writings displeased him. ${ }^{\text {" }}$

Anderson then states, "Increasingly, the government has turned the tables on reporters who have dug too dceply into its activities. The Icfense Department has even called in the TBI to investigate such distinfuished writers as columnist Joseph Alsop, the New Xork Times' Hanson Ealdwin, Newsweek's Lloyd Norman and the Washington Star's Eichard Fryilund. '
(Bufites reflect that wo have, in fact, conducted inquiries and/or investigations with respect to the publication of classificel information by the above foar newsmen.)

On page 13, Andcrson further assorts, I have had government bloochounds sniffing my own trail many times. . . a friend inside the FBI showed me an investigative file that the WBI had atarted on me. I copied down enough details to prove I had seen it, then called upon the TBI for an explanation. J. Edgar Hoover confessed privately that the White Houso had ordered the investigation. '
(Concerning the above assertion that the FBI investigated him at the request of the White House, it is believed that deliberately or otherwise Anderson has given a confused account of an incident which occurred in 1950. In Rarch, 1950, Anderson called on the then Assistant Director S.J. Tracy. He told Mr. Tracy that John Maragon (an associate of influential Washington personages who had been an Agent of the Burcau of Investigation in 1923) had told him that the FBI was investigating him (Anderson). Anderson said he had chocked and confirmed that the TBI was invostigating him and that two questions were being asked--(1) Is there any evidence that Anderson tricd to cvade the draft? and (2) Is there any evidence that Anderson passed out any unauthorized information while in the Army? Anderson said the questions were in writing and that he had written proof.
(Anderson continued that he always had had the utmost confidence in the FBI, and the only thing he could think of that might have caused any inquiries would be his recent mombership in the White House Correspondents'

Association although he had not made application for a White House pass; but even if an investigation was being made on request of the Secret Service, he still felt the questions asiked were most unusual.)
(Burcau files were checked at the time (1950), and it was determined that had furnished information to the Bureau in
$\square$ A check was mado with the Department of the Army following receipt of the information concerning Anderson $\qquad$ It disclosed that he had served in the Army in 1945-46 and had been honorably discharged. It reflcetcd no information indicating he was a draft dodger or that he had caused classified data to be passcd without authority.)
(Mr. Tracy telephoncd Anderson on March 21, 1950, and told him that the Bureau had not investigated him but that a discreet check had been made at the Denartment of the Army following rcceipt of the information

CHAPTER 3 "The Great Protection Raciret" (Page 25-54)
In this chapter, Anderson deals at Iength with his and Drow Pearson's 'expose' of Senator Thomas Dodd and paints a highly inaccurate and unfavorable picture of the role played by the FBI in the Dodd case.

The chapter begins with the observation that Congress has a decply protective attitude toward scandals and improprictics involving its own members. He statos that the Anderson-Pearson columns published early this year 'exposing' Senator Dodd (the columns charged Dodd with using campaign contributions for personal purposes, misusing his influence as a Senator for the benefit of cortain individuals, and the like) foreed the Senate's Select Committec on Standards and Conduct to hold a meeting-following which the Chairman announced that the Committee had nothing to investigate because no one had filed any complaints. Anderson states that his reaction to this announcement was to write the committce a letter which "spelled out Dodd's offenses" and offered to turn over'full documentation of all these charges and to suggest witnesses....."

Anderson then philosophizes, 'It is no light matior to investigate the transcressions of a Senator--particularly if he happons to be a member
of The Establishment with friends in high places, more so if these friends happen to include the Prosident of the United States and the legendary director of the rel. This was impresced upon Drew Pearson and myself soon after we begon writing aboat Senator Dodd. ... We the investigatore found ourselves being investigated. Out of J. Edgar Hoover's establishment swarmed a posse of TBI agents, pencils at the ready, seeking out our news sources."

Anderson states that he had "developed evidence of apparent federal violations" by Lodd which he handed over to the FBI; that he made available for ghotocraphing by the TEI copics of Dodd's private papers which had been obtained from former employees of Dodd; that "when these people began to receive visito from the Dri, ve innocently ascumed the agonts wanted to verify the charces against Cenator Dodd. But actonishingly, they didn't astr a single witness a single question about the Senator. Instead they oxamined our informants about their part in securing the documents, thus giving the impression that the government intended to protect Dodd and prosecute his detractors."

Anderson then asks, "Whould a high official, whose conduct is quectioned, be permitted to use federal police to intimidate the witnesses against him? Should FEI agents be allowed to invectigate newsmen for no crime at all unless it has become a crime to accuse a senator of improprieties? An answer has been given to at least one quection. Whose idea was it to go after Dodd's accusers and make a federal case of a minor misdemeanor? The TBI said the order came from Nicholas Katzenbach, then Attorney General."
(Eecinning in Teomary, 1060, the Eureas did conduct invoctigation ctermming from the Pearsorecoumn charges against Senator Dodd. This investigation was limited to matters specifically requested by the Department of Justice. It included interviewing Anderson and obtaining copios of cocuments in his possession; investigating the possible theft of material from Dodd's ofiice; and condacting specific investigation concerning certain of the allogations against Dodd. This investigation--the sume as any other--vas handled in a thoroagh, prompt, cfficient manner withoat threat, intimidation or invoriticm toward anyone.) (58-6157)

Elsewhere in thic chapiex, Anderson briefly relates Dodd's short term (1033-34) as an $3 B 1$ Agont and statios that "the FBI is still his first love. . . . If anyone said an unkind word about J. Edgar Hoover, the Senator was usually the first on his feet to defend his old chicf. . . In return
for Dodd's devotion to the FBI, the FBI has always been willing to do a little extra-curricular investigating on his behali. Once the Senator wanted to check on the after-hours movements of
typed on plain white paper. This was merely one of many unmarled reports that Dodd received from the IBI."
(The allegation that the FBI conducted surveillances or instituted investigations as a personal favor to Dodd is, of course, without substantiation.)

Anderson continues his imaginative diatribe concerning the Dodd "expose" by stating that "informants in the Justice Department told us that our telephones were being tapped. The Attorney General invited us to his office and politely warned that we might be prosecuted. A cabinet officer even sent friendly word that indictments had been drawn against us in connection with the theft of the Dodd papers."
(Pearson and Anderson asserted in their column on April 1, 1966, that they were called into the Department and were told that they vere under investigation. In a statement issued the same day (April 1) the Department denied this-mstating they had come to the Department to secure answers to questions posed by Anderson during a telephone call and they were told that neither of them was under investigation.) (58-6157-71)

Anderson comments most favorably concerning the members of Dodd's staff who furnished him data concerning the Senator. Then he complains, "FBI agents vere calling upon our informants and warning them that anything they said might be used in evidence against them. Some were questioned politely, others grilled relentlessiy. some of the questioning actually took place in Dodd's Senate office, thus giving witnesses the impression that the FBI was working for Dodd. One of the Eenator's employees, Doris O'Donnell, seven months pregnant, was cross-examined for more than two hours in an anteroom just off the Senator's private office. Typical of the FBI's terse and tough attitude was the way agent Thil King handled wirs. Carpenter, 'we can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files,' he began sharply.... Clearly, the HBI was pulling out all the stops to help the embattled Eodd."
(At the outset of the interviews, Dodd's staff members-current and former--were quite properly advised that they did not have to make
any statencnt and that any statement could be used against them in court. lirs. ODonnell was, in fact, pregnant when interviewed on March 31, 1966. Andorson complains of a two hour interview with herl

Furtherimore, GA Fhillip wi. King of the Wrashingion Field Office has categorically denied telling $\qquad$ that "We can't have people breaking into a Denatorg office and taking his inlen.")

The book continues, "...J. Edgar Hoover is reluctant to investigate cithor Senators or newspapermen. Anxious as he was to do Bodd a favor, it is most unlilicly that he wculd invectigate our news sources without proseurc from the very top. Ofincially, the FBI notificd us that the invectigation had been ordered by Attornoy Genexal Latzenioach." Andercon coyly implies, however, that the investigation actually was approved by President Johnson--"It is worth recording that Loover has his own private phone link with the President. When Lyndon Johnson was in Congreas, Elooyer lived across the strect from him. Now Hcover remains in ofitice past the retirement age by special dispensation of LBJ. Obviously the HBI would do nothing to disploase the Eresident nor act in delicate areas without his consent. From sourcos inside the White Hoasc, we have learned that the President perconally recoived the reI roporis on the Dodd casc for his beatime reading. it is safe to ascuine ho did what ho could-within reason--to protect his old Senate comradic, Tom Dodd."
(We disseminated copies of our investigative reports in the Dodd case to the Justice Departwent but not to the White Ehousc. If the Presicent obtained copisis of the raports, they did not come from us.)

Andexion alco paints a black picture of former SA James J. Lynch, Whom Dodd hired "to look for dirt" which Dodd could use against Pearson, Jack Andersion: or the porsons who had furnished anti-Dodd material. So states that Lynel eave tho impression to a Lemale employes of Codd that ine was a federal agont, and "When she challonged him, he admitted he was a former FBI man."
(Inyol was a Specia Acont from July, 1949, to February, 1951. Bollowing Lynch's employment by Senator Dodd to inquire into the thent of sucones irom Dodats ohite, Jack Anderson called the Eeportment to complain that Lynch had represented hiracelf as an Tris Agont. All pereons intervieved following receipt of Anderson's complaint stated that Gynch did
not represent himself to be an FBI Agent. The Assistant United States Attornay dealinod prosecution of Tynch since therc appoared to be no basis for a charge of Impersonation.)

Andercon, who has admitted to the Eureaus that he feels former Assistant to the Director M. B. Nichols and Lewis Rosenstiel (of Schenley Industries) vehemently dislike him, further attempts to cast a shadow of conspiracy around Lynch by stating that Lynch once did some work for Rosenstiel; that Dodd has been Rocenstiel's attorney; that L. B. Nichols is now an ofificial of Schenioy; and that Lodd and an FBI official once flew in a Schenley plane to a spearing engagement.

Anderson also notes that curing the Dodd investigation, the FBI tried to find out "how I obtained the unpublished manuscript written in his coll by Cosa Nostra informor Joo Valachi." (Wre did make such inquirics early in the Spring of 1906. They indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possesision had been dupliceted from a manuscript written by Valachi and was not a Government document. Anderson implied that he had received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

In concluding his treatment of the Dodd case on page 44, Andorson states, "Like the FBI, the Senate Ethics Committee at first scemed to be more interested in protecting than probing Dodd. .. Only the deepening public outrage persuaded the Committee, and eventually the EBI, to concentrate on Dodd rather than his detractors. "

Andercon then recalls an occacion, apparently in 1963, when he ofiered to tectily beiore the Rouse Administration Committee regarding misuce of funds, payroll padding and influence selling by Congressmen. Andorson claims he showed up with a 14 -page statement containing "all the names and details" needed to document several cases of Congressional misconduct, but he was not permitted to testify--"There was one name in my statemont that later made headines: Bobby Bater." He thon goes into some detail regarding the connection between Baker, Congressman John McMillan of South Carolina, Philadelphia constmuction man ztatt kicloshey and others.

Fage 49 of the book reprocuces a $\$ 1,000$ chect signed by insurance man Don Reynola's in payment for advertising on a television station
owned by the Lyndon Johnson family. Also reproduced is an invoice showing a purchase from the Magnavox Company by Don Reynolds of an item to be sent to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson.

CEAPTER 4 "Seniority, Senility, and Success" (Page 55-79)
This is a chaptor of gossip concerning Congressmen. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Among those dealt with on these pages is Congressman L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina--who Anderson gtates "is best known in Washington circles for his alcoholic escapades." EXe calls Rivers "the House drunts."

Sonator Carl Hayden of Arizona is "Kindly" and "boloved" but too old. Congressman Adam Clayton Povell is dragred over the coals for "clobal gallivanting" and othervise taking advantage of the taxpaycrs. Senator inite hansfield impresses Anderson as a selfless public servant who is "guided only by conscience and duty. " Others for whom Anderson has high regard are Senators Spessard Eolland of Tlorida and Thomas Kuchel of California and Congressmen Carl Perkins of Zientucky, Edith Green of Oregon, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Chorles Bennett of Elorida.

He laments the high cost of political campaigns and states, "The vested interests would like to own Congress; while it is true that they have succeeded in buying some legislators, most Congressmen are not fox sale."

## CHAPTEm 5 "Living It Up At Public Expense" (Dage $80-97$ )

This chapter contains no reference to the YBI. It is misnumbered as Chanter 6.

On these pasea, Anderson unloacis his venom upon members of the House and Senate who live high off the toxpayers' money. He clescribes Senator Allen Ellender as an inveterate world traveler at public expense and an overly talkative bore. Adam Clayton Powell again is criticized as in Chapter 4 and is referred to as "the Earlem globetrotter."

Anderson also states (page 04), "Buried in the small print of the federal budget are also a number of confidential funds controlled by committee chairmen. Insiders tell me, for example, that Congreseman John Rooney
(of New York), chairman of House Appropriations subcommittee, makes use of this money to take at least oneunad̉vertised trip abroad each year."

CHAPTER 6 "Inside the White Eouse" (Page 98-131)
Anderson describes President Johnson as a tough taskmaster who'drives his stafi 12 to 16 hours a day, scourges them with a whiplash tongue, intrudes on their private lives without apology, demands their complete loyalty and utmost devotion." He observes, however, that the President woriss harder than those around him and "if the President is a slave driver, he is a benevolent one" who treats his staif with warmth, generosity and tenderness "that is positively paternal." According to Anderson, the President puts in two working days every 24 hours-one starting at 6:30 a.m. and the second beginning at 5:30 p.m.

On pages 102-108, Anderson statec that "hose closent to the Precident taike the most abuse from him. 'It's a manik of intimacy to be cussed out by him, ' explains an aide. ... While the rumpled George Reedy was press secretary, he was iried on the LBJ pan daily. The President seemed to blame him personally for every unfavorable reference that glipped into the newspapers. After Reedy's daily press briefings, LBJ would read the transcript with hot eyes, then berate Reedy for the slightest slip. His angriest outbursts were often over the most trivial matterc."

Anderson tells his readers on page 112 that 'Lyndon Jolnson's massive ego is easily bruised. Criticism is hard enough for him to talke, but ridicule he can't stand." On pages 130-131, he states that the President "expects his subordinates to submerge their ambitions, swallow their egos, and maintain strict anonymity....On those seldom and secretive occasions that aides dare to talk about the President, they agree that Lyndon B. Jolnson is the most difficult, the most demanding, but the most devoted boss in America."

Other insights into the President's character offered by Anderson include (page 99), "He has an insatiable craving for information.... ivo previous President, for example, ever tooi MBI reports to bed with him."

Page 101 contains "extracts" from a memorandum purportedly written the President in May, 1966, by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien. This incuudes data concerning a complaint which Anderson had made to the Post Oftice Department-coneerning suspected tampering with his mail. O'Brien's
memoxandum states, "An invectigation by Dostal Inspectors revealed that the lector (mailed by Anderson) had apparently been poorly sealed, although Anderson's secretary denied this. After the investication, Anderaon aid he believed the HBI opened his mail. Anderson thinks die letter was taken from a collection sack by FBI agents after it was deponited by his secretary...."
(The envelope in question contained documents relating to Senator Dodd. Bufile 58-6157-310 contains a memorandum dated Miay 13, 1966; concerning this matter which states, "Pest Office oxamination amd investication concluded that the envelope had not been adecuately sealed and that there was no evidence of any prying or other irregularities.... In personal interview, Anderson refused to accept post Office conclucions and reraained adamant that Post Ofrice should identify person who opencd the envelope and then expressed his belief that FBI had probably done so. Post Office is satisiied there had been no tempering, recognizes the viciouness and unreasonableness of both Drew Penrson and Andorson and plans no furthor action. Hei has had no mail cover on Pearcon or Andercon or tempored with their mail.")

On page 104, Anderson maintains that there is "mutual respect but little love" between Precident Johnson and "the few (John P.) Kemnedy holdovers still around," He continues, "Most of the Kemedy crowd has never warmed up to LBJ; he has treated them, in turn, with more coolness and coartesy than he accords his intimates."

Andergon states on page 108 that Doan Rubly and Sobert I ScNamara axe the two cabinet members most admired by President Johnon.

Pase 115 reproduces an alleged contidential memorandum of the Department of the Air Bree relating to the tertimony of insurance man Don B. Reynolds bofore the Senate Eules Committco in 1064 so-called "Boboy Baker hearings" that he had bought a Hi-Fi set and arranged for it to be shipped to the then Cenator Lyndon Jomson. The memorandum notes that while on duty with the Air Force in 1952, Reynolds made a false report to two FBI which recultod in an extensive and expenaive invostigation.
(Bufile 65-61365-30 reflects that during an interview in Octoper; 1952, Reynolds expressed concern and belief that four displaced
persons with whom he was acquainted were involved in obtaining information for a ioreign government. Investigation was instituted which produced information indicating Reynolds had not been truthful during the October, 1952, interview. It was disclosed that Eeynolds had engaged in black market activities, had an illicit relationship with one of the displaced persons and threatened to have another one of them deported. Re-interviewed in 1953, Reynolds admitted he had made mistakes and had inadvertently failed to notify the Government of the errors in his original allegations. He also admitted some black market activities on a small scale, as well as immorality while assigned overseas.)

## CEAPTER 7 "The Truth About Our First Ladies" (Page 132-144)

This chapter contains no mention of the FBI. It deals in a gossipy manner with four First Ladies-"'Bess Truman is a shy homebody, Mamie Eisenhower a bubbly Army wife, Lady Bird Johnson an astute politician, Jackie Kennedy an exquisite aristocrat."

On page 136, he claims that Mirs. Johnson has soft Southern charm, rare character and courage. "When White House aide Walter Jenkins was arrested on a morals charge in. . . 1964. . . everyone else around the President panicked. Even LBJ's own first impulse was to disclaim and disown Jenkins, thus sacrificing him on the altar of political expedieney. But Lady Bird wouldn't permit it. . . sine came quietly to Jenkins' support."

Anderson maintains that Jacqueline Kennedy "is committed, say intimates who should know, to installing Robert Kennedy in her late
husband's place in the White House."

## CUAPTER 8 "Washington's Curious Caste System" (Pages 145-166)

This is another chapter devoted largely to inconsequential observations of Anderson. It contains no reference to the FBI.

The early pages of the chapter are devoted to trivia concerning Government "status symbols" - - "VIP standing is determined in exacting detain by their office acreage, rug plushness, furniture array, and limousine service."

He is critical of military leaders who "despite the urgent manpower needs in Vietnam... always seem able to spare enough men from the war to wait tables, mow their lawns, and perform other menial chores."

Concerning Congreas, he observes, "Cn Capitol Hill seniority is sacred. It is worised oat to the last decimal point. . . A A Senator at he bottom of the seniority laddex, if he is too brash to suit his elders (as Senator Kennedy was), may ind his oinice space scattered between three floors and two buildings (as Senatox Robert Memedy did)."

On page 151, he states that the former Sccretary of the Senate" kept a private stock of liquor in his office, just off the Senate floor, for legislators who needed a small pick-up during the rigors of cebate." Following the Secretary's retirewent in 1905, Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph Duke, "whose job it was to enforce Senate regulations (including one against serving liquor in the Capitol building)" Cound the Senators a now hideaway por disereet drinking.

Anderson's wounded pride and ego come to the fore on page 162 whore he lamerts, "It is a curious paradox of the nation's capital, where the clash of opinion is a way of life, that controversial correspondents are sometimes treated like outcasts. Those who depart from the beaten news paths, who ignore the 'no treapasis' signc, tho pry behind the seenes, are regarded with distrast. There are bolittling remarks abcat their innccuracies and unorthodoxies, their unvillingness to play the game by traditional rules.... It is also fashionable at the press tables to underestimate columniti Drew Pearson. .. . Yet for the better part of this century, he has rocked Washington with his stories."

## CHAPTER 9 "How Ghe Insiderg Worir" (Page 167-190)

In thic chapter, Antorson vares indignant concerning unprincipled intuence peddlers, powerful loblwists and the like. He refers to one such cheractox, a fictional Derter Warren, as "King of the beasts in the Washington jungle. . . a fixer without portfolio, who has handled White House assignments too delicate to be performed by añone in official position. He also advises the Eresident on speeches, appointments and politics. His phone calls are pat through prompty to cabinet officers, commissionere, members of Congress, and special contacts in the ing and CIA."

On page 178 he describes Date Millar, "a low-pressure lobbyist of gray-haired southern dignity," as a familiar figure around the White Rouse. According to Anderson, 3 Iller yon the 1904 inagural for the President,
and Johnson "took time out frora preparing his 1965 State oit the Union Adảress to greet Miller's Dallas clients, take them on a stroll of the white House grounds, and discuss their dream of a new federal building in downtown Dallas "

Anderson names Clank Clifford as another person'close to the President" and as having "the run of Eyndon Johnson's White House." He claims that Paul Davies of the HMC Corporation hired Clifford by telephone and asked him to persuade the Jurtice Department to approve its purchase of the American Viscose Company for $\$ 115$ mallion.

On page 177, he writes, "On more than one occasion, the ghipping lobby has broken out enough champagne to launch a thousand ships at parties honowing fohn Rooney (or New York), who can alvays be counted upon to batile for che maritime industry against all reforms. The shipping crowd proclaimed February 18, 1965, for example, as 'John Pooney Night' and rented the Grand ballroom of Wachington's Nayilower Hotel... ${ }^{\text {" }}$

Regarding James Hoffa, he states, "Even that pariah of labor, Teamsters boss Jimmy Eoffa, can crack the political winip and make Congressmon of both parties jump through the hoop. Fis chief lobbyist, shrewd, chanky Sid Zagari, easily rounded up a dozen congressmen to derend Hoffa on the Fouse floor. . . . All agreed solemnly that Hoffa's basic rigits as a citizen may have been trampled by the Justice Department."

Anderson argain mentions the President on page 188-m"One company with inside influence is Brown and Root, the Texas construction company which has been able to flout the labor lavs yet still snap up fat governneent contracte. . . When (Lyndon) Johncon vas en upcoming Congressman, he pulled strings incide the White House to settle a criminal tax case against Brown and hoot. .. (The) company was dealt in for a generous share of the mulh-million-dollar construction worl in South Vietnam shortly arter Lyndon Johnson moved into the White House."

Anderson begins a diacuccion of foreign lobbyists on page 100. He states that Washington has been "besieged by foreign agents representing just doout evory cuves and ccuntry under the cuat and that most of them are "highly respectable Anerlean citizens who are required by law to recicter with the Justico Department." In thic discuecion, he trifes occasion to mention Jultus Glein and Senator Thomas Dodd--Prev Pearson and I revealed how the Caccar-nosed Bonator Thomas Dodd delivered speeches, signed lethrs, and entertained clients for Klein. In 1964 Senator Dodd even flev to Germany
to help cave fees Klein was in danger of losing. The trip was financed by the Eenate Internal Security Subcommittee, but Lodd carried in his briefcase secret instructions trom Gein."

On pase 197, Anderson makes briei mention of Soviet, Red Chinese and Castro Cuban propaganda outlets in the United States such as the roar Continent Book Corporation. Hie declares that "new laws to control foreign agents are required-not so much to prevent a country from stating its case, but to make sure its propaganda is labeled. There should be restrictions, too, on foreign aid expenditures to insure that it doesn't go to buyinfluence in the U.S."

CHAETER 10 "Lubricating the Goverament Machinexy" (Pages 199-217)
This chapter bitterly criticizes wealthy American oil interests. it contains no reference to the ingI.

Anderson charges that "Wo group in America collects more beneifts from Uncle Sam and passes out more favors to poiticians than the recklessly greedy, unbelievably wealiay oil barons. . . The more the patricians of petroleum diain trom the government through tax loopholes, the more they olip to politicians to make the loopholes in the tax laws still bigger."

On page 200, he claims that Secretary of State Rugk divulged in secret Senate testimony that American oll companies have been paying protection money to the VielCong (allegedily so that their trucks and facilitios vould not be molested in Victnam) "thus contributing to the communist war effort in Bouth Vietnam." Andercon states that this "protection money is naod by the Viet Cong to buy arms, ammunition and other way needs right in South Vietnam."

Anderson also claims that Cuban commandes have told him that the CIA has ordered them not to attack davana's three oil refineries "which supply the fuel for Dictator Castro's military machine" and that "during the Eay of Eige fiasco, a freedom fighter plane, loaded with bombs, radioed that it was over the Esso refinery in Eavana and acked permicsion to bomb it. But the CIA command post actually ordered the plane to ignore the reimery and look for gun emplacemants to bomb."

He chargen that "Big Oil" has a strong infuence on State Department action and decisions and that oil inductry lobbyists are "the smoothest, most skilled, most elite of all Whashington pressure people....
M. A. Jones to Wick Memo RE: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"

Sometimes oilmen choose an intermediary to distribute their largess. When Bobly Baker was operating in the back rooms of the Senate, he once called aside Senator Thomas Mcintyre (of New Hampshire) and hinted meaningfully that he could get rid of a $\$ 10,000$ campaign deficit if he would simply vote for the oil depletion allowance. (Mcintyre said. . . no thanks.)"

Anderson feels the action of three oil millionaires in contributing to the upheep of Eisenhower'g Gettysburg farm during the former President's tenure in the White House "certainly should be recorded as the most incredible scandal in White House history." On pages 214-215, he credits oilmen George Allen, B. G. Byars and W. Alton Jones with "pumping thousands of dollars into" the Gettyshurg farm each year after Eisenhower had "entered into a fantastic secret agreement with" them "to take over" the farm.

He continues that "the ollmen. . . also helped establish Mamie's brother-in-law, Col. Gordon Moore, on a lush 550-acre estate in the picturesque horee country of northern Virginia" and that "in 1958, Moore was a middle-man in the purchase of the Charles Town, West Virginia, race track by a Texas group headed by (Clint) Murchison and (B. G.) Byars. Later, Moore found another purchaser, and the oilmen sold their track. Both sales brought ioore fat commissions."

Anderson states that the Eisenhower Administration issued 60 oil leases in Government reserves during its first 4-year term and that valuable tidelands were "also handed over to the oil interests" by Eisenhower.

## CHAPTER 11 "The Crude Art of Intimidation" (Page 218-236)

In this chaptex, Anderson warns of "government by investiga-tion"--"The federal bureaucracy is literally crawling with investigators who, if they are to earn their salaries, must investigate someone... It has become an all too frequent practice, in conflicts between private citizens and federal agencies, for the government to try to settle disputes by investigating the disputants. The power of investigation. . . is often.used. . . to intimidate, coerce, and strike back at persons who challenge the rulings or oppose the policies of the government."

Strangely, in this chapter, Anderson makes no direct mention of the FiBI. He warns of the power of regulatory agencies; states that the Securities and Exchange Commission has almost doubled its payroll since

# 1M. A. Jones to Wick Memo 

RE: "WASHINGTON EXPOSD"

June 30, 1961; and devotes considerable space to the Internal Revenue Service.

Anderson writes that "some of the targets of investigation are Reds, racketeers, and others not wholly deserving of sympathy. And in theory, an innocent person has nothing to fear from investigators. But once the gumsioes have come around questioning a citizen's neighbors and associates, a cloud of suspicion is raised that may never be dispelled. His reputation may be ruined even though he is innocent of any wrongdoing."

He claims on page 222 that many attorneys who would like to see Jimmy Hoffa convicted feel that "the government has gone too far with its campaign" to put him behind bars. "Fis every move has been shadowed, his every transaction scrutinized, his every associate investigated. Even two Congressmen, who spoke up in behalf of Hofin on the House floor, suddenly had their taxes audited. After indicting some of his business associates, the Justice Department offered to drop prosecution if they would testify against him."

Anderson quotes Internal Revenue Commissioner Sneldon Cohen as stating, "A lot of agencies like to use us. We try to discourage this, but these disputes often have tax overtones."

According to Anderson, "Increasingly, the government seems tempted to use its investigative powers to intimidate ctrexitics" and "there has been developing in our federal uncle an alarming vindictive streak. "

CIAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (P. 237 - )
This is an incomplete chapter. The remainder of it will be analyzed after the additional pages of Anderson's book (it is believed that there are approximately 250 more pages) are received from the Washington Field Office's source at Public Affairs Press. (The Washington Field Office has advised that there will be a delay of unknown duration in obtaining the final pages due to a reported breakliown of the printing presses at Public Affairs Press.)

In this chapter, Anderson continues to criticize Government investigative tactics. He asserts on page 243 that "If a government worker wants to hold his job, he has no choice but to consent 'voluntarily' to taking a lie detector test."

Concerning the Bobby Baker case, he states that "one of the principals.... fought back with some enterprising blackmail. He hired a private detective who laid a silken trap for unwary Senators. He arranged with a lady of the night, who had a clandestine acquaintance on Capitol Hill, to wire her boudoir for sound. She obligingly lured into her web a few romantic Senators." (The persons allegedly involved are not identified.)

Anderson continues, "A confessed call girl, who goes by the name of Futh Spitini, dictated a titillating account of her relations with high officials from the White Flouse on down, including at least two Senators then investigating Balker. She later claimed the lurid, two hour recording had been doctored by Richard Bast, a fast-talking private eye, who had tried to peddle it to newsmen, then offered it to Senator Hugh Scott. . . . Confronted by the FBI, she (the call girl) tried to brazen it out until agents aslred whether Senator Carl Hayden (of Arizona) had been one of her customers. She blithely added him to her list, boasting of some unlikely high jinks with the Senate dean, then 86 years old."

(Bufile 62-109231-16 reflects that in November, 1963, a private investigator in Washington, tape recorded conversations between himself and Sarah Ruth Sbitani in which Sbitani discussed her alleged prostitution activities with high-ranking Government officials, Members of Congress and private citizens. We interviewed her in January, 1964, and she admitted that information on the tape recording with regard to alleged intimate relations with Lyndon Johnson and John F. and Robert Kemnedy was a complete fabrication on her part. She did, however, claim intimacies with Senator Wayne Morse, Congressman William Ayres and various Army and civilian people, The Pearson-Anderson column published June 1, 1964, devoted several paragraphs to the Sbitani matter.)

On page 245, Anderson claims that Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri recently asked the Federal Communications Commission to check various Senatorial offices for electronic listening devices and that such devices were found in the offices of two Senators.

He accuses "most government agencies" of trafficking in information "about the sexual habits, financial affairs, personal friendships, political and religious beliefs of their employees." He continues that the Defense Department has accumulated more than 14 million life histories in the course of its security investigations; that the Civil Service Commission
keeps another 8 million dossiers on people who have applied for federal jobs; and that "the F'BI is constantly checking into the backgrounds of people for one purpose or another. It has on file an astounding 175 million sets of fingerprints, not to mention dossiers on tens of thousands of suspected communists, security risks and crooks. It is no secret that the FBI also keeps files on controversial figures suspected of nothing more incriminating than speaking their own mind. The FBI often conducts private investigations for top officials. President Johnson, for instance, was able to get an FBI report on the sexual indiscretions of a Senator."

Anderson laments that 'the dirt that government gumshoes pick up on people is swept into dossiers which are freely exohanged betweon federal offices.... At least one blackmailer has been uncovered at the General Services Administration; information obtained from FBI dossiers was his chief stock in trade."

He claims that almost any agency can ask the Post Office Department for a mail check "to find out who's writing to whom" and that "Trederal snoops have even been caught poking into people's garbage." Then he philosophizes, "The government's keyhole practices, the availability of space-age snooping devices and the glorification of the gumshoe has created a pressing need for clear and enforceable laws on how far federal agents should be permitted to carry their investigations and how much personal privacy should be surrendered for the sake of police efficiency."

On page 254, he quotes former SA William W. Turner as stating "I found that agents had installed wiretaps and electronic bugs on hoodlums and foraged through their refuse for clues." (This is a quote from an article by Turner which appeared in the November 8, 1965, issue of "The Nation" magazine.)

He further states on page 254, 'Wiretapping aiready is a federal crime if the conversation overheard is divulged 'to any person.' The Attorney General has chosen to interpret 'any person' as anyone outside the Justice Department. On this flimsy pretext, he has authoxized J. Edgar Hoover to use his own judgment in placing wiretaps 'in the national interest. ' Needless to say, the eminent FBI chief has taken full advantage of this loose authonity." (Exere again Anderson shows his ignorance. The public record clearly attests to the fact that all FBI wiretaps are approved by the Attorney General in writing.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
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Total Deleted Page(s) $=3$
Page 61 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 87 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 136 ~ Referral/Consult;

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See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

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## Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 5-20-65

PROM
M. A. sones $M$
subject:


Book REviews synopsis


The New York Office has furnished the Bureau an advanced proof copy of a new Nero Wolfe mystery novel by Stout which is critical of the FBI. The proof was obtained from a confidential source at "The New York Times."

Review of Book: This vicious book depicts the FBI in the worst possible light. Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows, "plays a significant role in the plot. Nero Wolfe, Stout's hero in the book, is contacted in New York City by a wealthy matron, Rachel Bruner, who desires to hire Wolfe to stop FBI harassment of her. Mrs. Pruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10,000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows' and sent them to prominent people. She states the FBI had been tapping her telephones and had placed her under constant surveillance. Wolfe indicates that she could have expected such treatment from the FBI. He accepts the assignment from Bruner and is paid a $\$ 100,000$ retainer fee. In this manner, Rex Stout establishes the RYas theryinisin of his book.

As the plot unfolds, Nero Wolfe receives information frappes New York police inspector that three FBI Agents were suspected of having murdered a writer in his apartment after illegally entering his apartment to steal materialhe_hodgathered for a series on the FBI. It was suspected the Agents shot the writer when he unexpectedly caught them going through his apartment. This suspicion was increased because the bullet which kill d the writer had been removed from the apartment;' as had all the writer's notes. Despite harassment by the FBI, Wolfe conducts his investigation in such a manner that he is able to convey the impression to the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the murder. Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home and this pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe residence after they had enteredillegally to steal the evidence. Wolfe takes the Agent's credentials and uses his possession of these items as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Rachel Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg' who is depicted as the Special Agent'in Charge of the New York Office and Frag admits Enclosure paradox $5-\lambda /-65$

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1-Central Research Unit - Enclosure
Continued
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## M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

harassment of Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this to preclude Wolfe's using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI. Wolfe, during the investigation, had determined that the writer had actually been killed by his girl friend but he forces Wag to give the police the bullet which had been removed by his agents from the writer's apartment. Rex Stout concludes this book with a contemptuous reference to the Director. Although not mentioning him, he writes that the "big fish" from Washington (an rbvious reference to the Director) attempted to call on Wolfe at his home in New York but that Wolfe refused to see him and left him standing outside his door ringing the bell.

Rex Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of or affiliated with numerous organizations which have been connected with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, an informant reported that Rex Stout was allegedly a member of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI and on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. This invitation was declined. The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact, although in 1958 it sought our assistance in connection with a book by a former Bureau informant, but we declined to become involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Stout be designated as a person not to be contacted without prior Bureau approval.

2. That the attached letter to all SAC's be approved and returned to the Crime Records Division for appropriate processing. This letter advises of the forthcoming release of "The Doorbell Rang" and instructs that any inquiries received concerning the book should be.answered with a statement that the FBI has no comment other than that the book is a fictional work which presents a false and distorted picture of the FBI and that any Agents conducting themselves in the manner depicted in this book would be subject to immediate dismissal.




## DETAILS

The New York Office has furnished the Bureau a Photostat of the advanced proofs of a new mystery novel by Rex Stout, "The Doorbell Rang," which is critical of the FBI. This is another in a series relating to Stout's chief mystery character, Nero Wolfe. The book, which is being published by Viking Press, was b7D obtained by the New York Office confidentially from
a contact of that office. It is noted this is an uncorrected proof of the novel for advanced review and the book is not scheduled for release until October, 1965.

## REVIEW OF BOOK:

This is a vicious book which puts the FBI in the worst possible light. Within its scope as fiction, it is almost as scurrilous an attack on the Bureau as Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows." Cook's book, in fact, plays a significant role in the plot of this novel, and it appears that Stout may have taken some of his material from that book for developing his plot as it relates to the FBI.

The hero of the book is, of course, Nero Wolfe, and the story is told by Wolfe's close assistant, Archie Goodwin, a literary device which Stout has used throughout his Nero Wolfe series. In substance, the book involves the following action:

A wealthy New York matron, Rachel Bruner, contacts Wolfe at his residence in New York City claiming she is being harassed by the FBI, that her phones are being tapped and that she and her associates are under constant surveillance. She engages Wolfe for $\$ 100,000$ to have the harassment stopped. Wolfe is at first reluctant to take the job because the FBI is a powerful antagonist but the large retainer persuades him. Mrs. Bruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10, 000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and sent them to prominent people all over the country. In this regard, she asks of Wolfe (concerning the Director), "Does that megalomaniac think he can hurt me?" Wolfe indicates that she could have expected no other treatment from the FBI. Wolfe also states that he was impressed by Cook's book and, with minor qualifications, agreed with Cook's opinion of the FBI and Mr. Hoover.

With this interview, Rex Stout establishes the FBI as the arch villain, arrayedin all its power against Wolfe who single-handedly sets out to beat it. Through a New York City police inspector, who is antagonistic toward the Bureau, Archie Goodwin learns that three FBI Agents were strongly suspected of having murdered

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo<br>RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

a writer who was gathering material for a series of articles on the Bureau. This man's body was found in his apartment, and through investigation, the inspector determined that free FBI Agents had illegally entered the writer's residence on the night he was killed for the purpose of stealing the material he had gathered on the FBI. It was suspected that the writer caught the Agents going through his apartment, drew a gun and was shot to death by one of the Agents. This suspicion was increased by the fact that the bullet which killed the writer had been removed from the apartment, apparently by the murderer, and that all the writer's notes were missing.

Based on this information Wolfe begins his investigation, although harassed by the FBI which attempts to have his private detective license revoked, puts him and his associates under surveillance and apparently places a tap on his telephone.

Wolfe is not concerned with whether or not the FBI did commit the murder, but he perceives that he can use this incident to convince the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the crime. Through a series of moves, he is able to convey this impression. Having done this, Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home, fully expecting that an attempt will be made to illegally enter his residence to steal the evidence. His trap pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe home after they had entered by picking a door lock. Wolfe takes the Agents' credentials, explaining that these gave him incontestable evidence that FBI Agents had committed a felony in entering his home.

Wolfe uses his possession of the credentials as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Mrs. Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg," who is depicted as the Special Agent in Clarge of the New York Office. Wragg admits to Wolfe that the FBI had been harassing Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this activity to preclude Wolfe using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI.

During their investigation, Wolfe and Goodwin had determined that the Agents who broke into the writer's apartment had not killed the writer but that he had been shot by his girl friend. Wolfe furnishes this information to the New York Police Department and forces Wragg to give the police the bullet which his Agents had removed from the dead writer's apartment.

The book concludes with the FBI slandered as an organization which is not above committing almost any illegal act to destroy its enemies or protect its reputation. On the last page, in a few paragraphs of contemptuous writing that do nothing to develop the plot, Rex Stout expresses his personal hostility toward'the

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo<br>RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

Director without actually mentioning him by name. He writes that the doorbell rang at Wolfe's home and Goodwin looked out to identify the caller. He tells Wolfe that the "big fish" from Washington was at the door (an obvious reference to the Director). Goodwin states that the visitor is honoring Wolfe with a visit but Wolfe states, 'I have nothing for him. Let him get a sore finger." The book then ends with this sentence: "The doorbell rang."

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Our files reflect that Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of, affiliated with or has lent his name and prestige to numerous organizations which have been affiliated with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, a confidential informant of the New Haven Office reported that Rex Stout and his sisters, Ruth and Betty Stout, were allegedly members of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI, and, in fact, on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. Stout was membership committee chairman at that time. Stout was advised by letter of 12-13-62, over Miss Gandy's signature, that Mr. Hoover was unable to accept his invitation.

The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact in the past. In 1958, personnel of that company sought our assistance in connection with a book by
but we declined to become involved in the matter.

The plot of this book is weak and it will probably have only limited public acceptance des site Stout's use of the FBI in an apparent bid for sensationalism to $^{\text {a }}$ improve sales. The false and distorted picture of the FBI which Stout sets forth is an obvious reflection of his leftist leanings as indicated in our files. It is believed that Stout should be placed on the list of persons not to be contacted and that a letter should be sent to all SACs advising of the forthcoming release of this book in order that any inquiries concerning the book can be answered.


 ...diba.

NOTE: This 1, 000-page edition of the ajove book will contain 5,300 biographies of Soviet personalities. Ecol resested by the :oviet Eection and the ResearchGatellite cection, Domestic Intellizence wivision. Cne copy will be retained in the Eesearch-Satellite Library; the other covy will be placed in the Bureau Library.


SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1- K. P. Callahan, M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-W. A. Branigan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Smith

The captioned book is scheduled for publication June 28, 1965, by Trident Press, 630 Fifth Avenue, New Yori, New York 10022, and the listed price is $\$ 4.95$ a copy.

When the book is available, you should discreetly obtain one copy and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

## if 100-370032 (Victor Lasky)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA. W. A. Branigan of the Soviet Section, will be filed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Bureau Library and General Indices


SAC, Louisville
Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE 'TU KLUXKLAN IN THE SOUTHWEST BA AK BY CHARLES CYAEEXANDER US: O BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned boot. Was published May 3, 1985, by the University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, and it is priced at $\$ 6$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one cong of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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(10)



REC $27 \ln 2-4685 \pi=330$
19 MAY' 211965


##  <br> MALE 8 MAY 201965



Legal Attache, London.
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-B. M. Sutler
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Smith Book

The captioned book is available at the Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London E.C. 4, England, and it is priced at 42 shillings net: You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for renew.)
NOTE: This book is an account of Mao's part in the Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic.
In addition to an analysis of Mao's life and times and studies, Dr. Chen provides new information and corrects some of the factual mistakes about Mao's life.
Book requested by SA D. A. Grove, Nationalities Intelligence Section; book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:crCl
(11)

# REC 33. $62-46855-33$ 

19 MAY 251965

$\qquad$
Remylet 4/26/65.
We have been informed that publication of this book has been delayed until mid or late July.

The matter will be followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. and the Bureau advised.


# OPHONAL FORM NO. 10 <br> $5010-104$ GSA CEN. RES. MO. 27 <br> <br> Memorandum 

 <br> <br> Memorandum}

To : Mir. DeLoach
DATE: 6-28-65
rom : m. fuluifitit
SUBJECT: "STEP BY STEP"

## BOOK ON THE 1964 OPERATIONS OF THE CORNELL STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS PROJECT IN TENNESSEE; <br> : EDITED BY DOUGLAS DOWD AND MARY NICHOLS

The Albany Office, by letter of 6-21-65, forwarded a copy of captioned book which was recently published by the Tompkins County Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Fayette County, Tennessee, for the purpose of raising funds to continue its work in that state. "Albany advised the book contains several critical references to the FBI, the most seyere of which appears on page 66 as follows: "One hopes that the FBI's true position is no longer expressed by the decor of their Memphis Office, where a sign reading 'Impeach Earl Warren' was once posted conspicuously beside the ten most-wanted men."

## REVIEW OF BOOK:

O Book Reviews

This book concerns the activities of 50 Cornell University volunteers who
weeks in the Summer of 1964 in Fayette County, Tennessee, in a drive to spent several weeks in the Summer of 1964 in Fayette County, Tennessee, in a drive to 0 register Negro voters. It is described as a handbook for future civil rights workers and $/$ represents a compilation of the experiences of the volunteers. The material for the books | was edited by Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics and Mary Nichols, a Cornell student, both of whom were volunteers in the Tennessee project. The photographer for the book is identified as Nick Lawrence.

Criticism of the FBI is directed at our alleged lack of action on complaints reported to us by the volunteers. It is in this context that the above quoted critical statement on the "decor" of the Memphis Office is used. This allegation, of course, is completely false and, while it is the most blatantly critical comment on the FBI, it typifies the distortions and misstatements about the FBI on other pages.

For example, on page 76, the book reports the rape of a Negro woman, not identified, by a white man, presumably in part as retaliation for her voter activities. A few days after the incident, the woman reported the matter to the FBI and Agents "interviewed her. The book infers we took no further action.

Enclosurerecet 6-2q-6s - $1 \frac{6.2-468 S 9 \frac{5}{6} \text { JUL } 61905}{1}$ 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure 1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

NOT RECORDÉO $12 \%$ JUL 61965

Bufiles reflect this case involved one $\square$ a Negro resident of $\square$ as the victim and a white man named $\square$ as the subject. gave the Memphis Office information regarding the rape on 8-3-64, and the facts were subsequently furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department. No investigation was requested by the Department and it is noted that local charges had been placed against the subject of this case.

On page 95 , it is alleged that election laws violations reported to the Memdis Office on 8-6-64 in connection with a primary election in Fayette County brought little action, that the FBI "came out to the county, late, spoke to nobody, and left. That was as much as they did that day."

This is an outright distortion of the facts. Files reflect that the Memphis Office received complaints on 8-6-64 that Negro poll watchers were being forced to leave the polling places in Fayette County. At the request of the Department, we attempted that same day to interview two Negro voter registration leaders concerning these complaints. They were not available on $8-6-64$ but were promptly contacted the following day and the results reported, as were the results of numerous other interviews in Fayette County. No further investigation was requested by the Department and there is absolutely no basis for the allegation that the civil rights workers complained to us to no avail.

## BACKGROUND ON EDITORS OF BOOK:

Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics, was obviously the leading figure in the production of this book. Bufiles reflect that Dowd, who is 45 , has been associated with cited and leftist groups dating back to 1949. He has supported activity seeking the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Adivities.

Mary D. Nichols is identified in files as a Cornell student (1966 graduating class) who has participated in civil rights meetings at that school. Files contain no other pertinent information regarding her. Regarding Nick Lawrence, photographer for the book, Bufiles reflect only that one Nicholas Lawrence, New York City, was a member of the Fayette County project in 1964 and had taken photographs of Negroes who had gathered to register in that county.

OBSERVATION:
"Step By Step" is a compilation of the experiences and observations of the members of the Cornell group in Tennessee. No single author is responsible for the material but it is apparent that the scope and emphasis of the book was dictated by Douglas Dowd. It is believed Dowd should be contacted by SAC, Albany, to straighten him out with regard to the misstatements and distortions about the FBI which appear in this book. In view of Dowd's ultraliberalism and his position on the Cornell faculty, this contact should be handled with tact and diplomacy in order to preclude Dowd from charging us with
M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "STEP BY STEP"
harassment or interference with academic freedom. This should be a straightforward presentation of the facts, accompanied by a request that Dow retract the critical statements in the book.

RECOMMENDATION:
That attached airtel be sent to Albany instructing the SAC to contact Dow along the lines indicated above.


OTR, lent is wiles mast $\rightarrow$ nuewh govt

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On June 8, 1965, Miss Louise Waller, Editor, General Book Division, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., sent a letter to Mr. Tolson and copies of the above-titled book to the Director and to Mr. Tolson who requested that a brief review be made of this book.

The book opens with this statement: The terrible tragedy at Dallas, on November 22, 1963, when our President, John F. Kennedy, was assassinated by the Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald and the subsequent report and recommendations made by the Warren Commission have turned the country's attention in an unprecedented way on the duties and methods of the United States Secret Service. For it is the first and foremost job of the Secret Service to protect the life of the President.

Wilson then delves into the founding of the Secret Service in 1865 for the purpose of dealing with counterfeiting; the informal protection which Secret Service Agents afforded President Grover Cleveland from 1894-1896; then McKinley's assassination in 1901, which awakened Congress to the fact that this country had lost three Presidents in 3 色 years. In 1902, therefore, an appropriation was made by Congress and a formal White House detail established. The Secret Service was given the responsibility at that time for $\vec{m}$ the protection of the life of the President.

Wilson then relates the history of the Secret Service from 1902 to the present date, its accomplishments and his own accomplishments during the time he was its Chief. o

Wilson castigates the Dallas Police, on page 9, for allowing Oswald to escape. He states: "When they rushed into the building where the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was hiding, he was allowed to escape. Oswald was captured within two hours but not before he had shot and fatally wounded a Dallas police officer." Wilson then comments unfavorably on the Dallas Police publicly announcing the hour at which time Oswald was to be removed from Police Headquarters to the county jail. He states: "The removal became a melodramatic spectacle, which ended in a disgraceful and tragic event, when, in the basement of police headquarters, Jack Ruby, a man with a Dallas police record, approached Oswald, placed a revolver in his middle, and killed him, as the negligent Dallas police stood by and millions of the nation's astonished television viewers looked on." (page 10)

Wilson relate had boyhood leanings towar w enforcement because his father was with the Buffalo, New York, Police Department ana protected President McKinley during his first visit to Buffalo. Wilson tells of his inability to stay in the Army because of poor eyesight and his first investigative job with Herbert Hoover's Food Administration. He says after the Armistice in 1918, he joined the Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. He says his trial by fire came during the corrupt Harding Administration and he tells of the part he played in investigating the "Ohio Gang" and particularly the Daugherty-Penrose organization. He relates a variety of cases in which he gives the Secret Service full credit for solving such as the Al Capone case and the Lindbergh kidnapping. FBI receives no credit in either case. He relates his investigation of the late Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, and his eventual murder. He deals with counterfeiting and states he was made Chief of Secret Service in 1936 because of increase in counterfeiting.

He deals with Presidential mail received from cranks, nuts, and anonymous letter writers who send threatening letters and mysterious packages. He expresses his great admiration for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He mentions White House problems resulting from the Pearl Harbor attack. and World War II. He discusses travels of the President inside and outside the United States and the part he played in traveling with President . Franklin Roosevelt in the United States. He discusses narrow escapes of Presidents from hands of assassins and gives details of a narrow escape Andrew Jackson had. Wilson states his biggest headache was providing Presidential protection at those times when public parades or large gatherings at the Capitol were going to take place. This was particularly true in the Inaugural gatherings at the Capitol. He mentions the shock he received on April 12, 1945, when a message came through from Warm Springs: "The President had a sudden attack. Condition serious." In a few minutes further news arrived advising President Roosevelt had suffered a fatal cerebral hemorrhage.

Wilson discusses President Truman taking over the White House and prodems incurred by Secret Service during Truman Administration. He relates details of Potsdam Peace Conference. Wilson mentions the two atomic bombs dropped in Japan in August, 1945, which resulted in victory in Japan on 9-2-45. He then relates the Puerto Rican fanatics trying to shoot President Truman at the Blair House on November 1, 1950, praised the Secret Service's protection of Truman and lastly the need for all Presidents to take no chances in the future by using bullet proof cars, and Congress improving our defective Federal laws.

Wilson's book is strictly a book letting the world know the part Frank J. Wilson played in the affair of protecting the Presidents of the United States and handling other matters under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service during an important era in our history.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



To : | Director, FBI (62-46855) |
| :---: |
| (Attention: RESEARCH-SATELITNE SECTI ON) | DATE: $6 / 30 / 65$.



Re Buret., 5/21/65.
Enclosed, in accordance with the Bureau's request, is one copy of "The Ugly Russian", by VICTOR LASKI.



In accordance with the Bureau's request, two copies of the captioned publication have been ordered at the prepublication discount
price of $\$ 22.50$ each. It is anticipated that the books
will be published in late August or early. September. Upon delivery the books will be submitted to the Bureau.


Rec: $2062-46 \frac{855}{2}-33^{3 \%}$
EX 109
date: 7-6-65


FROM m A. arones 2


Mrs. Shultz has forwarded to the Director a copy of her new book which she says was prompted by an attempted sexual assault made on her. The incident caused her to make a survey of the handling of sex criminals by authorities throughout the United States. The Director's articles on this subject are favorably mentioned.

Bufiles reflect that in May, 1959, she wrote to the Director saying she had applied for a pistol permit through the Putnam County Sheriff's Office, Carmel, New York, and was told that her fingerprints would have to be processed by the FBI. She said she made the application in January and her pistol permit had not yet been received. She was advised by letter, after inquiry was made of our New York Office concerning the matter, that we had no record of having received her fingerprints but that an Agent had contacted the Sheriff's Office in Carmel, New York, which resulted in'a copy of her fingerprints being mailed to the Bureau for checking. She was advised she might wish to contact the Sheriff regarding the matter Mrs. Shultz again wrote saying she had received her permit on the same day she received the Director's letter and expressed her appreciation for the Director's personal interest. At the time of this correspondence, Mrs. Shultz was a contributing editor to the "Ladies' Home Journal."

A review of Mrs. Shultz's book reveals it is a detailed study of the .sex offender and how society may best cope with this menace. She related the incident of the attempted sexual assault made on her and states that subsequently her attacker was given inadequate treatment by correction authorities. She traveled throughout the United States and studied case histories of every type of sexual offender. She said all her subjects revealed warped minds which were most often malformed in childhood experiences or with misguided parental attitudes. She claims that these men were all quite ill, yet in most states sex offenders are merely sentenced to prison where they remain unaided, untreated and become even more ill. She said they are all most often released to prey upon society as greater menaces than when they were first sentencedZE $C=10$
Enclosure 2 - 7 - $8-65$ 1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure 1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo RE: "HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?"

She said these crimes will lessen only when law and medicine work hand in hand and when other states treat these individuals as they are treated in Wisconsin and California. In these states, after careful study some offenders are determined to be curable and are then treated with a view to rehabilitation. She said that only those violators who are determined to be curable should be released. after treatment. She implied that those who cannot be cured should never be released.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter thanking Mrs. Shultz for her book be approved and forwarded.





SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

## INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES

BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Ocean Publications, Inc.,
Nobs F
NOTE:
Division
LLW:d Dobs Ferry, New York, 10522, for the price of $\$ 6.00$.
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it
to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Dobs Ferry, New York, 10522, for the price of $\$ 6.00$.
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward
to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence $L^{\sim}$ LL WMd
(10)
 $V$

1-R. Callahan/ M. F. Row
1 P. Sullivan
. Smith
1-K.S. Garner
1-B. M. Suttler
1-L. Whitson
1-L. L. Whale
August 3, 1965 for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Director, FBI (62-46835)

Captioned book is published by Harcourt, Brace and World, New York, Few York, and is priced at $\$ 5.95$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.
fiLm: dat
(10)



NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 51965



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: REVIEW OF "ANTI-COMMUNIST MANIFESTO" 62-46855
$\square$


Mention of Director and FBI
The Director and the Bureau are mentioned favorably on pages 3 and 4 of this publication. The author proposes that "our excellent FBI investigate the mysterious retorts through which the money and the disguised bolshevik propagandamaterial is floating into their local underground organizations." He adds, "May I declare that it is a veritable blessing of Providence having such a director of the FBI as J. Edgar Hoover?"

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



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"Mr. 'tums
2\%, limen tom
lory, Kong,

Dear Sir/Sirs:
Farlicr we announced that one of our publications entitled Who's who in Communist China was scheduled to come out at the end of this July. Because a couple of weeks ago we decided to incorporate the latest materials (up through the 3rd NPC) on each person in the work, the publication will not be available until September or October, 2965. We are sorry for keeping you waiting so long and causing you the inconvenience. We hope, however, that the book will be more informative.

Your name has been placed on our mailing list. Wo will see lat it the volume is sent to you upon its publichbidon unless wo hone from you to tho contrary.

Again, please accept our apology.

-INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JUNKS ,
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet $8 / 3 / 65$, captioned as above.
Efforts to locate the above captioned book in NYC were unproductive. Brentano's Book Store has placed a special order for this book and advised that the book should be available in about two weeks. The book will be sent to the Bureau just as soon as received by Brentano's Book store.

' 2 - Bureau (62-46855)
1 - New York ( $94-0$ )
$\therefore$ al 3
JA: NAH
(3)

ET A16191965. Memorandum


## "BEHIND BARS"

BY JULIUS A. LEIBERT WITH EMILY KINGSBERY

## date: 8-11-65 cons? <br> 

Reference is made to captioned book, which was brought to your (Mr. DeLoach's) office by its co-author, Emily Kingsbery, along with a letter addressed to you enclosing material on her organization, the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists. Miss Kingsbery, a friend of Herbert Philbrick, 'talked to SA Hobson Adcock of your office and attempted to get an endorsement from Mr. Hoover for this book. The Director's policy of not being in a position to do this was explained to her; she indicated she understood the situation but desired the book be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention. This book is inscribed: "To J. Edgar Hoover--who has done more than anyone else in this century to raise the calibre of law enforcement personnel and processes --Sincerely, Julius A. Leibert, Emily Kingsbery:

## REVIEW OF "BEHIND BARS":

The book consists of the account of Rabbi Leibert's experiences as a prison chaplain at San Quentin. Leibert's theme is that our present penal system degrades prisoners and does not accomplish the purpose of rehabilitating them. He feels that a distinction should be made between lawbreakers, whom he describes as those who commit an offense against an impersonal entity such as the government or society, and criminals, whom he describes as those who commit acts by force or fraud which directly harm another person. The lawbreaker, Leibert states, rightly belongs under the jurisdiction of present law enforcement agencies, but that treatment of him should be geared for rehabilitation rather than punishment. The criminal, Leibert feels, should be isolated from society in a hospital or therapeutic center until fit to return to society. Leibert is critical of capital punishment, alleging that this does not deter crime; he notes that he resigned from his position at San Quentin in order to initiate legal steps to save a prisoner from the gas chamber.
Enclosure lenicm-8-11-68-
1-Mr. DeLoach-Enclospure

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo

RE: "BEHIND BARS"

On pages 39 ff. he discusses the case of Morton Sobell, recounting his efforts to give Sobell spiritual counsel and stating he feels Sobell should be freed, since his crime would have been "long since expiated." Leibert also mentions Caryl Chessman on pages 147 ff ., stating that Chessman should have been isolated in a hospital instead of being given the death sentence.

The book concludes with "first-aid measures" to be taken until our penal system can be reformed. These include halfway houses to help released prisoners adjust to freedom, full employment while in prison and a single trial and sentence for the criminal.

## DATA IN BUFILES ON KINGSBERY AND LEIBERT:

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Bufiles reflect references to Kingsbery in connection with her affiliation with the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists, an anti-Soviet emigre organization which seeks the overthrow of the present Soviet Government.

Regarding Julius Leibert. Bufiles reflect that in
$\square$ He has been active in efforts to get a new trial for Morton
Sobell.

## RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above information concerning Leibert, that the attached letter over Miss Gandy's signature be sent to Miss Kingsbery thanking her for the book.



ReBulet $8 / 3 / 65$, captioned as above.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Part of the Truth", as requested in rebulet.
 repeat $3-15-65$ to ofduin ne
 Boring has not being rice ky Bunaife: adverse by ritesmi nisi.

# Memorandum 

Mr. DeLoactg




SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED "RIO GRAND"
date: 8-5

$\frac{\sqrt{5 N}}{\text { author of the book }}$

Rodolfo Luzardo, author of the book Rio Grander" sent Mr. Hoover a copy of his book in July, 1965. The book was acknowledged in the Director's absence ron 7-14-65. Bufiles reflected that Luzardo was formerly the Secretary to the President $\uparrow$ of Venezuela. A brief review of the book was made at the time the in-absence letter was sent to Luzardo and this indicated the book was a criticism of American foreign policy in South America.

A detailed review reveals that the entire book is based upon the author's criticism of America's foreign policy in South America. About the only thing good he has to say about America's foreign policy is contained on page 47 where he is speaking of the revolution in the Dominican Republic and the grave problem it.presented He states: $;$ "President Johnson, of the United States, informed of the alarmingidetarrs, took a mostrjudicious and courageous decision: he dispatched U.S. marines and paratroopers to protect neutral lives, made an immediate appeal to the Organization of -American States to intervene, and called upon all the American republics to send troops to the island to cooperate. Notwithstanding, the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rita and Chile protested against the presence of U. S. troops in the unfortunate island."

On page 51 the author refers to Castro as the number one enemy of the United States. The author states on pages 57 and 59 "The more responsible press in Caracas, however, has frankly approved of President Johnson's judicious move in the Dominican Republic." He cites and editorial on this page written by Manuel Osorio Calatrava on May 10, 1965, in the newspaper "El Universal," one of the most responsible and oldest Caracas journals. "The principle of non-intervention delivered Cuba to Russia. It is not possible to permit that it should surrender the Dominican Republic to Russia. While the OAS made speeches, the Russians were installing missile bases. While the Americans acted strictly according to the letter of diplomatic'treaties, Russia guided her action by her own strategy. While the American nations resorted to their diplomats, the U. R.S.S. resorted to her army

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& 50 \cdot 62-46855 \\
& \text { r states: "The days are gone when the Sta }
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On page 71 the author states: "The days are gone when the State Department could feel it was the master of Latin America, and act accordingly backed by the tremendous military and economic power of. the United States.". He says, "Gone are the days when Wall Street dictated policies." T, \&e

The author does not feel it is the duty of the United States for its government to act as a self-appointed Department of Police in South American countries and that Indo-Americas is getting very, very tired of having to tolerate meekly the insistance of the State Department in being our political and social M. D., our family doctor, who used to give us prescriptions in English and now is trying to pass them on to us translated into 'Puerto Rican Spanish. "

On page 75 the author says Americans make themselves obnoxious by overmeddling, by telling Latin Amexica what size of shoes to wear, etc. He says: "We cannot escape the influence of our powerful northern neighbor, but let this influence at least be not morally depressing and the cause of frictions and deep-rooted resentment rather than mutually beneficial. .. . Latin America does not believe that the United States is overcrowded with master-minds; but knows that, along with a few very good men, a great many self-appointed wizards are sent south from above the Rio Grande line. 'Nor do we believe that the Holy Bible was written by one of the Secretaries of State."

On page 77. the author states he well remembers the day after Pearl Harbor at the offices of Standard'Oil' of New Jersey in Caracas where he then worked that it was a festive day for the Venezuelan employees--many of whom were educated in the United States and all of them anti-communists. "The two.FBI agents who operated the re did not become aware of what was happening." He stated the general policy of the State Department and of the majority of American corporations operating south of Rio Grande, of many an ill-chosen diplomat, of many a block-head who comes south with airs of a selfappointed God, have built up steadily thellatin American resentment. He then says; "Certainly the history of Fidel Castro"s success in becoming the red boss of Cuba, and" the subsequent blunder of the Bay of Pigs, have not added prestige to the United States and particularly to the State Départment, south of,Rio Gaande."

On page 79 he stated the American mistakes in connection with the takeover of Cuba by Castro were appalling. "There were clear antecedents, which most likely the FBI knew, unless the agents in Bogota were not on their toes (which is most unlikely with FBI men). While the Ninth International Conference of American States was about to open in April, 1948, Fidel Castro Ruz, then 22 years of age and a student, visited Bogota, and busied'himself making the proper contacts in preparation for the burning and sacking of the city which took place on April 9 th as an act of sabotage against the conference. Fidel Castro and his companion Rafael Del Pino were called to the headquarters of the National Security Police, interrogated, and asked to leave the country immediately. That prevented the two Cuban communists agents from actually triggering the tragedy which practically razed Bogota." The author states that in 1949 Alberto Nino H. published.a book and had references to Fidel Castro and'his colleague on pages' 54 and 76 and he asks the question "Didn' the American Ambassador in Bogota read that book, per chance? Didn't'he think it was wise to send a copy to the State Department, by way of information?" He then states that many errors have been committed in Washington in cataloguing men and government in recent years. There were no further references to the FBI nor is there anything contained in the rest of the book which would be of any particular interest.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


1-N.P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee August 13, 1965
1 - B. M. Butler
1-R.S. Garner
1-Miss.Butler 1-R.W.Smith
THRSTORY OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE

The above book, to be published in October, 1965, by Hawthorn Boas, 70 Fifth Avenue, New. York, New York -10011, is priced at $\$ 5.95$ a copy. You shoutdtiscreetly obtain one copy of this book (when available) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.



You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (published by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York's, New York 10019, $\$ 3.95,1964$ ) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA Joseph M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, requests the book because he feels it will be valuable as a reference for research and lecture material and investigative work for the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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62-46855=341
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## Memorandum

To : Mr. DeLoach

FROM
M. A-jones $O \square$

Date: August 13,
1965

subject: "CROISET THE CLAIRVOYANT" BOOK ABOUT GERARD CROISET BY JACK HARRISON POLLACK

By memorandum dated August 6, 1965, I advised you that a new paperback edition of captioned book was being published and that, according to an item in the "Overseas Press Bulletin," the paperback edition would contain a special postscript telling "of the assistance given the FBI by the Dutch clairvoyant in solving the murders of the three civil rights workers."

My memorandum of August 6th pointed out that an importer named Milton A. Nelson of New York had, in fact, contacted the Dutch soothsayer Gerard Croiset last summer concerning the disappearance of civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner--but that Croiset had contributed in no manner to the solution of this Neshoba County, Mississippi, case. My memorandum also noted that a copy of the paperback edition of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" would be obtained as soon as it became available and would be reviewed for references to FBI cases.

ACTION:
A copy of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" is' attached. Pages $265-270$ relate to $\sqrt[n]{8}$ Croiset's alleged connection with the Mississippi civil rights workers case. The author, Jack Harrison Pollack, relates how Croiset was contacted in Holland in June and July, 1964, and furnished information concerning the location of the three victims ${ }^{8}$ bodies, as well as data regarding some of those responsible for their deaths. Pollack's account of the information supplied by Croiset (which data was relayed to the FBI through an attorney for the Goodman family) reflects that it is carefully edited and interpreted by Pollack to $\mathbf{z}$ delete totally inaccurate data and to "tailor" it to fit the known facts of this widely public $\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{G}}$ cized case. However, Pollack is victim to such unsubstantiated reports as the story that James Chaney was beaten with a chain (actually, the bulldozer used in covering the three bodies with dirt probably was responsible for any beaten appearance noted on Chaney's 㕕 body); and Pollack's book recites how Croiset stated that a piece of chain tied to a rope was used to beat Chaney and how Croiset stated that the chain could be found "a hundred meters from'a swampy area."
$162-46855=$
1-C. L. McGowan RECORDED
1 - R. W. Smith ${ }^{28}$ AUG 25 1965(Continued next page....)
M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo, 8-13-65 RE: "Croiset the Clairvoyant"
the bodies were buried. Don ${ }^{1} t$ misunderstand. I am not claiming that Croiset singlehandedly 'solved? the Mississippi mystery. . . . But I do insist. . . that Croiset was of some help to the FBI. Otherwise, why did it keep .requesting additional information?" Pollack also asserts that "Croiset's testimony would be extremely relevant" in this case.
(Through an attorney for the Goodman family, "impressions" of Croiset in this Mississippi case were, in fact, furnished the FBI. We did not solicit this data; and it contributed in no manner to the locating of the bodies or the solution of the case. There is absolutely nothing to which he could testify at the trial of this case.)

On page 269, Pollack also makes brief reference (although not by name) to the fact that William Coors, brother of kidnap-murder victim Adolph Coors III, contacted another soothsayer, the late Florence Sternfels, for information concerning the fate of Adolph. Pollack states that William Coors told Mrs. Sternfels that he had "discussed your participation in the case with the FBI and although they have no objection and, of course, would appreciate constructive help, they will not as a matter of policy officially request assistance from any non-police source, including private detective agencies. (Florence Sternfels furnished William Coors nothing of value in solving the Coors kidnap case. Rather, she gave him a hodgepodge of grossly inaccurate "impresions. ")

## THE BOOK DISCREDITS ITSELF

This book is so filled with Pollack's personal observations and conclusions on behalf of Croiset--despite the absolute paucity of facts in many instances to support his position--that no reasonable person should be "taken in" by the book. Furthermore, in the biographical portions of the book, Pollack is forced to admit that Croiset was a ne'er-do-well until he surfaced his clairvoyant talents in the mid -1930's. Pollack shows that Croiset came from a rotten family background (his parents were an unwed actor and wardrobe mistress); that Croiset lived in foster homes or an orphanage during much of his childhood; that his formal education ended when he was 13 years old; that he was a vocational failure during his 'pre-clairvoyant" days; and that he earns his living from magnetic "healing" (In other words, he is the Dutch equivalent to an African "witch doctor.")

RECOMMENDATION:
For information. As previously stated, the material in Pollack's book is its own discredit. The book is an inferior one which should attract little notice and sell few copies.



To : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/26/65
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH-SATMLLITLUSEGIION

(c)


There is enclosed herewith one copy of the captioned book for use of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satelilite Section.



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
"It's Very Simple"
100-106670
entire chapter (14) is devoted to an attack on civil rights legislation and the book, in general, is critical of all Administration and other efforts aimed at improving the lot of the Negro. Although there are references to the FBI, they are not derogatory to the Bureau or the Director. Pages 71 and 209 contain quotations of the Director relative to the communist influence in the racial movement.

Stangis last chapter contains such strong conclusions that their full impact can best be felt by the following exact quotations of some excerpts:
"....America's 'race problem' and the ${ }^{\text {' civil rights }}$ movement' supposed to end it, have both been planned by the Communists....built up by the Communists,......"
"....the 'civil rights movement' is for the most part a Communist operation..."
"....there is a real problem between the races in this country today, and that it has been caused almost in its entirety by the Communists..."
"....griowing hopelessness and despair among Negro Americans today....is largely the work of the Communists..."
"....growing hostility between black and white Americans is for the most part the work of the Communists..."
"I accuse the Rev. Dr. King of being in effect one of the country's most influential workers for communism and against the Negroes. I accuse President Kennedy and President Johnson of knowing this but nevertheless not only closing their eyes to it, but leading a hand. I therefore accuse them both of having betrayed their oath of office."

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\text { CONTINUED }- \text { OVER }
\end{gathered}
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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan "It's Very Simple" 100-106670

OBSERVATIONS:
The details of the book do not support the strong conclusions reached by the author. We have had available to us all the material which Stang has plus considerable additional data from our investigations and we could not arrive at such conclusions. The impression is received that Stang may have well started with his conclusions and then developed the information and manner of presentation which he hoped would prove his point. This work must be viewed. in the light of the author's apparent close connections with Robert Welsh and the John Birch Society.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.




## Memorandum

DATE: August 12, 1965

REVIEW OF PAMPHLET: "REPORT"ON THEKUUKLUXX KLAN". BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMINLR_EPSTEIN CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)
Book Revíeal
No New Data
This newly-published 40 -page pamphlet gives a good, 'brief account of the Klan from its origin in 1865 to the present time, except for a few discrepancies noted hereinafter. It contains no information not already known to the Bureau.

## The Authors

Arnold Forster is General Counsel and Director of the Civil Rights Division Refla
Rights Division
ein the League's National Director, Bufiles show that we have had cordial relations and corresponden
over a period of years with both these individuals. The Anti-Defamation Ieague has over a period of years with both these individuals. The Anti-
furnished information of interest to the Bureau in the past.,

## Mention of FBI

The pamphlet contains several references to the Bureau, none of which is derogatory. It is stated on page 6 that a Klan plot to assassinate Martin Luther King early in 1965 'leaked out, and the FBI and other law enforcement authorities threw a heavy guard around him." This is not true. The Bureau, of course, "idid not "afford iv King any personal protection, although we do notify local police authorities of any threats against him.

## Klan Groups

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\frac{162-46 Q^{2} 5}{\text { NOT PFCORDED }}
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The pamphlet correctly states that the-Klantodayis a divided movement con(sisting of a number of Klan'groups', the largest being Robert Shelton's Unttedrans of

1-Mr. Baumgardner fo: 1-Mr. Smith
RSG:crcr
CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan Re: Review of Pamphlet: "Report on The Ku Klux Klan" 62-46855,

America. However, the pamphlet erroneously lists James Venable's National Knights of the Xu Klux Klan as the second most important group, having the support of 7,000 to 9,000 . Actually, this group has a membership of approximately 50 . Originally formed by Venable to bring a number of small Klans into one organization, the National Knights of the Mu Klux Klan has not realized its goal.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



sUbject: BOOK REVIEWS "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS" BY CHAUNCEY E. BROCKWAY CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

On 8-16-65, Chauncey E. Brockway, a Sharon, Pennsylvania, lawyer, forwarded to the Director a copy of a book--published in 1958--he had written. His letter was acknowledged 8-24-65 and the book was referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

Bufiles contain no derogatory data concerning Brockway. There is no mention in the book of the Director or the FBI:

## Promise of Utopia

Brockway outlines a novel program for economic and political peace to be achieved by a free enterprise competitive system which he says has never really been used in the United States. He claims that his plan would liberate this country and the world from depressions, unemployment, political strife, and global war and would therefore destroy communism.

Brockway's plan calls for three steps to be taken by the Government and by industry: First, legislation should be enacted to permit corporations to include equity capital (represented by preferred and common stocks), together with labor, as part of $\cup$ the cost of production. This would automatically eliminate the corporate income tax. Second, the income of corporations, over and above all other costs, should be distributed on the basis of 94 per cent to employees and six per cent to management. This would create the biggest possible incentive to productivity. And, third, corporations should guarantee to employ a definite number of persons annually. This, would end
.e. 62-46855

# Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan 

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS" 62-46855

## Key to Peace

Once this program is operating effectively in the United.States, Brockway maintains, it would spread abroad. It is his contention that, as this program rejuvenates the economies of other nations, it would begin to pierce the Iron Curtain and cause unrest. People would rise up and overthrow their communist regimes. Eventually, there would be economic prosperity for all mankind and world peace would ensue.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.



SAC, New York
September 1, 1965
Director, FBI (62-46855)
portrait of the assassin
BOOK BX GERALD_R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
BOOK REVIEWS


You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book (published in May, 1965, by Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020 ; $\$ 6.95$ ) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE:
SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested the book. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Gerald R. Ford, Congressman from Michigan, was a member of the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy.




1-B. M. Sutler
1-R. S. Garner
1-R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

## DIRLCTOR, FBI (62-46855)

(ATT: CENTAL RESEARCH UNIT,
SAC, NEH YORK ( $100-87235$ ) SETON $)$

PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN
BOOK BY GERALD R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
() BOOK REVIEWS

FE:
Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

WhB:msb
(3)

178 SEP 81965


M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo<br>RE: "KENNEDY"<br>BOOK BY THEODORE SORENSEN

In a discussion with Attorney General Kennedy on 4-13-62, he advised Evans that any criticism arising out of this matter was his responsibility and he was perfectly willing to accept it. In addition, on the same date Kennedy telephonically, contacted the Director to express thanks for the manner in which the Bureau attacked the steel problem and stated that the Bureau had done a good job. He advised that he did not think there was any question but that the efforts made by everyone in the Bureau had played a major role in the rescinding of contemplated steel price increases.

In view of the foregoing it is difficult to understand how Kennedy. can now deny that he had requested that this matter receive expeditious attention and that he be furnished the results early on the next morning. It is to be noted, of course, that the serialized portions of Sorensen's book as they are published in Look Magazine have caused several prominent individuals mentioned therein to challenge the accuracy of statements made against them.

## 'RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SA William Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, Massachusetts, recontact Sorensen and give him the full details concerning the requested investigation and the facts which point out that the Attorney General did in fact order such an investigation and did request the results early on the following morning. At this time Sorensen can be advised that he may wish to further check the accuracy of the statements with Kennedy. It might also be pointed out to Sorensen that should this incident be published in its inaccurate form the Bureau will have no hesitaney in issuing a public statement pointing out its fallaciousness.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)"STRANGE COMMUNISTS I HAVE KNOWN"by BERTRAM D. MOLFS
O BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet 3/15/65.
Submitted is one copy of captioned book.
(2) Bureau (RM) (Enc-1) 1 -New York (41) EKD:IM
(3)

Director, PBI (62-46855)


The captioned book is to be published September 28, 1965, by Prentice-Hall, Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and the price will be $\$ 3.95$ a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book when it is available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.


Book tells story of young Russian seaman, Vlasislav Stepanovich Tarasov, who defected to the Vest thereby causing a three-nation diplomatic tangle.

Book, requested by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

| MAILED: |
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| COMM. FBI |

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62-46855-344
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## Memorandum

To : Mr. W. C. Sullivan
date: September 1, 1965


| SUBJECT: | BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!" |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\beta^{8}$ | BY |
|  | "THE "UAW \& CLICK" RICHARDSON; |
|  | CENTRAL RESEARCH OF SOCIALISM" |



On 8/18/65, Theodore B. Loeffler forwarded to the Director the abovetitled paperback books published by Constructive Action, Incorporated, Whittier, California, of which he is secretary -treasurer. His letter was acknowledged 8/25/65 and the books were referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

## No Derogat ory References to FBI

There are several passing references to the Director and the Bureau-none of them derogatory --in "Slightly to the Right!" No mention of the Director or the Bureau is made in "'The Law \& Cliches of Socialism."

## Books Espouse Conservative Viewpoint

1 Both books denounce socialism and communism and stromply support the conservative views promulgated by the John Birch Society. "Slightly to the Right!"

The premise of this book is that conservatives have been losing elẽections and discussions for years because they have been ineffective in communicating their ideas and programs to people, whereas the "liberals," "socialists," and "communists" have been Truck more ãdêpt. A number of suggestions, are made to. help conservatives become more successful communicators, such as knowing what you are talking about, analysing your audience, dealing in specifics rather than generalities ${ }_{\text {REC }}{ }^{\text {asking }} 56$ questions, quoting authorities and $\chi$ d sing humor.

1-Mr. Sullivan
$1 \frac{62-46855}{\operatorname{ROT} \text { RECORDED }} 134$
1' - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 -Mr. Garner

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!"
BY H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON;
"THE LAW \& CLICHES OF SOCIALISM"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
H. L. "Bill"Richardson.

Bufiles show that Hubert Leon Richardson is active in the conservative movement and was a member of the John Birch Society several years ago:

## "The Law \& Cliches of Socialism"

This book consists of two parts. The first part is a reproduction of a pamphlet, "The Law," written by Frederic Bastiat, a Frenchman, and first published in 1850. "The Law" points out socialist fallacies and how socialism inevitably degenerates into communism.

The second part of the book contains answers to 62 "socialist" cliches, such as "The more complex the society, the more government we need," "The United States Constitution was designed for an agrarian society," and "Socialism is the wave of the future." ,

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

-2-

1-N. P: Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. $\sim$ Sullivan"
1 - Mr aumgardner/R. R. Bates
1-B. M. Sutler
1-R. S. Garner
1-R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

## Director, FBI (62-46855)

## THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM

 INTRODUCTION BY M. S. HANDLER C bOOR REVIEWS

7 The captioned book is to be published during October, 1965, by Grove Press, Incorporated, 80 University Place, New York, New York 10003; the price is quoted at $\$ 7.50$ a copy. $\mid$ You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book when available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.
NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. F. Bates, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau library.

201965
REC GB $62-46855-346$



19 SEP 131965

AR. A. R. Belmont

W. C. Sullivan

## AMERICANKAS VS. COMMUNLSM BOOK BX HUGH C. BALLEX PROFESSOR OF HISTORY HOWARD COLLEGE GMMINGHAM! ALABAMA

Soptamber 22, 1985

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1 - EIx. Belmont } \\
& \text { 1-MIL M10hr } \\
& \text { i: MAr. DaLoach } \\
& \text { 2r. W. C. Sullivan } \\
& \text { Mr. M. A. Jones } \\
& \text { - Mr. Garner } \\
& 1 \text { - Section tickler } \\
& \text { 1- Minr. J. M. Slzoo }
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By reforral from the Crime Records Division, the Lomestic Intelligenco Division was reauested to review the cuptloned book. The book reproscints the outling, bibllozraphy, and'notes from a derles of tolevision lectures given by Balloy in the past year at the request of the Alabana'Etate Department of Education.

The book aims to contraet fimericaniam and Communism, It conains . thirty-atr outlines of lessons on communism and eupplemental notes for instructors in following the points of the outline. Because of the above form of tho book it is primarily an instructional ald rather than a testboo: or research study. Tho boos 15 divided into the following soctions: the nature of the communlst challenge today; Marx's ilfe and theorleg; the communist revolution in Rusala; the commanist road to power in Russia; communist foreign policy; and tho. United ctates responses to the overall communist challenge.

The material in the boo: is anticommunist in content and presonts an effective refitation of communist theories and history. It also shows.the falsity of the communist clajm that communism is the solution to man's econorcic, social, religlous, and colltical problems. There are no derogatory references to the Director or the Bureau and the Director's books, h Study of Communism and Masters of Decelt are mentioncd trequently as references on the subject of communism. Pages 107 and 108 mention the Director stating that the communist movement in the United states and commundet bloc diplomato in thls country are a threat to United States socurity. No identiliable derogatory Information appears in satiles on the antbor.

The book, while having for the goneral publle a Hnalted uec and appeal, could be of rebearch valuee for the Buroau and will bo maintalined at the Bureau library.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For inforsuation.
1-62-46855
Jusser
7 GOPEP 29 1965


## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: Sept. 22, 1965

FROM

subject:
 BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet May 24 , 1965; stating the above-captioned book was available at Oxford University Press, London.

Efforts were immediately made to obtain this book; however, it had not as of June 23, 1965, been released by the publishers. We have continued to check this and as of September 20, 1965, were advised that it was still not off the press.

London will continue to follow this.

## 3 - Bureau

1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1-London
CWB: ec
(5)

 available for purchase in approximately two-three weeks and that orders could be placed either at the Sales office of Hawthorne Books or at any of the more prominent'book stores in NYC.

Accordingly, the NYO will place an order for a copy of the book so that it can be obtained, at the earliest time available.


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ma ga $62-46855-348$
18 SEP 241965
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RESEAROKESOUTITIE
Tier 62.46855

SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

## Yahina-YgARBOOK-1964-1965- <br> BOOK REVIEWS

September 28, 1965
1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row 1-W. C. Sullivan
1-R. D. Cotter/D. A. Grove
1-R. S. Garner
1-R. W. Smith
1- Section tickler
1- Miss Butler

The captioned book is available at Chinese News Service, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York 20, New York, for $\$ 5$ a copy. You should discreetly obtain three copies of the book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Books requested by SA D. A. Grove, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to the San Francisco Office, one to the New York Office, and one will be retained as a reference in the Chinese Unit.
(10) af



sUbjec̣re: "POWER PLAY"

We have received a copy of captioned novel by the Cordons. Gordon Gordon is a former FBI Agent and has collaborated on several books with his wife Mildred, capitalizing considerably in these writings on his former affiliation with the Bureau. When the film "The FBI Story" came out the Gordons sued Warner Brothers for using this title, since they claimed they had published a book by the same name and had received options from another film producer to make it into a movie. The Cordons' suit was successful; in August, 1965, they won a $\$ 54,800$ verdict in the case.

## REVIEWSOF'"POWER PLAY':

The novel deals with an attempt to seize control of the FBI after the death of its Director, Byron O' Connell, successor to J. Edgar Hoover. The villain in the story is ruthless, power-mad Dyke Crandall, Administrative Assistant to California Senator Ralph Donahue. Crandall uses the unwitting Donahue as a front man in his manipulations to place Wade Patterson, a well-known criminologist, as Director of the FBI. The crafty Crandall is sure that he can control Patterson and the Bureau behind the scenes:

His tactics include a successful maneuver to have Congressional hearings held on $O^{\prime}$ Connell's death, trying to make it appear as murder rather than from natural causes. The hearings, which are public, are designed to make the FBI look incompetent (particularly itsacting Director, Thomas Schuler, a dedicated FBI man and logically the successor to $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell) for not having anticipated that $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Cornell's death might have been murder. O'Connell's death was later proved to be from a heart fo attack.

Crandall finances the campaign to put Patterson in as Director with money obtained from a Chicago criminal syndicate in turn for a promise that the syndicate would flourish under the new FBI. His tactics include clever manipulation of the press in promoting favorable publicity on Patterson and in casting aspersions on the FBI's competence under Schuler. ${ }^{\text {it. }}$

1 - Mr. DeLoach
M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo

RE: "Power Play"

A Congressman from Indiana, Glenn Holden, recognizing that Schuler is the best suited for the Directorship, publicly defies Crandall and defends the FBI, hoping to keep it in the "Hoover pattern." Crandall seeks by threats and bribery to dissuade Holden from his efforts on behalf of Schuler, but without success.

Senator Donahue, who has been going along with Crandall's desire to put in Patterson as Director, is finally tipped off by Congressman Holden as to Crandall's ruthless manipulations. The Senator then realizes that he has been used as a dupe by Crandall; accordingly, he meets with the President and recommends that Schuler rather than Patterson be appointed FBI Director. Crandall, who is present at this meeting, tries to defend his choice of Patterson, but the President agrees to appoint Schuler.

Crandall, who is then fired by Donahue, makes arrangements to leave D. C. by plane for California. As he is waiting at the airport for a plane, he is murdered, apparently by the syndicate because of his inability to get Patterson appointed.

## MENTION OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI IN "POWER PLAY":

All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI under his direction are most favorable. Mr. Hoover is praised for keeping the Bureau out of politics, resisting a national police force, and initiating scientific methods of law enforcement. The authors state that the FBI under Mr. Hoover successfully refuted criticism on the part of various groups, such as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Mr. Hoover is given credit for bringing the corrupt era of the FBI under William J. Burns to an end when he became Director in 1924.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



MENORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE 65-66266

## REVIEN OF GALLEX RROOE:

A review shows that the subject still claims that he is Gordon Lonsdale, born in Canada, who went to Poland with his parents in 1931. He claims that he got into the underground work during World War II in Poland and became a member of Soviet intelligence. He claims to have entered the U.S. in 1950 and acted as communications officer for a man known as "Alec." According to the previous newspaper stories "Alec" is Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, Soviet agent convicted in 1957 and later exchanged for Gary Powers.

Lonsdale's story of his exploits in the U.S. is so vague |ithat it is impossible to either verify or disprove them. In fact, on pages 65 and 66 he says that he knows the Director is interested in him and he has no desire to satisfy the Director's curiosity and he hopes that many FBI man hours will be wasted trying to learn the fidentity he used in the U.S.

## DEROGATORY REFERENCES:

Lonsdale makes several extremely derogatory remarks (concerning the Director. On page 66 he states that he has a measure of admiration for Mr. Hoover and that Mr. Hoover has a genius for publicity and an unrivaled capacity for extracting money from Congress. He continues that it is commonly said in Washington, especially by officers of the Central Intelligence Agency, that this capacity is based on the fact that the Director holds in the Archives individual files on Senators and Representatives and as a result, few Congressmen dare to challenge Mr. Hoover for fear of the skeletons that might fall out of their own cupboards.

On pages 73 and 74 he refers to a recent book in which the |Director estimated the number of Soviet agents in the U.S. in the thousands. Lonsdale states that he will not labor the point that Mr. Hoover's statement implies an astonishing admission of failure and he refers to Mr. Hoover as the "great Sacred Cow of Washington politics."

With regard to his exploits in England, Lonsdale boasts of
his many successes and attributes his arrest to an informant. He still insists that Morris and Lona Cohen convicted along with him were perfectly innocent friends and that they actually are Peter and Helen |Kroger. He is very critical of British intelligence and Central

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
|| Intelligence Agency and makes sneering references to the attempts of the British to solicit his cooperation while he was in prison. ACTION:


## Memorandum

date: October 6, 1965


## SYNOPSIS:

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications. Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 16, 1964; 'through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received at Seat of Government. Forty-two books were reviewed, thirty-eight were obtained for reference purposes. Of twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, fifteen were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

## RECOMMENDATION:



None; for your information.

## DETAILS:

10 OCT. 7 累1965


The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Garner
1-Miss Butler
B.
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1-Administrative Policy Folder 1-Section'tickler

# Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION 

62-46855
Scope
The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

## Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the perviously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

## Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file ( 62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

## Reviews Conducted

During the period September 16, 1964, through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-two books were reviewed and thirty -eight were obtained for reference purposes. Six books, received at the Bureau from outside sources, were not reviewed. Research-Satellite Section completed fifteen of the twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Eight books requested have not been received.

CONTINUED-OVER


Memorandum R: W: Smith to W. C. Sullivan BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION.
$62=46855$
Instructions
Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

## Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables'Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of currēnt publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

## Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its gperation. A status report will be submitted annually..

## united states gov ament

Memorandum
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI $\quad$ DATE: $9 / 17 / 65$

ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

## subject:

 INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES BY C. WILFRED TJENKS BOOK REVIEWSReBulet dated $8 / 3 / 65$, caption
Enclosed herewith is one copy of above captioned book as requested in rebulet.


JMA:MAH
(3)

5706 L
$62-48855-\sqrt{352}$ CHANGED TO
62-81742-NR10/12/65

BoOK REVIEWS
"UNMASKED, The History of Soviet Espionage" BOOK BY RONALD SETH

Renylet, $9 / 17 / \frac{\text { USs. }}{65.1}$
On $10 / 8 / 65$, an inquiry at Hawthome Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, NYC, disclosed that captioned book will be available for purchase on 10/27/65.

The NYO will continue to follow this matter and obtain a copy for the Bureau as soon as it is available.


## Memorandum


ascertained that as of. $9 / 21 / 65$, the book had not been published but it was hoped by the publishers that they would get it out during october, 1965.
$\square$ willypurchase 8 copies as soon as available and forward. If not received before then, matter will be followed during 12/65, Hong Kong roadtrip.

REC- 24



 HLC : afb (5)

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550 CT 191965

## Memorandum

REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED "YOUR CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT"
date: 10-13-65


During the;past several years, Robert A. Liston, a former newspaper reporter with the Baltimore News Sun and now a freelance writer, was furnished public source information by Inspector Robert Wick for the preparation of a book. He now resides'in Westport, Connecticut. He has written a book for young people who are interested in law enforcement careers. While he was writing this book he called Inspector Wick constantly to verify statistics and to bring other information up to date. He has devoted a large portion of his book to the FBI. The book is very readable and certainly should be of interest to youth aspiring to a career in the FBI, the Post Office, the Treasury Department, or a local law enforcement agency.

The author has interspersed factual data concerning various types of law enforcement careers with actual cases illustrative of the particular type of work a certain agency might perform. He is highly complimentary to the FBI and relates the thorough training of Bureau Agents, and the diverse and rewarding type of career open to young men and women today in the FBI as well as other law enforcement agencies.

On page 21 he states: "As J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI points out, this country is confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in its history. .... Never before has there been such an urgent need for dedicated young men and women to enlist in the war against the crime colossus in America."

On pages 22 and 23, author Liston furnishes background data on Mr. Hoover, gives details of his affiliation with Department of Justice from the time he became an employee in 1917, his appointment by Attorney General Stone, and other interesting facts.

Author states on page 22 that. Mr. Hoover's statement about the "urgent need" for crime fighters is the more surprising when you consider how far the FBI has come since its inception in 1908. He discusses the work of a typical Agent's day and shows why the "routine" is the unexpected in the FBI and states that an Agent is never really off duty and an Agent lives á life not quite his own.
1-Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1-Mr. Callahan
BMS:jks (6)

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Review of Book
He mentions the case of Machine Gun Kelly, other cases and various phases of FBI work such as the training program at Quantico, the Claude Bruce Collins case where an FBI Agent shot it out with Collins, a bank robber in Washington, D.C., and after Collins had fired two shots at the Agent, the Agent shot four times and killed Collins before Collins could get off a third shot. The author has an interesting writing style and gives a comprehensive summary of FBI work including the work of the Identification Division and the Laboratory and gives the salaries of various positions open to young men and women in the FBI.

He starts out wis chapter six, on page 76, with the story of the murder of President Kennedy by Oswald, then goes on to tell of the elaborate security precautions which surround President Johnson today as a direct result of the tragedy of Dallas. He mentions various types of law enforcement agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, including Narcotics Bureau, Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

In chapter nine the author discusses the work of Postal Inspectors and in that chapter he includes photographs of Agents in our Laboratory as well as Agents of the Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service. He also shows photographs of Secret Service Agents surrounding President Eisenhower's car during a parade and :. includes a copy of the "Law Enforcement Code of Ethics" which was furnished the author by the Police Department, City of New York.

On page 127 the author states: "One of the most celebrated policemen in the country is William Henry Parker, chief of the Los Angeles Police, " then gives his background.

Liston discusses cases handled by the Baltimore Police and the New York Police Department; gives. some of the training of the patrolmen and detectives in the New York Police Department, and ends his book with sources of information to young aspirants, such as the names and addresses of the various Federal police agencies and the IACP as a source for the address of local agencies; the names of cities where FBI field offices are located; the location of Treasury boards of United States Civil Service examiners; the names of colleges and universities offering courses and/or degrees in law enforcement and police science; and a page is devoted to New York Police Radio Code signals. After this there is a brief biographical sketch of the author, Robert A. Liston.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York
November .4, 1965
Director, FBI (62-46855)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - B. M. Sutler
1-R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 -Mr. Smith

One copy each of the following books should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.
"China" by Harry Schwartz. Atheneum, 162 East 38 Street, New York, $\$ 1.95$, (paperback)
3. "China \& the Bomb" by Morton H, Halperin. Frederick A, Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, \$4.95
4. "I Saw Red China" by Lisa Hobbs. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42 Street, New York, \$4.50
5. The U. S, \& China in World Affairs Series:
(a) "Policies Toward China" by A. M. Halperin, $\$ 7.95$
(b) "The American People and China" by A. T, steele, $\$ 5,95$

MfcGraw-Hill, 380 West 42 Street, New York, February, 1966
NOTE: The above books have been requested by the Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The Section will, from time to time, recommend the purchase of books on China in order to build a necessary library on:"the Chinese." These books will be carded by the Bureau Library but Potion, will be retained in the Chinese Unit where they will be available for immediate
Beimont


"Communist China's Crusade: Mao's Road to Power and the New Campaign for World Revolution" by Guy Tint. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, \$1. 75 (paperback)

SAC, Boston
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-N.P. Callahan/M. F. Rowfovember 4, 1965
1 - W.C. Sullivan.
1-R.D.Cotter/ J. E. Manning.

1-R.S. Garner
1-R.W. Smith
EAST ASIA $1-24,1-$ R.W. Smith AND ALBERT MEOCRAIGM
BOOK REVIEWS

PA, The captioned book was published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and the price is listed as \$14.95 a copy;

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit; Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book has been requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the library being compiled on "the Chinese" by this Section. The book is not available in the Bureau Library.
(9)

ALL. INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES. f (S

## EX 110






# +ommas <br>  MAY IPG2 EDTVION <br> UNITED STATES GO RNMENT <br> <br> Memorandum 

 <br> <br> Memorandum}

Mr. DeLoach
date: 9-27-65

ROM

SUBJECT:


The authoress, Mrs. Pet2, fordham, refers to her book as: "The Real Story of the Great Train Robbery and compares the true story of the Royal Mail train robbery to "The Beggar's Opera" by John Gay.
was stopped by armed robbers at Sears Crossing, in Buckinghamshire. TTwelvermen who were tried for the crime received sentences of ' 307 years, reduced to 251 , years on appeal. The trial cost the taxpayers 38,733 pounds. With 336,534 pounds 空ecovered, the amount successfully stolen remained at $2,295,150$ pounds.

The authoress states: "Such, in a few words, is the score intone of the most absorbing, certainly one of the most expensive, matches ever playedّout between cops and robbers. But the most intriguing thing about the whole business is the almost complete silence which hangs over the background of the whole operation." Page 15.

The robbers changed the signals along the railroad tracks which forced the engineer to stop the train at Sears Crossing when he saw a red light. The Robbers boarded the train at this point, knocked down postal employees and the crew, then ransacked the high value package coach, where 128 mail bags were located which contained money being sent from banks in Scotland to banks in London.

Five days after the robbery, police arrived at Leatherslade Farm, 20
miles from the robbery scene, where they found fingerprints everywhere, a half burned bon fire with masks in it, and a collection of vehicles used by the robbers. Without the debris found at this farm it is doubted by Mrs. Fordham that any robber could have been identified. (Page 20) :
The names of 17 people are set out in Chapter 3 showing, the rolêeach

M.A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach

Re: Book Review

Mrs. Fordham goes into infinite, but not too interesting, detail during the rest of the book, attempting to prove that the story might have started seven to eight years ago, and showing that the robbers were never fitted neatly into one plot, organized by one mastermind. She expresses her personal opinions throughout about criminals, underworld characters, and the robbers involved in this crime. At times she attempts to psychoanalyze the criminals involved. Typical are the following remarks on Cordrey: "Exactly where Cordrey fits into the picture is difficult to trace, for he is a gambler rather than a gangster, (page 35).... Cordrey is a man of deep affections. Throughout the trial, his main concern was to shield his sons (there are four of them); (page 136). The Boal-Cordrey tie-up presents a curious problem, that nobody yet seems to have solved (page 137) .... Cordrey's sentence has been reduced to 14 years, this is welcomed by the conspirators, who do not grudge him his good luck, " (page 155)....

To a student who is studying various aspects of criminology and psychology, this book might prove interesting. To the average person reading for enjoyment it might prove to be dull reading.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

## Director, FBI (62-46855)



You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. Communism in Romania, 1944-1962, (English edition) by Chita Ionescu, 1964, \$7.20, Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10016.
2. The White House Years: Waging Peace, 1956-

1961, by Divight D. Eisenhower, Scheduled for
 $x_{1}$

NOTE:
Both books requested by agent personnel of Research Satellite Section (\#1-C. S. Shoaff, \#2-A. W. Gray) for reference purposes. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.
 AMB:mjg
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 19 OCT 121965 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 9 噱


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## SAC, New Orleans

November 24, 1965
Director, FBI (62-46855)

Books
THE SOUTHERNER -AND WORLD AFFAIRS BY ALFRED OXHERO, JR. -La OBOOK REVIEW

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row 1-W.C. Sullivan

1-R.W. Smith
1-B. M. Sutler
1 - Miss Butler
1-R.S. Garner
Captioned book has been published by the Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is priced at $\$ 12$ a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book is requested by SA R.W. Smith, Research-Satellite. Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where itis'not now available.
AMB:crcr
(9)




# Dea BOOK news 

The Southerner and World Affairs is an important beginming in the study of the Souther citizen and the world. It is a book which opens the way to fertile new fields of research in political science, public opinion, sociology, psychology and history.
Between 1936-1955. Southerners gave greater support than any other regional group to most of the methods, motives and goals of U.S. foreign policy; however, beginning in the mid-fifties the trend began to reverse; Southerners became increasingly critical of U.S. involvement in decolonization of Africa and Asia, foreign economic aid, cultural exchange, world trade, negotiations with the Communist powers for arms limitations, and other efforts to relax international ten. sons.

The book is based on massive empirical research; the author, Executive Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, has also made extensive use of primary and secondary materials and much heretofore unpublished data. He has conducted in-depth interviews of Southerners of all classes, occupations, religions, races, locales and educational levels.

## lite southerner

## ALIPED O. HERO JR.

His balanced conclusions are based on careful scholarship of a sophisticated and highly analytical nature.

But The Southerner and World Affairs is more than an exposition of WHAT Southerners think (or what they do not think) about world affairs. It tells WHY Southerners think the way they do about world affairs. Moreover, it tells WHAT KIND of Southerners are thinking about foreign affairs. And one section of the book is devoted to explaining HOW South: ernes can be encouraged and helped to think more realisti"cully and with a deeper insight into the nuances of international relations.

Samuel P. Hayes, President of the Foreign Policy Assaiation, says that, "Dr. Hero's book is really a monumental accomplishment. His book will be most useful both to those who want to understand the climate of opinion in the South, and for those who want to do something about it."

692 pages $\$ 12.00$
DR. ALFRED O. HERO JR., was born in New Orleans and spent most of his youth in New Orleans and in nearby Plaquemines Parish. He, was educated at. Virginia Military Institute and the United States Military Academy. He holds M.A. degrees in psychology and political science from Vanderbit University, and he took his Ph.D. degree in political science at George Washington University.


## Contents of the Book

Part I. COMPARATIVE REGIONAL TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL THOUGHT, 1936-62
I Some General Developments and Relationships
2 Immigration, Intercultural Exchange, and Foreigners
3 National Defense and Collective Security
4 International Commerce and Related Issues
5 Colonialism, Neutralism, and Foreign Aid
6 Tho United Nations System
Part II. THE DIVERSE SOUTHS
7 Educational Factors
8 Social Class and Occupation in the Old South and the New.
9 Ruralism and Urbanism in International Affairs.
10. Some Personality and Value Aspects

II Southern Whites, Desegregation, and World Affairs
12 Protestants, Roman Catholics and Their Clergy
13 Southern Jews
14 Southern Negroes
Part III. WHERE TO FROM HERE?
15 The Present and the Future
16 What To Do About It?
Appendix A Southern Newspapers Examined
Appendix B Sample Questions Posed, Some Observations on Index

## Review and Commentary

The Southerner and World Affairs "is one of the most interesting studies of Southern thought . . . since W. J. Cash wrote his classic 'Mind of the South' a quarter of a century ago. The book is 'impressive for its research and insights . . . ." New York Times Book Review.
"Dr. Hero'has made a contribution far beyond merely understanding the South's thinking about world affairs. His book should be a basic tool for students of the region for "a many years to come." -Frank E. Smith, former Congressman from Mississippi and currently Director, Tennessee Valley Authority.
"The Southerner and World Affairs" is a tremendously significant contribution to American politics and to foreign affairs . . ."-Dr. Rowland Egger, Professor of Politics and Public Affairs, Princeton Univensity.
"This book is a monumental work and a valuable contribution to our literature. I feel - certain that it will be appreciated by all students of the South's problems who have access to it." -Brooks Hays, Special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, former Congressman from Arkansas, currently lecturer at the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.
"The Southerner and World Affairs is a balanced, accurate treatment of the South at a time when emotional and biased discourses, pro or con, seem to be in order." -Dr. Thomas R. Ford, Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky.
"What Dr. Hero has done is put together between two hard covers a whole social system, with economic, political; racial, historical and other factors given their appropriate weight. Like an anthropologist, but drawing on a wider and deeper body of empirical materials than most anthropologists have to work with, Dr. Hero has winnowed and kept a very impressive harvest of wheat, larger in amount, better in quality, and better integrated in its exposition, than any other study of a community or region that $I$ have ever seen." -Samuel P. Hayes, President of the Foreign Policy Association.
"This book is the most penetrating, far-ranging, and systematic analysis of Southern thinking made in years." -The New York World-Telegram and Sun.
"With attitudes toward world affairs as his central theme, Dr. Hero has given us a masterly study of today's Southerner and his thinking." -Benjamin Muse, Southern Regional Council.
"Replete with survey data and shrewd observation, this readable tome not only serves as the definitive work on its subject but up-dates much of the previous work on race, religion, and ruralism in the South. Hero's volume, then, will appeal to historians, social psychologists, sociologists, and economists as well as political scientists; indeed; The Southerner and World Affairs should have an enduring appeal for all persons who are curious about Dixie." -Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew, Associate Professor of Social Psychology, Harvard University.

## SAC，New Yoris

Director，FBI（62－46855）
1－N．P．Callahan／M．F．Row
1－W．C．Sullivan
1－R．D．Cotter／J．E．Manning
THB RED CHINA LOBBY，＂1－F．J．Baumgardner／D．Ryan 1－B．M．Sutler
． 1 －R．S．Garner 1－Miss Butler 1－R．W．Smith

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit， Research－Satellite Section．

1．Théked China Lobby，by Forrestryavis and Robert 若Hunter， Fleet Publishing Corporation－－230－Part－Avenue，－Neys York 17, Nem－Yoriz；paperback，if available；otherwise，regular edition（\＄4．95） The Paranoid Style in．American Politics，by Richard Alfred A．ZSnopf， 501 Madison Avenue，New York＇s．Nap York 10022， $\$ 5.95$

NOTE：Book．$\# 1$ requested by SA J．E．Manning，Nationalities Intelligence Section，
for inclusion in the library on＂The Chinese＂being set up by the Chinese Unit．The for inclusion in the library on＂The Chinese＂being set up by the Chinese Unit

Book \＃2 requested by SA F．J．Baumgardner，Internal Security Section． The book will be filed in the Bureau Library．


(3) Bureau (62-46855)
(1 - package) Book reid use 11.26 .65
1 -Boston (62-4609) Rexaifi Bun is, Dins./ TDM:1c
(4)


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\text { RECK } 62-46855-36.2
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3 NOV 261965


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


In this book the author makes an attempt to review soviet espionage throughout the world from 1917 to date. He devotes a great portion of the book to the espionage in Europe prior to and during World War II. In his discussion of Soviet espionage in the United States, he demonstrates a superficial knowledge of the most important cases and makes numerous errors in relating the basic facts of these cases. Even in his discussion of the Soviet espionage case in England involving Gordon Lonsdale he makes basic errors in the facts as presented.

The general tone of this book is anti-American and Ipro-Briti'sh. For example, he criticizes the American attitude of cooperation pith the Russians during World War II and claims that this deprive's'the Americans at the right to criticize the British althoughathe Americans do not hesitate to do so. DEROGATORY COMMENTS:
i. On page 202 the author mentions the suggestion of General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) to have a Russian liaison office in Washington, $D$. $C$., to handle liaison between OSS and its Russian counterpart during world far II. The author states that not even: the Chief of the FBI objected to this. This statement, of course, is completely false and if Seth had taken the time to check "The FBI Story" he would have found set forth the Director's strong letter to General Vaughan lat the White House vigorously protesting this suggestion.

(DDED?

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1852 EDTHKN
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
UNITED STATES (JVERNMENT
Memorandum


DATE: 11/22/65


ReBulet to Boston, 11/4/65.
T it is on Captioned book is unavailable for purchase, however,
Boston will discreetly obtain a copy of that date and furnish it to Bureau promptly.

TDM:Ic
(3)


$$
62-46855-364
$$

# Memorandum 

DATE:11-23-65
Book Rtuients

SUBJECT:


FBI MAN: A PERSONA HISTORY" FORTHCOMING BOOK BY LOUTS COCHRAN

Reference is made to memo from J. M. Fitzgerald to D. J. Brennan, enclosing galleys of captioned book made available by the Navy Department. Navy had received the galleys for review in the event bul purchases might be desired for distribution to its libraries. The galleys were returned to Navy, and copies made for our review. (detickre $-7 / 40$ )

REVIEW OF "FBI MAN":
The book consists of personal experiences of Cochran during his tenure with the FBI in the late 1930's. The author tells of being appointed as Special Agent and of being trained in all facets of the Bureau's work before being assigned to the Kansas City Office, where he worked under SAC W. H. Mayer (fictitious, may refer to SAC E. E. Convoy who headed the Kansas City Office at that time). He was impressed by Mayer and the efficiency of the Office. One of his anecdotes includes mention of being reprimanded by Mayer for not being available when wanted. His personal impressions of some of the Agents with whom he worked (he again uses fictitious names) are included. The Agents' humane treatment of prisoners and suspects made a lasting impression on Cochran.

Cochran describes his assignment to White Slave Traffic casestand mentions some of those which he helped investigate. He atspaveranaccount of being sent, along with other Bureau Agents as a cooperative measure to a state
 no part in quelling the mutiny. Cochran tells of many tipspeceived by the FBI which must be thoroughly checked out; for example, the Kansas City Office receivedeftip that Alvin Karpis might be in the area and careful preparations were made for a possible pickup of the gangster. The tip proved to be unfounded. He gokeinto some detail about being assigned on road trips out of the Office and piss wis impression of "puritanical" Kansans with whom he came in contact ga connection with his work. During his road trips, he tells of handling a valueyfor investigations, such as theft of Government property and apprehension of various fugitives. Cochran's transfer to the St. Louis Office is set forth, and he tells of being assigned to investigating the kidnap-murder of a Dr. J. C. B, Davis; Assistant Director E. J. Connelly was mentioned as being in charge of this investigation. Cochran was also $f$ 1 -Mr. Derloitch IVA: 1 cm प早 $162-4605$
 191 DEC 10.1965

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo RE: "FBIMAN: A PERSONAL HISTORY"
assigned to extortion cases and war risk insurance cases among others, and he tells of personal anecdotes involving his participation in these investigtions. He discusses the killing of Benny Dickson, notorious bandit, by FBI Agents in St. Louis. He mentions RBI preparations for war time and commends its rejection o: vigilante methods. He devotes only a few pages to his tenure in Los Angeles where he worked on security cases.

The author concludes with a tribute to the FBI, noting the esprit de corps of the employees and the excellent teamwork. The cooperative facilities of the Bureau are mentioned also. Cochran has high praise for Mr. Hoover and his molding and maintaining the FBI as a top-notch Government agency.

## LOUIS COCHRAN:

Cochran entered on duty as_Special Agent on $\square$ and resigned to devote full time to writing: His services were satisfactory: (He was commended by the Director in connection with the Benny Dickson case in 1939). In the early and middle $1940^{\circ}$ s, Cochran and various publishers contacted the Bureau seeking approval for his manuscript of a proposed book on his experiences as an Agent. At that time the manuscript was reviewed, and although a copy is not available, the review reflects it was along the lines of his current manuscript. The Bureau.at that time discouraged publication of the book through contacts with both the publishers and Cochran. In 1955, Cochran sent Mr. Hoover an advance copy of his story, "Hallelujah, Mississippi" dealing with the South; the Director thanked him by letter 2-1-55.

## DUELL, SLOAN \& PEARCE, PUBLISHERS:

Bufiles show no derogatory data on this publisher. In 1964, they sent us a manuscript of a book on the Justice Department which contained data on the FBI and asked that we review it for accuracy. We made corrections and furnished appropriate photographs. The publisher, by letter 3-15-65, asked for the Director's comment on the book; the Director declined.'

## OBSERVATIONS:

Cochran has apparently revamped the manuscript he had originally prepared in the 1940's and again submitted it for publication. The manuscript is favorable toward the Bureau; there is no indication therein that the author received any assistance from the Bureau or our approval for its publication. When the book is releasea' in 2/66, a copy will be obtained.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo

Re: "FBI Man: A Personal History",
ADDENDUM: (JVA:amb, 11-29-65) /for
We have now received a letter from SAC New York, indicating that Ned Glattauer, Art Director, Meredith Press (affiliated with Duell, Sloan and Pearce), has forwarded a request to that Office for permission to use the FBI seal on the cover of Cochran's book. The engraver's proof of the proposed jacket with the seal thereon is . enclosed with SAC New York's letter. Glattauer asks for a reply as soon, as possible.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Since the book is favorable to the Bureau, that we not oppose its publication.

2. That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) Office call the New York Office with regard to Glattauer's request for use of the FBI seal on the coves, and instruct that Office to promptly contact Glattauer and advise him that permission cannot be given for its use. The New York Office should explain to Glattauer that this is in line with long-standing policy in instances in which the FBI has not prepared or given cooperation in connection with the publication. New York should be told to promptly advise Bureau of results of contact with Glattauer, so that letter confirming our ${ }^{*}$ refusal to give permission can be sent him.


## Memorandum

то : Mr. W. C. Sullivan
from : Mr. R. D. Cotter?
subject: "CyNTHIA"


BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. Belmont Date: il /29/65


Through liaison we have obtained from the Navy Department a copy of the galley proofs of captioned book which details the activities 9 of Any Elizabeth Thorpe on behalf of British Intelligence during the World War II period. Thorpe, an American-born girl who was married at various times to Arthur Pack, a British diplomat, and Charles Arouse, a French official, was part of the intelligence network operated by Sir William Stephenson in the United States during World War II. The job lo during the 1950's was a member of the British Parliament.

The book details Thorpe's activities on behalf of British Intelligence both in Europe and South America during the pre World War II period and also gives an account of her activities on behalf of British Intelligence at Washington, D. C., during the early 1940's when -her husband, Pack, was assigned to the British Embassy here. According to this account, Thorpe was successful in obtaining vital information concerning Italian Naval plans from the Italian Naval Attache in Washington (Alberto Dais) after she had successfully established an illicit affair with him. Thereafter, she turned her attentions, to the French Naval Attache, Charles Arouse, who was assigned to the Vichy Government Embassy in Washington. According to the book, with Arouse's cooperation she was able to obtain a Vichy secret code which later proved of great assistance to the flies in neutralizing Vichy naval forces during the invasion of North Africa. Thorpe, in fact', later married Grouse after Pack's death and following World War II she went to France with Brousse-where shew recently died.

With regard to the obtaining of Vichy code from the French Embassy ir. ashington, the book details how this was accomplished by Thorpe with Bucusse's cooperation and indicates that the operation was conducted with the knowledge and support of the Office of Strategic Services working with British Intelligence. 5 V


Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: "CYNTHIA" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

There are scattered references to the FBI throughout the book', none of them derogatory. Most of these references merely relate to opinions on the part of Thorpe that the FBI may have been surveilling the French and Italian Embassies in Washington.

ACTION:
This is for information. Galley proofs of this book will be returned to the Navy via liaison.




Magazine of New York City. This organimation publishes "Modical Nowis" He wim previously employed by the American Druggist, Fd Gottlieb and Amsociates and Mac Fadden Publications 211 of Kov Xork City. Miriam Schnoir was

While at Syracuse University, Schneir according to the $5 / 13 / 59$ issue of the :Daily Orange" was chairman of the Organizations'Panel and Men's Student, Government. The "Eyracuse Herald Journal" for 3/24/49 carried an article showing that the "Schneir Bili" asking the University to end ban on political groups vas defeated. Schneir was accused of undomocratic action.

In 1958, Walter Schnelx, 35-38 75th Street, Jackeon Heights, New York, was identified in the records of the Hiection and Lav Buroau, Jew York Department of State, as contributor to the Independent socialist Party.

In 1958, 1959, and 1960, Schneix whe active in a leaderahip capacity in the organisation known as "SANE," a pacifiat group. He has almo been in contact with Isidore "Gibby" Xeedlemn, Xem York Attorney, since the inception of his efforts to wite this book.
Background of Chat
As memult of information received from highly conilidential source, an inventigation was atarted in August, 1949, to idontily a British mcientint who had furnimed information to soviet intelligence in the U.8. in 1944. Thif investigntion resulted in the identification of Thil Julius Klaus Fuchs, German born nituralised Britiah mubject who was an tomic scientist. He had been in the U. S. from 1943 to 1946. Fuchs was arrested by the British in Tebruary, 1950, and he mdnitted furnishing atomic, information to the Eoviets. Although he did not know the identity of his American contact, he did furnish a description and identified the piaces where he met this contact. Through investigation we located and identified Harry Cold as this permon. On May 22, 1950, Gold admitted his activities.


The Investigation of Gold lead to the identification of David Greenglam, former U. S. Army Sergennt, who had been aseigned to Los Alamos in 1944 and 1945 , as a soviet
agent who furnished information to Gold in 1945; Greenglass and his wife admitted their espionage activities and stated their work had been instigated by Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel, who was a sister of David Greenglass. It was also learned that Max Elitcher was possibly a part of this network. Elitcher in an interview disclosed that Morton Sobell, radar engineer and former classmate of Julius Rosenberg at the "College of the City of New York," was involved in the network, Investigation revealed that Sobell had taken his family and fled to Mexico shortly after the arrest of Greenglass on June 15, 1950. Mexican authorities located Sobell and excluded him from Mexico. He was arrested by FBI agents and was tried and convicted along with the Rosenberg.

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Synopsis of the Book
The first few chapters of the book attempt to show that there is no such thing as a secret of the atomic bomb and that when the Soviets were successful in exploding a bomb in 1949,a"witch hunt" was set up in America to ind out who stole these secrets, which lead to the Rosenbergs. The authors attempt to analyze the case presented by the Government and attack the main Government witnessesnamely Harry Gold, Max Elitcher and David and Ruth Greenglass.


In their attack on Gold, the main point of the authors is that he was not in Albuquerque on the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, when the first meeting with the Greenglasses concurred. From an examination of the registration card of the Hotel Hilton, Albuquerque, where Gold stayed on June 3, 1945, the authors noted that the handwritten date on the front of the card is June 3, and the time stamp on the back of the card is June 4. From this they concluded that the card is a probable forgery
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The authors also suggest that the FBI in keeping Cold, coached him to identify the Greenglasses and Greengiass in turn decided to involve his brotherinnlaw, Julius Rosenberg, due to their business differences, Then Rosenberg refused to confess, the FBI was then goaded into arresting Ethel Rosenberg and kidnapping Morton sobell from Mexico in order to make a conspiracy case.

In addition, the authors suggested that the 0 . S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York was aware of the falsity of the hotel registration card since he used a photostat rather then the original card when he presented.

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it in evidence. The authors also compared all the public utterances of Harry Gold, have examined the interviews with his attorneys and have attempted to ind some differences in these statements. They have also examined the testimony of Greenglass at the trial and compared it with the testimony given before congressional committees in order to show differences.

Detailed Analysis
Chapter I
In this chapter the authors set the tone of the book. The case is identified, the principal characters are met forth as well an the results of the trial and the sentences. The authors try to show that following the trial there was a growing uneasiness among in mil but persistent minority which included iew mciontists. They ciain these people were reminded of the injustice visited upon Dreyfus, Mooney, Billinge, Iacco and Vanetti.

Comment: The authors, of course, make the standard assumption thet incco and Vanzetti were innocent which has never been proven. These two individuals were convicted of murder and were executed and no revermal of this conviction hat ever occurred.

The authors mino clain that the reaction of Ventern Jurope against the actions of the American Government in this case was strong among noncomunists.

Coment: Investigation has shown that the reaction in Jurope to the dosenberg case was well-organized comuniat operation which was met in motion after the trial whon it became obvious the Romenbergs would not talk.

The authors make the statement that David Greenglass is iree after serving ten years of his fifteen year term.

Comment: David Greenglass left iprison on a conditionalreiense which is a mandatory act. Prior to his releane; he had been refused parole on severil occastons.

## Chapter II

This chapter deals with the discoveries made in the ifeld of physics which began in 1896 and lead ultimately to the miltting of an atom of uranium in 1939. This chapter shows that expeximents were conducted in virious countries throughout

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the world during the 1920's and 1930's. The authors do admit that two Americans were responsible for inventing the cyclotron which is the machine used for splitting the atom.

Chapter/III
This chapter tells of the struggle of refugee physicists lead by one Leo Szilard to convince the U. S. Government of the possibilities of using the discovery of spluting an atom as a terrible weapon and to convince the U. S. Government to build:such a weapon before the Germans. Eventually in the summer of 1940, $\$ 300,000$ was allocated by the U. S. Government for research on this project. The authors come to the conclusion that a nation which was willing to pay an astronomical price could probably learn to use atomic energy as a military weapon. (Page 15),

In discussing this point, the authors eliminate the other nations of the world who had the potential to make the bomb. They point out the Japanesie economy was strained by war; Germany was not interested in a long-range project; Trance had collapsed in 1940 and the invasion of Russia by Germany in 1941 had slowed or halted the Russian program for a year or two.' The authorm give credit to civilian scientists for promoting the project and rallying support for the decision to make the bomb, (Page 19)

Comment; Leo Szilard was born in Budapest, Hungary, Yebruary 11, 1898 and died on May 30; 1964, in California. He was a physicist who worked in Germany until 1933. Le came to the J. S. in 1938, and became a naturalized citizen in 1943, He was prominent in the beginning of the Manhattan Engineer Diatrict, the atomic bomb project,

Szilard met Soviet Premier Khrushchev in October, 1960, at the Soviet United Nations Delegation $\mathrm{H}_{4}$ He had also been in attendance at the "Pugwash Conference" held at the estate of Cyrus Eaton。

## Chapterinv

This chapter relates to the establishment of Kanhattan Engineer District and the basic problems facing that project. The iirst problem was to produce enough uranium and plutonium necessary to construct a bomb. When the production stage was reached, U. S. Army engineers under General Groves took over the project.

## Chapter $\mathbf{V}$

In this chapter the authors point out that some of the scientists involved in the Manhattan project were beginning to have doubts about the use of the atomic energy weapon. The scientists found out the secrecy regulations made it difficult to express their feelings to anyone in the Government. The authors ciiticize General Groves and state that the precautions set up to protect the project vere actually against Russia rather than Germany. (Page 27,-28)

Comment: "General Groves was attempting to protect the project $\mathbf{I r o m}$ milenemies including Germany and Russia.

As an illustration of the growing concern, the authors mention that 100 seilard prepared a momorandurin March, 1945, for president poosevelt but before it could be delivered, the President died. Another seientist, James Franci, accompanied by Arthur Compton furnished monorandum to secretary of Comerce, Henry A. Vallace, on April 21; 1945, oxplaining that other countries could make bomb and warning of the dangers of compatition miong nations. (Page 29) The authors thon state that Franck complained about the fact that statemmon were not informed about atomic energy by scientiste. (Page 30)

Comment: On the same page with the statement made by Iranck, the authors admit that the secretary of Nar had followed the progiess of the project from its beginning.

In further line with the complaint made by Franck that the statesmon were not kept informed, the authors relate that memorandua written by Szilard was delivered on Kay 28, 1945, to James F. Byrnes at the suggestion of President Truman. (Page 31)

Comment: James Byrnes was appointed Secretary of state hor'Iy.aiter this visit and it appears these scientists had achieved a very high level of Government when they discussed the matter with Mr. Byrnes.

The authors make mention of the Interim Committee, a group of prominent civilians appointed by President Truman to furnish its opinion concerning the use fof the bomb against Japan. This committee and its scientific advisorsivere in favor of using the bomb. (Page 32)

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Comment: From the authors' statements, it appears that these scientists had acbieved a position of advising the President on the use of the bomb.

With regard to James Franck; he was born August 26, 1882, in Hamburg, Germany, and died May 21, 1964. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1941 and started His employment with the University of Chicago in 1939; He was on leave from the University from 1942 to 1945 to work on the atomic bomb project.

Franck had an article in the "Builetin of Atomic Scientists" in the October, 1952, issue in which he opposed.: the restrictions placed by the $U$. S. Government on scientists entering and leaving the $U . S_{0}$ His conclusion was that this imaigration policy played into the hands of the commuists. His name appeared on a list of supporters for a testimonial dinner for Edvard U. Condon given on April 12, 1940, as an encression of confidence, The House Comittee on Unimerican Activities had cited Condon in 1948 as othe weakest ink in the nation's atomic security chain."

## Chapter VI

This chapter denls minis with the further efforts of the mcientists to attempt to have all restrictions murrounding the secrecy of the atomic bomb removed and it also tells of passage of the Atomic Energy Act which placed the further development of atomic energy in the $U$. 8 . in the hands of civilians,

## Chapter VII

This chapter lists a series of cases which occurred In the period after Forld Fiar II: The ilist case is the Igor Couzeñko case which occurred in Canada and revealed the extent of soviet espionage in that country and showed that one of the targets of the soviets was atomic energy information: The came of Nikolai Redin; a Soviet navy lieutenant; arrested in the U. S. in 1946 on a charge of espionage is also discussed 6 The authors discussed the case of Dr. Edward Condon and tell: of the original revelations made by Elizabeth Bentley showing the extent of the espionage ring in the U. S. Government. The trial and conviction of Alger Hiss, the revelation of the information about Arthur Adams, Soviet espionage agent and the case of Martin Kamen and the Nelson-Neinberg case are all discussed briefly. The authors come to the conclusion that
this succession of cases had the effect of "blurring the vision of America" and that step by step the ability of the American public to deal rationally with the problems of atomic weapons became lessened.

Chapter VIII
In this chapter the authors tell of the announcement by President Truman that the Soviets had exploded an atomic bomb. This announcement was made in September, 1949; and caused a furor and politicians and newspapers quickly concluded that America's atomic secrets had been stolen.

Chapter IX
This chapter tells of the arrest of and confession by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist who admitted that he had transmitted information concerning the atomic bomb to the soviets.

The authors then quoted from a story in"The New York Times "which mentioned the testimony of the Director before the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1950, to the effect that Dr. Tuchs had transmitted information about the hydrogen and atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. The authors claim that during this period, Fuchs could not have obtained information on the hydrogen bomb since the American scientists did not know how to make it. (Page :59-60)

Comment: The authors did admit that Fuchs had participated in a fev discussions at los Alamos about the hydrogen bomb. Therefore, the Director's testimony is correct since Fuchs did have some information and did transmit it to the Russiang.

The authors quoted news release from Tasis Neivs Agency that "Yuchs is unknown to the soviet Government and no agent of the Soviet Union had any connection with Fuchs ""

Comment This atatement appeared to be falso since Fuchis upon his reiease from prison vent immediately behind the Iron Curtaing (page 67)

In connection with'a discussion concerning bow the British became aware that Fuchs was a Soviet agent, the authors quote a statement from Prime uinister Atiee of Great Britain that information came from the U. S. suggesting there had been
some leakage as the result of which Fuchs had been identified. The authors: mention the interview of Fuchs conducted by Assistant Director Clegg and special Agent Lamphere of the FBI in Inglahd. They point out these interview began May 20; 1950, and were for the purpose of getting information which they apparently had been unable to get from Fuchs's confession namely the identity of his American accomplice.' (Page 69)

Comment: The authors are here attempting to say that the FBF had received no information concerning the American accomplice of Fuchs prior to the interviews which began May 20, 1950, This is not correct. The British had furnished certain information such as descriptive data, places of meotings and the like which were of assistance in the investigation to identify the American, When the interviews with Fuchs began, Harry Gold was developed as the main suspecty

The authors say:! that the confession of Fuchs was never made public and that the British Attorney General presented no evidence in court of the precise nature of the material which Fuchs gave to the Soviets. (Page 66)

Comment: The pamphlet entitied "soviet Atomic Espionage" published in April, 1951; included a letter written by the Director, Atomic Inergy Division, H. K. Ferguson Company. Inc., in which there is mot forth a dencription of the work done by Fuchs while working on the Manhattan Project. There is also set forth a letter from an executive of Kellex Corporation metting forth the areas of work handled by the British acientiats.

## Chapter X

The authora quote a statement made by the Director that the YBI felt under pressure to locate the accomplice of Fuch in the U. S. The authore state it would be "fruitless" to epeculate why the Director felt such pressure to arrest. somene who may have met fuchs five years before and attributed It to the bungling of several chses by the FBI. (Page 71)

Comment: This premsure was generated by the fact that the YBI received definite information that an espionage ring had operated and might stili be operating in the U. S. If the reaction of the pBI was not prompt, it would be subject to criticism for delay.

The authors :quote a description of the personwho contacted Fuchs as set forth in "The Crime of the Century;" an article written by the Director for "Readers Digest" of May, 1951. The authors claim this description does not fit Harry Gold, (Page 72-73).

Comment: The description of Gold is not exactly identical with him; however, it was close enough that when added to the other facts given by Fuchs, it was of assistance in identifying Gold,

The authors criticize the motivem of Judge James McGranery in appointing John Hamilton as defense counsel for Harry Gold. They brought out that McGranery, a Democrat, possibly thoughtit would be amusing to assign Hamilton, a Republican, to this task, (Page 74)

Comment: Judge McGranery was attempting to give Gold adequate counsel since Mr, Hamilton is one of the outstanding attorneys in the city of Philadelphia:

## Chapter XI

Referral/Consult
The arrest of Alfred Dean Slack who admitted: furnishing information aboutandia sample of RDX, an exploisive, to Harry Gold, is next discussed, The claim is made that RDX was a pre-World War I chemical discovery which was used :In World War II after allied scientists had solved the problem of mass production, (page 77).

Comment:

The book then gets into the arrest of Jullus Rosenberg and a newspaper interviep of Ethel Rosenberg is quoted in this article, athel points out that she and her husband had asked the FBI for a search warrant when her humband was ayrested by the FBI, but the FBI did not furnish one. She also mald the TBI had searched the apartment and had gone through magazines page by page and she pointed to - pile of parents magazines. (Page 79)

Comment: The FBI had warrant for the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and the search of his apartment was conducted in connection with the execution of the arrest warrant. Therefore; no search warrant was necessary. The searching.
of the nagazines shows that the search conducted was a thorough one since the magazines could have provided an exceilent. .hiding place for espionage equipment.

I In discussing the arrest of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscowitz, the authors accused the Department of Justice and the Director of the FBI of attacking them in the newspapers. (Brothman and Hoscowitz were arrested and convjctedibi 'subornation of perjury in that they had persuaded Harry Gold to lie before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947)

Comment: This is a reference to the normal press releaser which vere issued in connection with the arrest. (Page 83)

The authors coment on the fact that the newspapers began mentioning the death penalty in connection with the Rosenbergs which they felt was a hardening of an American opinion concerning the need for drastic action against native communists. (Page 85)

They also refer to the nine Americans presented through headines and newspaper stories as atom; spies and memberm of the Iuchs's empionage ring.

Comment: The Government cannot be held accountable for the cominents and speculations of the American Press which is free.

## Chapter XII

The authors point out in this chapter that the FBI interviewed Harry Gold in 1947, in connection with the allegations made by Elizabeth Bentiey and that they searched Cold's house for biue prints at this time and found none. They point out that three years later a search of cold's home produced a tremendous amount of information and rsked why this was not found in 1847. (Page 91)

Comment: When Harry Gold was interviewed in 1947, his home wis notsearched. During this interview Gold gave the appearance of being cooperative and he personally looked through his effects to determine if he had any blue prints available and reported that he could ind none. The blue prints to which he was referring were those which he said he turned over to Bentley and which vere his own blue prints. (65-56402-2583 Page 19)

The authors ridicule the testimony given by Cold in the trial of Abraham Brothman that Brothman said he had the complete plans and descriptive material for the operation of a military explosive plant in Tennessee and that he could turn this material over to Gold. The authors point out it was. ludicrous for Brothman to say that he had the tons of plans necessary for the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge. (Page 98)

Comment: Gold did not say that Brothman had the plans for the atomic energy plant. This was a comment made by the newspapers and the identity of the plant to which Brothman referred is not known.

In discussing the trial of Abraham Brothman and Mirian Moscowitz, the authors state that the case was a question of credibility of Cold versus the defendants and that the defendants would not testify in their own behalf. (Page 102)

Comment: The only conclusion is that the jury, after observing Gold's testimony, believed his story and since the defendants did not take the stand, they left the jury with the impression that they could not contradict Gold.

In connection with this trial, the authors point out an FBI Agent testified that on June 3 and June 6, 1950, he found a wooden box in the basement of Cold's home which contained incripinating evidence abaut Brothman. The question of delay is raised since Gold was arrested on May 22. (Page 205)

Coment: The search of Cold's homevas a tremendous Job and it was carripd through as promptly as possible, There was a slight delay during the appointment of a lawyer for Gold in order to obtain permission from the lavyer to continue the search.

In discussing the allegations made by Gold that Brothman had turned over to the Soviets the process of Buna - $S$ which deals with synthetic rubber, the authors claim that the Soviets had been working on this problem since 1931 and had succeeded in making synthetic rubber. (Page 106)

Comment: It was determined during the investigation that the Buna-s process was originally patented by I. G. Farben, a German cartel. Brothman while working for the Hendrick Company morked out design for equipment to be used in manufacturing rubber by a continuous process which differed from the old method known as the batch process. In 1942, the American

Government asked the Hendrick Company to make this equipment; however, the Hendrick Company referred the Government to another firm. Trom this it appears that Brothman had developed a new method of processing synthetic rubber.
(65-57449 Serial 358)

## Chapter XIII

On Page 109, the authors spend time quibbling over the definition of the word "espionage" used by Gold's attorney. . The attorney said be felt the word meant transmitting information connected with governments and this did not apply to everything Gold had stolen. The authors claim that Gold between the years 1935 and 1944 had not actually engaged in espionage as Gold had claimed.

Comment: Cold was using the word espionage to mean that the information which he obtained of a nondefense nature was industrial espionage whereas the information concerning defense material was espionage. Regardless of the name, Gold was obtaining information in the $U_{0}$. S. and furnishing it to the Soviets from 1935 on.

The authors point out that on May 19; 1950; late at night cold gave his consent to a search of his home by the FBI; however; the search did not begin until Mondary May 22, 1950. The authors question why the delay occurred.

Comment: Cold gave hif permission for this search at approximatoly 2:00 A. M. on May 20 , 1950. He had to work on both May 20 and May 21 , and would not be able to be present during the mearch. Gold had requested that this search not be conducted in the presence of his father and brother: it was withheld until he could be prosent. it was as a result of this search that on May 22 documentary proof was found that Gold had made trips to Santa Te, New Mexico, and when confronted with this, he confessed. (page 114)

The authors also raised' a question concerning the length of time it took to complete the search. '(Page 115)

Coment: Gold had a closet in the basement of his house in wirch he had retained a tremendous amount of material which had to be searched and catra-logued in order to tell its signilicance. To properly handle and evaluate such information, a considerable amount of time had to be expended.
(65-57449 Serial 518X)

The authors quoted from: Judge McGranery on the day of sentencing of Gold that Fuchs had never cooperated in any way, shape or form until after the arrest of Harry Gold. Special Agent T. Scott Miller who was in the courtroom informed the Judge that the identification of cold's picture was not made by Fuchs until aftér:Gold had signed a confession, The Judge then said that he wanted to make the point that Fuchs had never cooperated with the FBI, (Page 115)

Coment: Basically, the statement of Judge McGranery is correct since at the time of the arrest of Harry Gold former Assistant Director Clegg and former Special Agent Lamphere were in the process of interviewing Fuche which was the first time we had direct access to him, Tuchs, however, had furnished information to the British concerning his American contact which had been furnished to the FBI and was of assistance in the interrogation of Gold.

## Chapter XIV

This chapter gives a summary of the trial.

## Chapter XY

The authors attempt to explain why Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, decided not to cross-examine Harry Gold during the Rosenberg trial, (Page 160)

Comment: Bloch in his summation to the jury explained why he did not crossmexamine Gold. He said as foilows:
"There is' man by the name of Harry Cold who got on that stand, a self-confessed spy who has been sentenced to thirty years in prison, a very bright man, an intelligent man, ais and remember that, a pathetic iigure. But you know, hope is abandoned with him. He got his thir't year bit and he told the trith. That is why I didn't cross-examine him. I didn't ask him one question because there is no doubt in.my mind that he impresined you as well as impressed everybody that he was telling the truth, the absolute truth." ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

Bloch then proceeded to claim that Gold was unable to say that he had any dealings with the Rosenbergs.

In connection with the teatimony of Buth Greenglams that mo was told in November, 1944; by nowenberg that her humband was actually working on the atomic bomb, the uuthors question that Rosenberg would have known that Greenglais was working on the atomic bomb at Low Alamos whon all that Muth knew was that she vroteito her husband at a post ofilce box in 8antare. (Page 160)

Coment: Since Rogenberg did knov this, it appeare that he had learned this in his espionage work and was able to toll nuth mocurately about her "humband's employment.

On Page: 162-163, the muthors dincuss the question of 11ight which was mentioned during the trial. They discuss the feetimony of David Greengl am that Juliue Rosenberg told hinof hif lmpending arrotet and hadigiven him iunds and an oscape xoute fox ileolng the oountry. The authors question why nelther Greenglame nox Bosenberg actually 2led.

Coment: Dowenberg knew the part wich Greonglans had playodinthis case and when the axxeste of juche and Cold occurred, ho knen that the itrail would lead to Careonglass. 'Ho also knew that if he aucceeded in perbuading oreenglass to leave the country then ibe, Nomenberg, would be Befe. Bince the Greenglases vere the only permone who could link him to the ompionage operation.

The author point out that at the mame time, heated busineas arguient was golag on between the nowenberg and Greenglans Ianilies and during this time lomenberg van attompting to get Greengland to 11ee. (Fage 163)

Coment: It appeare that Nomenberg vas attempting to eliminate creonglase and Greonglas in turn vas attempting to get oll that he could in the event he would have to leave. Greenginse actually didinot plon on leaving the. U. S.

The authors comment on Vorton Sobell and point out that if he hadibeen Lollowing the flight plan which lopenberg gave te Greonglase; . he would not have beon caught in lexico two monthe after leaving the: $V_{\text {. }}$. . (Page 163-164)

Comment: Mrom the actione of Sobel1, it is probable that he man antate of panic after the public announcement of the arrest of Creenglams and that he fled without getting ilight plans. His uctions in Wexico in attempting to leave that country without apasport show that he was in a state of panic and he obviousiy whes not following. inistructions.

In discussing the testimony of Benjamin Schneifder, the photographer who took'the pamsport photographs of the Rosenberg lamily, the authors feel it is important to tell When these photographs were made. They foel that if the photographs were made before the arrest of David Groenglass, it would be circumstantial evidence that the Rosenbergs planned flight; however, if the photography vere made after the axrest of Greenglass, it could'be attributed to fear on the part of the Rosenbergs.. The authors point out that since the photographs vere made about the middle' of June, 1950, it vas probably after the arrest of Greenglams and therefore, this can not be of any help to the testimony of Greenglams concerning the flight plans: (Page 164)

Comment: The temtinony of Benjamin Schneider was extremely damaging and the question of the timing has little bearing on what schneider maid. He testified that the Rosenbergs had told him they wore planning a trip to Prance eince Mrs. Romenberg had inherited some money and wanted to claim it: It appeare that powenberg felt that he had failed. to get Greenglass to leave and was considering flight himeelf.

In connection with the tentimiony of Dr. Bernhardt, doctor for the Homonberge, that he had been asked by Rosenterg about the inoculations necessary for travel to Moxico, the authors claim no inoculations were necesmary for travel to Yexico in 1950 and that Rosenberg should have known this fact if he'vas a'py! (Page 165)

Comment: The ilight plan given to Greenglags by Rosenberg anticipated travel to Eexico and from Mexico to zurope, consequentiy, inoculations would have been necessary.

Chapter XVI
This chaptor deals with the sentencing of the defendants in this came and the tatemente made by the judge at the time of mentencing.

## Chapter XVII

In this chapter, attempts are made to show the beginning of a change in public opinion and to show that the pubilc,began to question the guilt of the Rosenbergs. The authors quote a tatement, riade by Dorothy Thompson vho wrote In the "Washington Btar," "the death mentence depresses me : in 1944 we were not at war with the Soviet Union ..." (Page 176)

Comment: This is a classical example of quoting statements completely out of context and eliminating anything Which does not agree with the point of view of the authors. The complete statement made by Dorothy Thompson read as follows:
"The death sentence passed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufan depresses me; as every such sentence does."

It is obvious that the muthors are using a portion of a staterient which had been twisted to make it appear to be an appeal on behalf of the Rosenbergs by a prominent writer.

The authors quoted from an article written by Sugene Rabinowitch, editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," in which he stated that the aspects of the death sentences might have provoked wider coment if it were not for the uncealistic fears concerning the tremendous damage to the nation's security'inflicted by atomic spies.

Comment: Iugene Rabinowitch was born in Russia In 1898 and ontered the $\mathbf{U}^{\prime}$. S. in 1938 and later became a naturalized citizen of the U. S. While Rabinowitch was editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic scientists," this magazine carried articles criticizing the FBI for its part in the Loyalty Program and also cxiticized the Loyalty Program in general as well as Congressional Comittees lnvestigating subversive matters; (Page 176)

The authors discussed the testimony of Benjamin Schnelder, photographer who had been located during the trial and had been used as a rebuttal witness, When Schneider was being questioned by the U. S. Attorney during the trial, he was asked if the FBI Agents who had visited him had shown him: photographs and Schnelder replied that they did. Prosecutor then asked if it was from these photographs that Schneider plcked Rosenberg. The authors then quoted from an affidavit filed by a Special Agent from the FBI that he inad interviewed Schneider at his shop, had exhibited a photograph of Rosenberg and asked Schnelder if he had ever seen this min. The authors clain that the questioning by the U. S. Attorney gave the impression that group of photographs of different people had been shown to schneider andithat he, had chomen the photograph of Rosenberg. (Page 181-182)

Comment: During the crossmexamination of Schneider by defense counci Eloch, Echnelder was asked.if he recognized the photographs of Mr. and Irs. Romenberg which had appeared in
the newspapers and he said that he did not. Bloch then asked "Q And the first time you thought of them was when? A When the FBI man came in and showed me a photograph, a front and side view, and when I saw it I recognized it." The defense lawyer brought out very clearly the fact that the photograph of the Rosenbergs alone had been shown to Schneider and he had recognized it.

The authors point out that the attorney for Morton Sobell axgued on appeal that the rights of his. client had been prejudiced unfairly by pretrial publicity labeling him as an atomic spy: (Page 182)

Comment: In connection with this allegation, Judge Sylvester Ryan, Southern District of New York, who heard this motion for a new trial stated that a reading of the newspaper articles submitted revealed nothing of an unusual or inflamatory character. He said the articles were a fair response to a legitimate public interest in m matter of vital concern: Judge Ryan also pointed out that the trial started seven monthe after sobeli's arrest and any projudice arising from newspaper publicity had long since been dissipated particularly in the area from which the jury was picked where sensational occurrences lose their news value in a much shorter space of time than seven months.

The authors tell of a series of articles appearing in the "National Guardian" written by Wililian Reuben in which the claim was set forth that the Rosenbergs were framed. (Page 176)

Comment: William Reuben is self-employed as a witer and as a publisher operating a company known as Action Bookg. :He has written "The Atom Spy Hoax, "tithe Legend of Tokyo Rose" and "The Honorable Mr. Nixon and the Alger Hiss Case" all of. Which adopted a procommunist attitude.

The authors claim that the Rosenberg case had fired the moral energies of peoplo all oyer the world had particularly in Europe. The plight of the Rosenbergs acquired a, value that made their fate a matter of supreme importance to mililons, They point out that the campaign for clemency was done on a far smaller scale in the U. S. than in Europe. (Page 190)

Comment: Europeans being farther away from the true facts and being susceptible to anti-American propaganda, were easier to convince then the American people.

The statement was made that in January, 1953, the clemency campaign gained an important adherent in the person of Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner. They point out that Urey expressed reservations about the guilt of the Rosenbergs. (Page 191) In another portion of the book on Page 241 they quoted from a telegram which Urey had sent to President Elsenhower claiming that the case made by the prosecution had no logic in it.

Comment: Dr. Urey had a difilicult time making up his mind about this case, He made a statement in January, 1953, in a letter to "The New. York Times" that he found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more bellevable than that of the Greenglasses. In June, 1953, in a telegram to President Eisenhower he aaid a man with the capacity of Greenglass is wholly incapabie of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. This is in contrast to a telegram Dr. Urey sent to a meeting held on April 26, 1953, in vhich he stated "there has been much discussion of the importance of the secret data which Greenglass states he gave to the Russians. I belleve this da'ta was important and that it was not publiciy known at the time it was disclosed and I have been assured of the correctness of this conclusion by competent scientific men who were at los Alamos at the time . . it seems probable to me that mechanic such as Greenglass, capable of making metal parts from drawings should be able to reproduce those drawings in rough form after a lapse of some years. No great scientific knowledge is required to understand the approximate shape, arrangement and size of the mechanical object and considerable information of this kind could have been acquired and transmitted by Greenglass," (See "The Rosenberg Case, Fact and Fiction by $S_{\text {, }}$, itith Andhil Fineberg.) (Page 101-102)

The uthors also claim that the Vatican had also asked clemency for the Rosenbergs and quoted a statement made by the newspaper "L'osservatore Romano" making an appeal for clemency. (Page 193)

Comment: Pope Pdus XII mide no personil mppeal for clemency, He notified the Department of Justice in routine fashion through state Departnent representatives in Washingiton that the Vatican had received $\frac{1}{}$ number of appeals asking him to request clemency for the Rosenbergs. According to a statement issued by the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, the Pope made no attempt to judge the merits of the case but merely told the Department of Justice of the receipt of the appenis. This information was conilrmed by former Attorney General McGranery in an interview set forth in "The New York Times" on February 15, 1953.

## Chapter XVIII

This chapter tells of motion for new trial made by the Rosenberge' attorney on June 6, 1953. This motion was based on the fact that the console table which allegediy had been given to Rosenberg by the Rusgians and mlegediy was used for photographlc purposes had been found. In addition, information which had been stolen from the files of O. John Rogge, attorney for the Greonglasses, showed some deviations between what the Greenglasea told Rogge and what they anid at the trial. These ismues were argued before Judge Rnufman and he denied the motion with a full explanation of the reasons for his denial. The authors, of couree, clain that Judge Kaufman vas wrong and that he should have grented this mation. (Page 196-212)

## Chaptor XIX

This chapter set out excerpts Irom letters witten by Julius and Ethel Rosonberg to each othor while they were in prison. These letters have been previously published in book Irom under the caption "Death House Lettere." (jage 213-236)

## Chaptor XX

This chapter details the Inst minute efforts of delense counsel to gave the losenbergs from the electric chair including the hearinge betore the U. S. Supreme Court, the petition to the President for clemency and other motions made before the execution. (Page 237-253)

## Chapter XXI

This ohapter geta forth the etatoments of three Frenchmen namely Jean-pal gartre, Francola Maurite and Jacques Lonod all highly criticel of the Americen Government for executing the Rowenbergs. The articie by Monod actullily Was letter witten to the "Bulietin of Atomic Ecientista." The muthore also include a remponse to the Monod lettex which appeared in the same paper mritten by A. B. Martin which criticised the "pulietin of Atomic scientista" for printing the Yonod letter without any editorial comment. Mr. yirtin also criticizes the Monod letter for mumerous inaccurncios. (Page 254, 259)

## Chapter XXII

At this point in the book the muthors begin to prosent their analysis of the case and to broak down 211 the information which had been developed mbout the Rosenberge.

The authors attempt to downgrade the information which David Greenglass furnished to his wife in New Mexico in November, 1944. (Page 263)

Comment: The information which Greenglass gave at that time was the total of all the information which he then had.

The authors criticize the testimony at the trial given by Walter S. Koski, physicist who had been employed at Los Alamos during the pertinent period. The authors point out that Koski testified about the implosion research being done at LOs Alamos and the authors claim the Soviets already knew this.

Comment: During the testimony of Dr. Koski, he was disked 12 in theitield in which he was working there had been any similar prior experimentation anywhere. Dr. Koski replied that to the best of his knowledge and of all his colleagues, there was no information in text books or technical journals on this particular subject. He also testified that the information relating to the lens mold was still classified "Secret."

The authors discuss "shaped" charge which was a technique of using an explosive charge known gince the late nineteenth century. The authors claim this is the same thing as an explosive mold. (Page 266)

Comment: The authors failed to cite any authority to support their conclusion.

The authors discussed the fact that rmanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, made a motion to impound the Greenglass sketch and testimonyand quote from letter which they received from Philip Morrison in which he apoke of Bloch being sorry that he made this motion. Morrison claimed in the letter that fear prevented anyone from helping Bloch and that Bloch mew nothing of the real Los Alamos. (Page 268)

Comment: Philip Morrison, born November 7, 1915, is a tencher and physicist. He admitted before n Senate Subcomittee in May, 1953, that he Joined the Young Comunist League when he was eighteen and in 1939 became a member of the Communist Party, He has been associated with numerous organizations designated by the Attorney General as well as organizations identified in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations" and Publications ${ }^{\text {t }}$ published by the House Comittee on Un-American Activities in 1960. He was Iisted as one of the Amici Curiae
in a brief filed before the gupreme Court in the cane of the "Commuint Party vereus the Eubvernive detivitien Control Board." In 1968; he epoke nt a etudent rally at Cornell Univereity protesting the blockade of Cubi by the U. 滰。

The athore commont that the Creonglass gkotches of the bomb and the len mold introduced at the trial fail to deal with the mont contiy and time consuming anpect of the Manhattan Project, namely the production of ifsanable minterial in the pianta at Hanford and Oak Ridge and what Greenclams furnished wais Iudicrousiy little. (Page 273)

Comment: It would bo extremely difficult for Greonglaen to give any information bout the work at Hanford and onk Ridge eince'he mas stationed at Los Alamos and vas furnishing that informition which he obtained in the course of his work.

The authors on Page 274 attempt to imply that Greenglass obtained the information for the gketches of the atonic bomb impounded by the court from public source material publimhed after the bomb had been dropped on Japan.

Comment: The athor have no baisie in fact for making this etatement eince they have not seen the ketches and have no way of knowing the mource of the Greenglase information.

The author ratme the question that number of nations are now attempting to develop an atomic bomb and state that no one would muggent that the oreenglas sketches would advance the time table of these nationg by aingle day. (Page 275)

Coment: The Greenglams metches, of coures, would ibe of no asisistance to any governmont working on tomic problems todiy eince the research han: long since paseed the intage at which Groonglate wis working.

On Page 276 there is set forth a statement by Dr. Janer Beckeriey, in official of the Atomic Energy Compission, who tated, nine monthe nfter the execution, that it was time to stop kidding ourselves about atomic secrets and to stop beileving the Soviet scientists are incompetent. Beckerley also included in his statement that espionage played a minor role in the attaiment of successful weapons by the Soviets.

Comment: Beckerley, born Tebruary 27, 1915, was the Chief rechnical Advibor of the U. B. Atomic Energy Commision in Yew York City, A Fanhington news release for Tebruary, 1955, demcribes Beckerley as a former classification expert with the Atomic Energy Commission and quoted him as having testified that control of technical atomic data unrelated to weapons made sense am long as unfriendly nations had not made comparable technical advances. The article said Beckerley had resigned from the Atomic Energy Comaission after a dispute with the chairman.

The testimony of David Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg had stolen the proximity fuse from the knerson Radioncompany while he was working there is discussed. The authors conclude that since the prosecution had presented no evidence of such a theft, it was a near certainty that no such proof, could be found. (Page 279)

Comment: Rosenberg had worked at Zmerson Radio as an Inspector for the U, S: Signal Corps and-after he had been dimcharged from the Government job he became an employee of Emerson: Officials at the Bmermon Company claimit would have been impossible to remove a complete fuse; however; they do state it would have been posaible to remove the parts of the fuse and assemble it outside the plant. The Inspectors for the U. S. Signal Corps had complete freedom to visit any part of the plant which they desired to visit:

The book discumses the testimony of Greenglass that Rosenberg had told him about a sky platform which he described as a vehicle which could be put into operation beyond the pull of gravity! The authors discuss the newspaper publicity which occurred in october; 1957; when the Soviets put into orbit the first space satelifte: They also discussed the comments by members of the Senate Internal Subcomalttee Which linked the Greenglass testimony to the satelifte: (Page 280-282)

Comment: In 1946; the Navy Department instituted a project For research concerning guided miseiles known as the Farth Satellite Vehicle Project: The U: S: Air Force also had a parallel project.

The authors comment about the Greenglass testimony to the effect that Rosenberg told him he hid obtained the information that the mathematics for the nuclear energy. propulsion for aircrafts had been worked out: The authors point out that in 1961. President Kennedy announced the canceliation of the project to develop nuclear power aircraft after expending neariy 15 years and one billion doliars on the project.

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Comment: This mnouncement by President Kennedy In 1961 mubstantiates the fact that the project had been in existence since 1946. Thereiore, it is possible that the mathemetics could have been worked out in 1946 but translation of this into actual 111ght was not feasible.' (Page 282)

## Chapter XXIII

The chapter continues the discussion of the temtimony of Greenglass and montions Joel Barr who had been identified by Greenglass as mombor of the eapionage ring. Greenglaes testified that in 1947 Rosenberg anid Barr vas leaving to etudy music in Belgium, but iater Greonglass learned Irom Rosenberg that Barr had been engaged in eapionage and had to ilee. The authore made xeference to Barris "innocent."trip to study munic." (Page 286)

Comment: The muthors neglect to point out that Joel Barr dismppeared from his residence in Paris on Junel16, 1950, the date of the arrest of David Greenglass and he has not been heard irom since that dite. do momber of his fimily hat heard from hin tince 1950 .

The authorn describe the mention at the trial of Joel Barr, Willian Porl, Vivian Glaganan, Ann Sidorovich and Alfred sarant. The authors point out that not one of these five individunis was indicted, named as a co-conmpirator or even called as witneen, (page 288)

Coment: With regard to Joel Barr, he had disappenred. With regard to Alfred Earant, he fled from the U. S. during the time he waw being quemtioned in Auguet, 1950, and his whereabouts $1 s$ still unknown. With regard to Wiliian Perl, he was indicted for lying before a Federal Grand Jury concerning hif knowledge of Rosenberg. Ann sidorovich could not be indicted gince we had no proof that she was a momber of the omplonage ring. Further, Vivian Glassman could not be indicted Bince she was unable to identily the peraon who contrected hor and furnished her with money and inetructions for fleeing the country to give to william peri. This money was relused by Perl. Alwo Glesman refused to testify before nederal Grand Jury.

The authore discuss the hearings held by Senator Joneph McCarthy and his comittee relative to Fort Monmouth about the ettompt of the goviets to penetrate the instaliation of the U. 8. 3ignal Corps thore. (Page 293-296)

Comment: Despite the allegation made by the authors that the FBI furnished information to the committee, which is a Ialsehood, the FBI had no control over or responsibility for the actionsof the McCarthy committee.

The authors discuss the Vivian Glaseman story and the fact that she made atrip to Cleveland to furnish $\$ 2000$ and instructions on leaving the U. B. to William Perl. The authors raise the question as to why Glassman was not prosecuted. (Page 298-299)

Comment: Vivian Glasman could not be tied into the connpiracy since she was unable to identify the person who had given her the money and instructions. In-addition, she admitted this trip on one occasion and then refused to elaborate any further, An interesting detail is get out in the book namely that the authors themselves interviewed Vivian Glasman for three hours and in that time they were able to get abolutely nothing from her. The only comment the authors have concerning this interviev is that Glassman volunteered information about the "FBI harassment" to which she was subjected.

The authors make the comment that Barr and Sarant presumably live mbrosd. (Page 299)

Comment: This is real under statement, sarant and Barr both dreappeared in 1950 and no trace has been hiad of then since thit time.

The authors tell the story mbout Ann sidorovich and that Greenglans tentilied that she hind been to dinner at the Rosenberg apartmont and that after she left Rosenberg said she would probibly by the courier for the ring. The authors suggest that the FBI could hive mide merjury case aginint her utilizing the Greenglasise as witnesses. (Page 300-302)

Comment. It would stili be imposesible to make a perjury cnieg ainist Ann sidorovich since she hid left the Roisenberg apartment before the pertinent converination occurred and it could not be proved that she was aware of the role which Rosenberg had planned for her.

The authors then discuss the case involving Weldon Bruce Dayton and Alfred Sarant and raised the question why the FBI did not arrest Sarant before he fled. The authors conclude the IFI had no evidence concerning the involvement of Sarant. (Page 306)

Comment: smrant iled during a period of interrogation by the FBI. At the time he disappeared he was still furnishing infómation and it wes not known if he would be witngen or defendant.

In discussing the case of Dayton, the authors tell of his attempt to obtain'a pasmport beginning in 1954. He was turned down for this pasmport by the Department of state and wan informed that the determining fiactor wan his association with permons muspected of being part of the Rosenberg ring and his alleged presence at an apartment in New York City allegediy used for microfilming. (This refers to the apartment at 65 Morton $8 t r e e t$, rented by Alfred' Sarant)

The authors state that the microiliming allegation was etep beyond whit had previousiy been stated. (Page 307)

Comment: The information bad been furnished to the Department $\overline{O P}$ sinte by the FBI and when the State Department drew up its charges the language mentioned above was used.

The authors note that in an article written for "Look" :magamine 'by one Bill Davidson and Benjamin Pollock, Juetice Departmept Attorney, it vas pointed out that the FBI had visited the apartment at 65 lorton Street and discovered that it was filied with work benches and photographic appliances were found. The authori point out that this apartment had been givon up by Barant in February, 1950, and that we did not arrent Romenberg until July, 1950, therefore, the sarant mpirtment had been rented to other tenants in the interim. (Page 307)

Comment: Bimilar language appearis in the axticle of "look" migaEine and it it incorrect.

## Chapter XXIY

This chapter denle primarily with the toetimony of IIImbeth Bentiey, The authoris point out that the testimony of Max Elitchor and David Greenglane differ concorning the relationship existing between Romenberg and Bentley. giltcher testified that sobeli told him in 1948 that Rosenberg had talked to Bentley but be was pretty gure she did not know who he was. Greonglames testified that in 1950 Rosenberg said that Flizubeth Bentley probably knew him. (Page 316)

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Comment: These"stories actually are not different. The first statement made. in 1948 had the purpose of allaying the fear of sobell whereas the second one was made two yearis later with the purpose iof encouraging Greenglass to leave the country:

The uthors raise the question that if Bentley told the FBI everything in 1845 why sas the FBI not able to identify Rosenberg at that time since she said that Julius, who called her on the telephone, Iived in Knickerbocker Village, (Page 316)

Comment: Inickerbocker Village 1s a large apartment dovelomment in New lork City Fith nuperous tenants. dinong other tennents was one
mentioned by Bentiey; the unknown person

The authors quoted a statement made by the Director concerning Bentley namely thist all information which she has furnished which was suanceptible to check has proven to be correct. The authors then quote the conclusion of Herbert Packer in order to mupport their conciupion that the Director is wrong. (Page 317-318)

Coment: the statement made by the Director was correct.in 1853.2nd is still correct today. The teetimony furnished by Bentloy stood up in the various triale in which she appemred and ithe jury accepted her teetimony. Herbert I. Packer was born in kiew Jorsey in 1925 and graduated from Yale Law Echool in 1849. The Fund for the Republic mnounced i $\$ 25,000$ grant to Etanford Univermity Inw fichool to': tudy and analyse the testinony of leading witnesmer on comunism in 1955. Packerwnas to direct this study. In 1962; Packer's boek was i maed which ankiymed the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budens and John Lautner. Packer questioned the credibility of Bentley and advocated greater acceas to JBI filen. He recommended the establishment of a government comission with brond powers including access to TBL IIles. He did concede that such arcomission had little chance of being set up and the need for it was out dated aince the problem of comunist penetrition in this country is now. a.etale one.

The athors then discussed the brief illed by Villian Honry saylor in which ho attempted to keep his job with the Internationil Monetary Iund through in ill out attack on milubeth Bentley. The authors point out elx items which they consider to be of such importance that the credibility of Bentley is destroyed: (Page 319-322).

The six items are as follows:
(1) In July, 1941, Jacob Golos told her that he learned from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the Government who was interested in getting information to Ruseia and who could organize a group of Government employees to help. Further, this man saw Golos in July in a meeting arranged by Browder. The authore point out that Browder was in prison in Atianta from March, 1941 until. May, 1942.

Comment: Bentley in her statement of November 30, 1945, said that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster told her he made a trip to Xew. York City and conferred with Browder after the German invasion of Russia. Therefore, Bentley was merely repeating what silvermaster told her.
(2) William Ludvig Uliman told her of the Doolittle raid on Tokyo a weok or ton days ahead of time while he was an Air Corpe officer at the pentagon. The authors point out that Uliman was still working in the Treasury Department at the time of the Doolittie faid.

Comment: This story of Bentley's was originally told before sente subcomittee when she was questioned about information she had received concerning the B-29.' During the questioning, she was asked if she receivedinformation about the Doolittle raid and she said that Ullman told her about it. On reinterview Bentley said that she assumed that the raids under discussion were the B-29 raids of 1944 and she confused this with the Doolittle raid.'
(3) The authors claim that Bentley said she collected Comunist Party dues from the Perlo spy group and gave them to colos during his life time. The authors point out that since Golos died in 1943 and Bentiey did not take over the Perlo group until 1944;' ithis is an error:

Comment: Bentley 'hás advised that she was mistaken on the point. I should be noted, however, that in her testimony in, 1948 me stated that the informintion irom the Perlo group was sturned'over to her Rusielan contacts Jack ind Bill:
(i) Following the death of colos; Bentley continued to how all nonmilitary data to Browder before she, pasped it to the Rumians. The authore point out that Bentley aleo testified that she whe turning over undeveloped fila to the Ruseiane!

Comment: In in interview conducted in June; 1955; Bentley maid that not all the informintion she received from

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the silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film she was told the contents of the information since dccasionally the photography was faulty and it was necessary to have the documents rephotographed.
(5) According to Bentley, Harry Dexter White provided the spy ring with samplen of American military currency to be used in the occupation of Germany which the Russians wanted to counterfeit. The authors point out that White had sent an official memorandum openly asking for such samples to be given to the Britimh tremeury and the soviet Ambaseador.

Coment: Bentley in her testimony of October 1, 1953, said that she obtained mapies of the Allied. marks through White and when her muperiors found out the marks could not be photographed, whe then had premeure put on White to have the currency platem turned over to the soviets.
(6) Bentley claimed thit mhe learned of D-Day long before it happened. The author and Taylor point out that according to General Eisenhower D-Day was a variable date originaliy planned. for June 5 but postponed at the last:minute until June 6 .

Coment: Bentlay in her statement to the FBI in November, 1945, skid that she received information about the approximate scheduled date for D-Day.

In the book the authors also quoted from the tentimony of Virginius Prank Coe, former Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, that he has denied he ever was 2 apy. (Page 321)

Coment: It is interesting to note that Coe is no longer with the International Monetary Fund but has been for the past several years living in Comunist China.

## Chapter XXY

This chapter discusses the case against Morton sobell, The authors point out that the statement given by Mrs. Ilitcher by her attorney did not mention sobell. (Page 325)

Coment: This is correct. Mrs. Elitcher knev nothing about : Sobell'ह involvement in expionage.

The authore tate that the Government did not include the name of sobell in the second indictment of 8/17/50 which showed that the Government was not certain of his eventual nttitude. (Page 326)

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Comment: This is correct. Sobell had only been arrested on that date in Texas and it was not known if he intended to cooperate.

The testimony of Max Ilitcher could not be refuted since it referred to conversations which took place between Elitcher and Sobell with no other witnesses present. (Page 327)

Comment: sobeli could hive testified and denied the story $\overline{01}$ IIItcher; however, 'he chose not to do so.

The authoxs claim that the Sobell family went openiy to Mexico because they used their correct names and documentations. (Page 334)

Comment: It Fould have been easier for the gobell family to leave the U. 8. using their correct name and background particulariy eince sobell knew that he had a head gtart and he was interested inigetting out of the U. 8. and into Mexico.

The authors clain that sobell had a leave of absence from his job but this could not be proven. (Page 335)

Comment: These claims were made by Sobell; hovever; it was imponsibie to prove from the records of his employer, Reeves Inmtrument Company, that he was on official leave.

The authors point out that Sobell did not ilee from Mexico and therefore, their actions were different from the flight plan mentioned by Greengiass. (Page 335)

Comment: The authors fail to point out that Sobell did not have prasport to leave Mexico and his own investigation brought hin to the conclusion that he could not leave Mexico without a passport. The one. way he could have left Mexico was to return to the U. 8. which he did not do.

The authors point out that sobell claims that when he read about the arrest of Rosenberg he came to the conclusion that a dictatorship was taking over the $\mathbf{U}^{(5 .}$. (Page 336)

Comment: This is hardiy atatement which would be made by an rierican citizen bout the $\mathbf{U}$. 8. unleas he had womething to concenl.

The iuthors state that sobellif clain that collusion exieted between the FBI and the Mexican Police in returning hin to the U. 8. hasi never been given a judicial hearing. (Page 336)

Coment: This is not so. In 1956 Sobell made a motion for new trial in which he raised the point that he had been kidnapped and returned to the $U_{0} S_{4}$. His motion was denied and this denial was upheld through the U. S. Supreme court.

The authors relate the story of William Danziger, the mail drop for Sobeli, and they introduced the idea that Danaiger chad seen Rosenberg before he visited Sobell on the last night sobell was in. the U. S. Mrs. Sobell told the authors that she was sure that Danziger mentioned to her husband that Rosenberg was being investigated. (Page 338)

Comment: Sobell obviously knew that Romenberg was being inventigated mince oreenglay had been arrested and publicly identified on June 16; several daym before dobell left the U. ${ }^{\text {W. }}$

The authore clain that they have: sought mone answer to the behavior of sobell while in Mexico and were not muccesmiul in finding much mewer. (Page 340)

Coment: The only answer to the sctions of sobell while in Moxico wis that he wan attempting to ile to Iurope and this if the one anewer the athors"will not accept.;

In discumsing the Nations Committee to secure Justice for Morton sobeli, the authore mention that this comittee operaten with modest rosources. (Page 340)

Coment: In an article in The New York Times on March 21, I965, Iris. Sobell was Interviewed and stated for the pant ten years the comaltee had operatedion a budget of $\$ 50,000$, Year: the also said that the massive efforts to free ber humband have probably cost one million dollars.

Chapter XXYI
In this chapter the authors try to analyze the tectimony of David Greenglass given before Senate Comnittees ifter the trial and compare that testimony with the trial testimony, If it does not agree or if something new was added they iwediátely concluded that Greenglass lied'at the triaj

The muthors attack the testimony of Greenglass before Congressionai committee in November; 1957, that Hosenberg told him in 1948 that he had in ingent who was a consultant for the covernment making; $\$ 200 \cdot a$ diy working on the Arwan Dan project inizgypt. The authors make the statement that there was no dewan Dain project at all in 1948. (Page 348-349)

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Comment: In 1950, the Office of Research, Near Eastern Affars of the Department of State advised that the irrigation dam at Aswan had been under construction for several years and that the Republic steel Corporation had loaned mexpert to the Egyptian Government between 1946-1949. Further, the Westinghouse Corporation had sent a group of engineerss to Aswan in March 1847.

The authors tell of an interview with Benjamin Pollock, attorney with the Department of Justice, who had prepared a report for the Attorney General on, the Rosenberg case. They state that Pollock said Greenglass was a man with "no consciencerat all" and further said" "if I were a Judge, I wouldn't take his testimony too geriously." (Page 349)

Comment: Aseistant Attorney General Yeagley advised that Mr. Pollock talked with the authors of this book with the approval of the Department of Justice and Mr. Pollock has. said that he made no such statements to the authors; Poliock advined that the statements in the book attributed to him are lies.

The authors then discuss the photographs taken of the Greenglasses. for passport purposes and turned over to Julius Rosenberg. The authors clain these are not the correct type of photographs for paraport. They also point out that two of the photographs were initisied on June, 15, 1950, and the other two on January 26, 1951. (Page 350-354)

Comment: The ilirst two photographs were obtilined at the tineor the original interview of David Greenglass and ware used to show to Barry cold. The others vere obtained at a later date and correctiy initialed.

The authore clain that no evidence was introduced at the trial to corroborate the source: or exiftence of the $\$ 1,000$ given to Greenglase by Rosenberg. (Page 355)

Coment: It is mant impomsible to prove the phyment of money in cash.

The authors claim that Greenglase did not tell the story about the $\$ 4,000$ given to him by Rosenberg and then turned over by a cousin of Greenglass to his, attorney right away since the wrapping paper in which it was wrapped was dated 7/31/50 meveral weeks after the arrest of Greenglass. (Page 356)

The payment of $\$ 3,900$ to Mr. Rogge, attorney for David Groenglams, was verified immediately and the wrapping paper was probabiy retained in Mr. Hogge's office until U. ©. Attorney decided thatit vould be used in evidence which could: possibly explain the discrepancy in the dates

On pages 361 and 362 the authors attempt to explain that David Greenglass confessed because of the stress and mtrain of the few months before his arrest during vhich time his wile had a baby and then had been hospitalized as a result of near fatal burns。

Comment: This is pure mpeculation on the part of the autborp. they do not consider the inct that Greenglass might have had feeling of guilt for the crime he had committed.

The muthors criticise the FBI for believing the original confension of Greenglame thout taking time to run out all the leads to verify his story. (Page 362)

Comment: The tory told by Greenglam iltted with the : tory. Fold 6 G cold as woll as other information developed before the interviev of Oreonglane.

## Chaptor XXVII

In this chapter the authors compare the testimony of Harry, Cold at the Hosenberg-mobeli trial, at the Benjamin sille trial and before senate comittees with the statements given to his attorney before his conviction and they highlight all the diecrepancies which they canilind:among thees statements, They point out thet iat the trial Gold said that the information he received irom Greenglans vas, according to Iakoviev, extremely excellent and very valuable They then quote from pretrial statements of Gold in which he gaid that he believed the information had been unimportant but had learned it was highly viluable. In another pretrial statement cold-said that Yakoviev told him the information was of no value. (Pages (364-367),

Coment C . It appears thet Gold was originally told by Yakoviev that the information was of no value but that cold Intercpalised Yakoviev was telifng him this with the intention of misieading him.

The :uthore go through the process of Gold recniling the visit to Devid Greenglame and the innal identilication of Creenglame by cold. (Page 369)

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Comment: It is true that cold did not recall the Greenglase incident on the first day in which he was interviewed; howover, this was gradually developed from Gold and he was iinally able to identify Greenglass and recall complete details concerning his meeting with him,

The authors quote a pretrial statement made by Cold that one of the items which had assisted him in identifying Yakoviev was the fact that Yakoviev let slip. that he had boy and a girl and that the girl was called Victoria in honor of her having been born about the time of the surrender of.stalingrad. The authors point out that since Takovlev's daghter was five years of age in 1946 and Stalingrad had surrendered in 1945; this statement of Gold's was wrong. (Page 369)

Comment: During interviews with cold, he stated that this child had been named Victoria either in honor of the battle of stalingrad or the battie of Moscow and hevas not sure which battle was mentioned. Her age would correspond to having been born at the time of the battle of Moscow.

## Chapter XXVIII

This chapter attempts to show that small details of Gold's tory in connection with his meeting with Greenglass in Albuquerque are not correct. None of these details have any bearing on the main facts.of the case.. (Page 371-377)

## Chapter XXVIX

This chapter deals with the registration of Hariy, Gold at the Hotel Milton in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945 , The background on this is that Gold after he met Fuchs in Ganta Fe traveled to Albuquerque on :Iaturday, June 2, 1945. He attempted to contact Greenglase but learned, there was no one at home. He slept in rooming house that aight and on the morning of June 3, 1945, checked into the Hilton Hotel for a day. He contacted Greenglams, obtained his informition, and Left Albuçerque on Ifuday, June $3 ; 1845$.

The authors point out it vas unusul to register In ahnotel for one day. (page 380)

Coment: It is noted that on the face of the Hotel Hilton regiatration card for that date there is written under the word "Rate""\$1.50 day rate until 8:00 P. M. "

The authore have examined the exhibit at the trial which was Photostat of the front and back of the June 3 registration card. They note that the handwritten date on the Iront of the card was June 3, 1945 while the date etamp on the back of the card was June 4, 1945. The authors clain that this discrepancy in the dates regardless of the oxplanktion makes the card useleas an corroborative evidence: (Page 382)

Comment: When this hotel registration card was obtained fron the manager of the 'hotel in June, 1950, the discrepancy in the dates was noticed by the FBI Agent. He inquired and was told by the manager of the hotel, Fletcher Brumit, that; $n 11$ cards for June 3, 1945, had been date stamped for June 4, 1945, through mechanical fallure of the date stamp machine. This is the complete explanation of the differences in the dates and in no way aifects the card as corroboration.

The authors have obtained information from various hotel employees in Albuquerque and from the news editor of one of the locml newspapers that the IBI had been searching the records of the Hilton Hotel for the registration card premumably of Harry Gold. (Page 383)

Comment: Thisis misstatement in fact. In April; 1950, FBI Agents reviewed registration cards of all hotels in Aibuquerque in an attempt to identify the individual who had been the courier for Llaus Fuche. At that time, the name of Harry Cold was not known.

The authors comment on the fact that the hotel registration card for June does not have the sane identifying mark mide by FBI Agents that the botel regiatration ckrd for zeptember 19, 1945.

Comment: This is correct. The initialson the June card 耳re thone of the hotel manger. This card whe not ratained by the: FBI but was returned to the hotel. The September card, however, was retained for possible ovidence although it was never introduced ind therefore, thernaks on the back were different.
4. The authors on pages 386. through 388 set forth the results of the examination of the photostat of the hotel registration cards by their handwriting expert, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, who stated that she had some real doubts that the handwriting on both cards allegedly written by the same hotel
clerk are the same. She states that she would like to make a detailed microscopic study of the original cards before reaching her final conclusion.

Comment: Mrs. McCarthy is the same expert who testified Tn the Alger Hiss case and unsuccessfully attempted to prove that the Government had created a, typewriter in order to convict Hiss.

The authors conclude that FBI Agents spent so much time searching the files of the hotel in order that they might make certain that the June card was correct. They then point out that it is quite possible that a forger was confused by cold's story and made a mistake in forging the June 3 registration card. (Page 388)

Comment: If such a card was being forged, the most obvious thing to do wam to make certain that blatant error suchise two different dater on the same card would not be made.

Concerning the introduction of the photostat of the hotel registration card rather than the original card at the trial, the authors point out that the Government did not introduce this card until after Harry Gold had completed his testimony and had left the courtroom prosumably in order to prevent Gold from making any disclosures concerning the falsity of the card. (Page 389)

Cóment: The authors are here carrying further their accusations to include the fact that the prosecution knowinglyintroduced a photostat of a fraudulent document as well ns the fact that the FBI forged the document. It is interesting to note that when Mr. Irving Saypol, Government Prosecutor, introduced the photostat of the registration card into evidence with the approval of the Defense Counsel, he read both the front and the back of the card. This is a matter of yecordein the official record of the trial. Therefore, all the Defenme Counsel 1 ail members of the jury and all witnesses were avare of the fact that the dates on the front and back of the photostat were different.

The authors state that it is ironical that this card time tamp error was never noticed by the prosecution which meems to be a faise statement since the prosecution in open court redd both the front and back of the card.

## Chapter XXX

In this chapter the authors do a financial invostigation of the Greenglasses and show that they deposited $\$ 2,200$ in ten months in an Albuquerque bank in the form of $\$ 50$ every aeven to ten days. They point out that David Groenglass was receiving a salary of approximately $\$ 50$ per month, his wife vas obtaining 2 $\$ 50$ allotment and whe was aiso employed by the U. S. Covernment. (Page 394)

Coment: It is probable that the deposits were Government checks which both David and his wife were receiving.

With regard to the $\$ 400$ deposit made on June 4, 1945, the authors point out that this is a joint account and that the signature card was dated June 4 and the signaturestard bore both the signature of David and Ruth Greenglass. The authors then conclude that Ruth Greenglase had picked up the bank deposit card before the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, which contradicts her testimony that they did not know that Cold would pay them for the information they received on June 3, 1945. (Page 395)

Comment: "The authors in their book anewer their own question. They point out that the ledger sheet in the bank had onit only the name of Ruth Greenglass vhich would indicate that she opened the account on June 4 and was given a signature card which she hadsher husband sign when he was In Albuquerque on the next reekend. Thue the fact that the signiture card hai both signatures on it and is dated June 4, is not proof sofid the authors claim.

## Chapter XXXI

Thinchapter reviews the information which Greenglass furnished to his attorney in interviews and anything which varien from his trial testimony is Iabeled false, since Gold did not mention in his original statement to his attorney that he had stayed at the Hilton Hotel in June, 1945; the authors now state that the probability that the June 3 registration card is in forgery, is raised to a "near certaintyi" (Page 400)

Comment: The authors are making a gratuitous asmumption $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ith no basis in fact. }\end{aligned}$

## Chapter XXXII

This is the lant chapter of the book and allegediy is a summation. The authors state that it is likely the report which Mr, Hoover recètved in September, 1949, that the atomic bomb had been stolen was actually a report that the Soviets auccesafully tested an atomic bomb which was probably revealed by the President in late September, 1949, (Page 405)

Coment: This assumption is incorrect: The information when the Director received was not that the Soviets had tested a bomb but that the secrets of the atomic bomb had been acquired by foreign power.

On page 407 the authors speculate concerning why the FBI decided to interview cold in 1950 and point out that the way the FBI managed to find Gold has never been made public;

Coment: The authors completely ignore the article written by tho Drector in which he tells of the man hunt for Harry cold . This article appeared in the "Reader's Digest:"

The authorm make the claim that so much was known publicly about the personal history and career of Klaus Fuchs that a hoaxer could have constructed a plausible story: They claim that so little was known about the alleged meetings between Yuchs and his contact that a confession could have been made without contradicting Fuchs: (Page 408)

Comment: Gold furnished details about his relations With Fuch Which had not been! made public and no one knew about these detalis, For example he told about the places where he had met Fuchs, the dates of the meetings and the recognition aignals all of which agreed with what fuche had previously recalled.

The athors on pages $408-410$ claim that the FBI should have realized that Gold was completely unreliable beckue of the variations of his story. They also claim that the FBI Interrogation was done in buch a minner that words were put into Gold's mouth; that he was pushed into telling $\boldsymbol{x}$ better story.

Coment:1. The story told by Gold was checked and found to be correot. He was not furnished with any information other than that amount which any reasonable man can deduce from questions that are asked.

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On pages 413 and 414 the authorn clain there is nothing to tie Gold and Fuchs to each other. They try to explain all of the ties between them such as the map of ganta Fe, the identification of Gold by Fuchs as well as the registration card for September 19; 1945, at the Hotel Hilton In Albuquerque, They muggest the possibility thet cold had been in Chicago on official business and had made a ightseeing trip on the spur of the moment from Chicago to Mexico.

Comment: This is strictiy an attempt by the authors to explain away the facts which connect: these two men.

The authors feel that the interview which the FBI conducted with David Greenglass in New York in February, 1950, was part of the inventigation to locate Fuchs. The authors feel that when the SBI discovered that Greenglass had been in. the Young Comunist League and that his sister and brother-in-law had been associated with leftowing politics and that Greenglass had made bank deposits in 1945, the FBL then went buck to Greenglass and forced him to implicate the Romenbergs. (Page 415-416)

Coment: The interview of Greenglass in Februmy, I950, wis in connection with $a$ case involving the theft of uranium souvenirs irom Ios Alamon and had no connection with this came. The clalme of this statement by the author show atrong rememblunce to statements made by John Fexley in ihis book entitled "The Judgenent of Juilus and Ithel Rowenberg," Which was written in 2955. hint book also attacked the Covernment's case of the Ronenbergs and claimed that the FBI hid Greenglaes testify when it had been discovered that he was a former member of the Young communist League.

The muthore refer to cold ind Greonglase tie two highiy muggentible individuale and that by ueing both of thein; the Goverment man mble to make a caie against the Romenberge. (Page 416)

Coment: it seom extremely unlikely that the U. $E$, Covernment could ind two such individuals and make a case which has been ble to withstand every legal chailenge for iliteen years.

The muthors put forth their own reconstruction of the case an follows:

The FBI was out on a limb when it arrested Julius Rosenberg strictly on the say so of the Greenglasses and it was necessiary to find someone else to help make the case. The first iperson found was Max filtcher who was: irightened and vuinerable but it was evident that he could not make the case. The FBI then arrested Ethel Rosenberg, kidnapped Morton sobell, primed Harry Gold to tell his faise story and then put David Greenglame and Harry cold in the same prison in order that they might polish their story. The authors then accused the promecution of using the techniques of playwright to construct a:script for the trial.

The authors conclude their story by stating that they feel a time for reappraimal has arrived.


Re London let $9 / 22 / 65$ advising efforts continue to obtain the above captioned book. Checks were made at the book store concerned on 10/22 and 11/19/65, and it was ascertained that the book has not as yet come off the press.

In view of the foregoing this matter is being placed in a pending inactive status, and tickler will be set for $1 / 20 / 66$ to again check the book store.

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1-N.P.Callahan/M. F. Row

SAC, New York
Director; FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

1 - W.C. Sullivan.
1-R.D.Cotter/.
J. E. Manning, A. J. Decker

1-B.M.Suttler.
1-R.W. Smith
1-R:S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

December 10, 1965
M11. Mow r

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1/T Neo. Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah. Fublished.possibly In October 1965 ; price not known.
2. Wilting of the Hundred Flowers by MU Fut
3. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson. Stanford, $1962, \$ 5.75$. Beak

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library, requested as follows: \#1 by SA A.J. Decker, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be filed in. Bureau Library); \#2 \& \#3 by SA J.E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be retained in Unit after carding by Bureau Library).

AMB:cr (10)


REC.
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Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-3823)
subject:


THE SOUTHERNER AND WORLD AFFAIRS
BY AL FRED OTHER, JR.
OBOOK REVIEWS
Re Bureau letter to New Orleans, 11/24/65.
Being forwarded under separate cover is one copy of captioned book.


REC. 48 62.41.755 $\because$ DEC DG fiGS



A copy of captioned book, a paperback which appears on newsstands and is published by the Ron-San Corporation. Phoenix. Arizona. was furnished to the Bureau for review by $\qquad$ is on the Special Correspondents ${ }^{\sqrt{2}}$ List
$u$ in the past. He furnished this book for ship International Airport. and has been very cooperative with the Bureau in the past. He furnished this book for review as it contains some references to the FBI and the Director.

## REVIEW OF BOOK:

This is a cheap, poorly written'book which has only one purpose, the presentation of sex within the framework of an expose-type publication. It has no merit and would appeal only to persons looking for pernographic-sensationalism.

There are a number of references to the FBI in thisibook, but none are unfavorable and, in fact, the FBI is about the only Government organization which the writer does not smear in'some manner. The references to the FBI are concerned exclusively with investigative action allegedly taken by us in connection with certain cases that have occurred in Washington over the years. For example; in Chapter 1, the writer discusses the operations of a prostitution ring during World War If which catered to important businessmen and Government officials. This set-up had as a front a massage service on Connecticut Avenue which was known as Hopkins Institute.

The book states that in 1943 the Bureau initiated an intensive investigation of this establishment. This resulted in a raid in which seven women were arrested on white slave conspiracy charges. It indicates that the FBI was concerned hot only with the white slave violation but also with the fact that these girls might elicit fonfidential information from their important clients. As a result of our work, the writer avers, the ring was smashed and the seven women were convicted: A photograph Of the Director appears on page 25 in this chapter with the caption, "J. Edgar Hoover look official cognizance of ?massage operations!" This photograph is one taken within cent years and apparently was obtained by the publishers from public source material.

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In Chapter 3, the FBI is mentioned as having investigated the activities of Ellen Rometsch ${ }_{4}$, the German prostitute who figured prominately in the Bobby Baker case. This is the only reference to the FBI in this chapter, which is concerned primarily with discussing the sexual activities of Rometsch and others.

Chapter 5 deals with the Walter Jenkins case. The writer speculates on Mr. Jenkins ${ }^{\text {a }}$ arrest and seems to relish the accounting of his downfall. He comments on our investigation of this matter, on orders of the president, and states that the full details have not been released: He also states that "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers to Jenkins--whether in atonement for the complete job his men:did, or merely out of sympathy, seems destined to remain a minor enigma of the.Jenkins case."

The book also indicates that when Mr. Jenkins-was arrested in 1959 by the Washington police, the FBI was/nformed of the morals aspect of the arrest, but was furnished a report that Jenkins was arrested for investigation. The Secret Service is criticized for not checking out this arrest in 1961:when it conducted a check on Mr. Jenkins. A picture of the Director, on page 90 of this chapter, is captioned, "J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers." This is a public source picture taken. at'the time the Director received the Sword of Loyola Award.

The FBI is mentioned briefly and uncritically in other sections of the book in connection with the investigation of various espionage and security cases that have occurred in Washington in recent years.

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with the writer of this book, John Carpenter, or the Ron-San Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona. It was noted that Associated Professional Services, Inc., Glendale, California, is listed in the back of the book as a source for the purchase of "Washington Babylon." Bufiles contain no reference to Associated Professional Services, Inc.

For information.





M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: IMPERIAL AGENT

A comparison of pertinent sections of 'Imperial Agent," with the manuscript of Richards' book that we obtained earlier 'this year reveals that it is the same book. As pointed out in previous memoranda; Richards claims he contacted Mr. Deloach and Mr. Wick about Goleniewski's defection and was told it was 'hot air." As previously pointed out, this was not'true; 'Richards had contacted the Bureau and inquired about two Soviet defectors. He was told we knew nothing about two Soviet defectors. Pages four through twelve deal with Richards' contact with Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick and their contents are identical with the manuscript pages we previously reviewed.

## RECOMMENDATION:



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0
Total Deleted Page(s) = 12
Page 47 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 48 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 49 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 50 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 51 ~ Referral/Consult;
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& \text { TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/21/66 } \\
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-1 = New York (\#41)


I -My. DeLoa
I Mr. Bohr
1 -Mr. Bohr
1 -Mir. Wick
DATE: January 20, 1966
1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 -Mr. Little


In late December, 1965,
解 draft of a proposed Si.xuish Language written by subject, a former Chief or SIM and a hatchet man fir the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. The manuscript was forwarded from Amsterdam, Holland, by subject to A. rust, 1964, with the request that endeavor to have it published.

We have reviewed the manuscript and found it to be very elementary and contains unsubstantiated and general allegations of communist activities in the Caribbean area. Subject does not disclose names of communists or his sources for his allegations. The FBI is not mentioned in the manuscript and it appears to have little value.

In an accompanying letter to $\square$ subject states he has leanne from friends questioned by the FBI that he is persona non grate in the United? Status and is anxious to clear the record and prove his loyalty for the United Stars.

Bureau files fail to disclose previous references to the manuscript By Euparate communication, translated portions of the manuscript have been flashed to the New York Office with instructions that Bureau be advised if 0 . ado itional information is received that the book is being published or if ac itional information regarding subject's activities is received. ACTiON: The above is for your information.

16. 76940



BAC, New York

Director, $\operatorname{TEI}(02-64853)$

PURCHASE OE BOOKS BODE GEVLDELS

January 20, 1966
1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row 1-W. C. Sullivan
1-R. D. Cotter/ J. E. Manning
1 -B. M. Suttler
1-R. W. Smith
1-R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You slow ld discreetly obtain one copy or each of the following boots lat icrvard han to the Eaton mated to tho attention of the Cental aceareh Dit, hassarch Satellite joe chon

1. Wo and tho chinese movolition by Jer sing Chinghondoa Chord University pros, 1003, price not trona
 Eager, 1963, paperback p2.5y.

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library\& requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, will be retained in the "Chinese Library" in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library.

AMB:dis


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62-46855-37
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SLOJECT:DASPO- IRS OF DEMOCRACY:
By CEARE R. MOLTMNOR's
The above book which has been issued by Doubleday \& Company, Inc., was sent to the Director with the compliments of J. G. Bell who was thanked by letter dated 1-6-66. The author is a well-known journalist who is on the Special Correspondents' List.

## 0 <br> REVIEW OF BOOK: NOUMEA

Nair. Niollenhoff's book purports to be the "real story. of what Washington propagandists, bureaucrats, mismanagers, influence peddlers, and outright corrupters are doing to our Federal government." The book, based largely on what Congressional investigators have documented, details such matters as the Billie Sol Estes case, the Bobby Baker case, the 河alter Jenkins affair, mismanagement of our foreign aid program, the stockpiling of strategic materials, the awarding of defense contracts, conflicts of interest and, particularly, the injustice to such people as Otto Otepka who dare to tell Congress the truth about their departments.

Mir. Nollenhoff's accounts of these incidents contain nothing that has not already appeared in the news media, but might be said to have the advantage of a certain continuity.

In his concluding chapter, Nollentioff states that he did not want to convey the idea that destruction of our democratic form of government is imminent, but neither does he want to give any reason for Americans to assume that their liberty and freedom' are secure in perpetuity and that the corruption and governmental mismanagement cited in his book are not significant and indicative. He states that in order to fulfill his responsibility today, the citizen

## Jones to Wick Niemo <br> RF: "DESPOILSRS OF DEMCCRACY:

must understand the relationship between the independence of Congress, the work of the iree press, government information policies, and standards of integrity ti government. He conciuded by stating that
 people. America will get as good a government as Americans demand. ${ }^{r}$

## RTFERENCES TO FBI:

There are irequent references to the $F B I$ throughout $\therefore$ book, particularly in connection with Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Baker and his associates. None of these references are in any way derogatory to the Bureau and his treatment of us in connection with his chapter on Walter Jenkins is completely factual.

RECOMINENDATION:
For information.



ATT: Central Research Unit Research Satellite Section
: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65 and NYlet /2/6/65.
Submitted is one copy of Policies Toward China: Views from Six Continents" by A.M. HALPERN.

Inquiry reveals that the book, "I Saw Red China" by LISA HOBBS and "The American People and China" by A. T. STEELE are not yet available. As soon as possible, copies of these two books will be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.
(2)- Bureau (Enc-I) (RM) Ever. ketacidin


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UNITED STATES GO ERNMENT Memorandum

subject:


DIREGTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $1 / 27 / 66$

LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)
WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
'BOOK PUBLISHED BY.
$\therefore$ UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 10/7/65.
Matter was followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. on $1 / 14 / 66$,
$\qquad$ the U.S.
Consulate General.
He advised the book has still not been published, but he is alert to our requirement and will handle and advise.

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62-46855-376
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SYNOPSIS：A review of the above－captioned book reveals that，although it is being nationally advertised as a study of organized crime from the viewpoint of an＂insider，＂ the vast bulk of it has merely been copied from the findings of various legislative groups and other public－source material．


The＂ghost writer，＂Kendell Crossen，is a professional novelist who may be identical with a person allegedly claiming to have been a Communist Party member in 1947.

The book contains only one reference to the Director，wherein he is quoted as having once described Louis（Lepke）Buchalter as＂the most dangerous criminal in the United States．＂Numerous references are also made to major Bureau investigations of the past 30 years，but the only mention of the FBI states merely that wa intensified our investigation of organized crime after the 1957 meeting of hoodlums at Apalachin，New York．

Two errors were noted concerning dates set forth in the book，most of win in is devoted to the historical development of what the authors call＂the Mafia－ Syndicate＂in Los Angeles and Chicago．

## RECOMMENDATION：

For information．

In．DeLoach
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 1－Mr．Suttler A＂月1－Miss Butler 1－Mr．Gale 1－Mr．Kip
1－Mr．McAndrews
1 －John E．McHale，Jr．


Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Redston and
Kendell F. Crossen
Information Concerning
DETAT:S: The above-captioned book, which has been published by the BobbsMerrill Company, is being nationally advertised as disclosing 'the secrets of the Syndicate in California and its spectacular crimes" from the viewpoint of an "insider." Its ostensible author is George Redston, a convicted murderer, although the actual compilation of the material used was handled by VIr. Crossen, a professional novelist and television script writer.

Following this "insider" theme, the book opens with Redston killing three "Mafia-Syndicate" gunmen in Chicago during 1930 and then claiming that "I believe I know more about this organization. . .than any man not a top member of it." The rest of the book fails to bear out this boast, however, and there is practically nothing in it--aside from Redston's personal life--which is not directiy attributable to public-source material. Among the items drawn upon by Redston and Crossen are press releases by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics; articles which have appeared in The Saturday Evening Post, the New York Times, and the Los Angeles Times; and studies published by the New York State Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime, the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and the United States Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The fact that the authors devote 10 of their 21 chapters on the California crime picture to Bugsy Siegel, Mickey Cohen, and Virginia Hill-mwhile taking only occasional passing note of the then La Cosa Nostra boss in Los Angeles, Jack Dragna-shows how much they were swayed by newspaper coverage rather than inside knowledge.

As regards the Director and the Bureau, there is only one reference to each. In describing hoodlum Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, the Director is quoted as calling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States." The Bureau, on the other $i$ and, is mentioned as having intensified its investigations of organized crime since tive 1957 meeting at Apalachin, New York. Intentionally, or otherwise, a number of our major cases in the organized crime field are discussed without any mention of the FBI (other than in such generalities as "Federal authorities" and the like). Inclucci in this category are the developments that led to the Director's capture of Buchä"er, the Bioff-Browne motion picture industry extortion case, the Ray Ryan extortion case (involving hoodlums Marshall Caifano and Charles Del Monico), and the Murray Packing Company bankruptcy case (involving New York City La Cosa Nostra members Peter Castellana and Joseph Pagano).

Memorandum to NII . DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Reảston and
Kendell F. Crossen Information Concerning

Because Redston has spent most of his adult life in Chicago and Los Angeles, the bulk of the book deals with organized crime in those cities. It relates the historical development of what he insists on calling "the Mafia-Syndicate," quoted almost entirely from public-source material, and is enlivened only periodically by some passing conversation Redston claims to have had with one major hoodlum or another. Chapter 24, a sweeping analysis of La Cosa Nostra operations throughout the country, is merely a summation of the 1963 Senate hearings at which Joe Valachi was the principal witness. The list of nearly 60 gangland slayings set forth in Chapter 22 is apparently quoted almost verbatim from a study prepared by the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime。

Aside from the exaggerated claims made for the "inside" nature of the book, it appears to be fairly accurate in its listing of names, dates, and places. Two minor errors were noted, however, in that the death of Frank Nittim-Al Capone's successor as rackets boss in the Chicago areamis indicated as having occurred in the early 1930s (instead of 1943), and that hoodlum Nick DeJohn's murder is listed as having taken place in 1944 (instead of 1947).

There is no information in Bureau files identifiable with Kendell $\mathrm{F}_{0}$ Crossen, Redston's "ghost writer," but it should be noted that, in 1947, motion pictire actress Ida Lupino advised our Los Angeles office that an unemployed writer named Ken Crossen had told her that he was then a member of the Communist Party.


UNITED STATES GOV (aMENT
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-2563)

SUBJECT:
$\frac{\text { WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA }}{\text { BOOK PUBLISHED BY }}$
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS
0


Re Legat Tokyo letter dated 7/27/65.
San Francisco continues to be extremely interested in obtaining captioned book in connection with investigation of Chinese matters, and the Bureau is requested to instruct Lerat Tokyo to make further inquiries concerning availability of this publication.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Legat Tokyo) (64-267)
1 -San Francisco
BW/cmp
(4)


| TO $:$DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) <br> Att: Central Research Unit <br> Research Satellite Section | DATE: $2 / 9 / 66$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $f_{\text {FROM }}: S A C, ~ N E W ~ Y O R K ~(100-87235-808) . ~$ |  |

ReBulet 12/10/65.

1. $\frac{\text { Neocolonialism: }}{\text { by Kwameflykrumah }}$ is Not available and is expected Nebo tom be published in the latter part of April, 1966.
2 A Wilting of the Hundred Flowers by Mu Fu-Sheng. about three weeks.
2. $\frac{\text { Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by }}{\text { Chalmers A. johnson. This book is on order }}$
and will be available in about three weeks.

As soon as the above two books are received, they will be forwarded to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (\#41)
WHB:IM
(3)


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18 FEB 11 1966


FEB 18 195

ReBulet I/20/66.
Submitted is one copy of 1 and and the Chinese Revolution by Jerome $\mathrm{Ch}^{\prime}$ en 4 London. $A L-T H \times A$

A copy of The POlitical Thought of MAO Tse-tung by Stuart R. $O$ R $R$ Schram will be forwarded as soon as it is available.

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6-2-46855-379
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(2) - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM) GaD. file din
Li Litany, prs.
$2-11-66$, Am $\beta$.
1 - New York (\#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

"THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR" BY RICHARD O. ARTHER

Captioned book has been received by Mr. Hoover from the author. It is autographed: "To the 'father" of modern law-enforcement, J. Edgar Hoover; Many thanks for your help in making this book possible. Best wishes for continued success. Sincerely, Dick Arther, January, 1966."

BACKGROUND:
We have in the past furnished Arther, on his request, public source data on scientific crime detection. He was placed on the list to receive the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in 1954.

In 2-64, Arther wrote the Director that he was preparing "The Scientific Investigator," and requested an updating of statistics on fingerprints and permission to quote items on the Laboratory from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. He also requested appropriate photographs along with a fore word by the Director for the book. Before furnishing this data for his book, we had the New York Office check him out. That Office then advised that two of their sources felt that Arther was not the most competent criminologist or polygraph expert, although another source had indicated that his polygraphic school was considered the best in the area. We furnished him updated statistics, pertinent photographs, and gave him permission to reprint "Procedures and Services of the FBI Laboratory" as well as the chart on the "Proper Sealing of Evidence" for his book. He was told Mr. Hoover could not furnish a preface for his book nor. endorse
it in anyway.

## "THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR:"

 170 FEB 171966 12 FEB 1.61968
The author notes that the book is designed for the investigator and explains in non-technical language how a crime Enclosure 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1-Mr. Conrad 6
I-Mr. Wick I-Mr. Trotter
M. A. Jones to Wick

RE: "The Scientific Investigator"
laboratory can help him solve cases. Its contents consist of discussion of various cases of laboratory work, such as examinations of hairs and fibers, blood stains, firearms evidence, poison, documents, etc. The use of polygraph is also covered in the book, as/tilie use of fingerprints as identification.

MENTION OF MR, HOOVER AND THE FBI IN THE BOOK:
All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI are favorable. Mr. Hoover's name is listed in the Acknowledgments on page viii as having supplied illustrations and permitted quotations from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. Pages 226-229 contain the reprints of the items from the bulletin. Pages 22, 106, 124, 161, 168 contain the illustrations which we furnished him. On page 29 the FBI is mentioned among the Federal agencies which utilize the polygraph. Page 118 contains statistics on fingerprints maintained by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to Archer than dine him for the book.
2. In view of the book's technical nature, that it be routed through both the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division as of possible interest.


## Memorandum



ReBulet 12/10/65 and NYlet 2/9/66.
Enclosedis one hard cover issue of The Wilting of The Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-sheng. It is noted that the book was not available in paper tack edition.

Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A: Johnson.
is out of stock and is expected to be made available in about two weeks.

(2) Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)

WHB: TM
(3)


REC-2].
8 FEB 281966

$X$


DATE: 2-16-66


St'buect: REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES"
$400+$ BY EUGENE B.' BLOCK

Captioned book was recently sent us by the author; by letter 2-4-66, the Director thanked him for sending it. The book is autographed: "To J. Edgar Hoover and his wonderful organization with deep appreciation of their great cooperation in making this book possible, Eugene Block, 1-26-66. "1 In 1964 we furnished Block interesting case write-upis and other material for use in the book.
REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES":
The book consists of 15 cases in which insignificant items proved to be clues which helped solve the crime. Several of the cases are local in nature, several involve foreign crimes, two of them feature private investigators and one involves a Federal Bureau of Narcotics investigation. Several of the $\quad 11$ cases involve FBI investigations and portray the Bureau favorably:

1. Fredonia, Kansas, bank robbery in which FBI Agents traced the robber through a pair of eye glasses. The only discrepancy noted in Block's account is on page 3 in which he states that more than $\$ 4,000$ was reported to be stolen; the figure should be $\$ 3,000$.
a. 2. The FBI's investigation of the Denver plane crash involving Jack Graham. The only discrepancy noted is that Block states on page 21 that the FBI found 3 insurance policies on Graham's mother, naming Jack Graham as beneficiary; actually only one of the policies was made out to him.
: 3. The murder of 3 wealthy Chicago women in 1960 in which the FBI Laboratory examined the suspect's garment and determined that the stains were of human blood. Block indicates on page 42 that a local laboratory had examined the garment and found the stains not to be human blood, but that the FBI with more modern equipment had been able to determine the stains as human blood. Bufiles show that a "Life Magazine" article on this case had erroneously stated that the local laboratory had examined the garment before
 1 -Mr. Wick
JVA:ljc/jmhis(4)

2. The case involving the 1960 murder of a woman near Des Moines, Iowa, in which the FBI Laboratory identified charred pictures by means of infrared photography.
3. The murder of Ruth Reeves in D. C. in 1958, in which the TBI Laboratory made numerous examinations placing the suspect at the scene of the crime. :
4. The murder of a young girl in Illinois in 1960 in which Joseph Milani was convicted. The FBI helped investigate the case since the crime had occurred on a Federal Reservation, and traced the purchase of the gun used in the crime to Milani.

In the summation of the book on pages 249, 250 and 252, Mr . Hoover's speech before the Pennsylvania Society on 12-12-64, is briefly quoted in connection with combating crime.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.




SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65; NYlet 12/6/66, and NYlet 2/7/66.
Submitted is one copy of The American People and China by A. T\% Steele.

I Saw Red China by Lisa Hobbs is not yet available. This book will be obtained as soon as possible and will be forwarded to the Bureau.

## ex-10il

 carded by Bu.tich.

## WHB: TM

(3)

14 MAR 151965.
3-18-66, Anu B.


SAC, New Yore
Director, FBi (62-6855)

PURCHASE OF moors pos Reviews

March 15,1966
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-Mr.W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr.R. D. Cotter /J. E. Manning
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler (info.)
1-Mr. R. SS, Garner
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

You should alsereety obtain one copy each of the following books hor the use of the Bureau and forward then to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite section.
$1 . /$ America and China, A yew Approach to Asia by
 Nev York, New York, $\$ 9.95$ a copy.
2. Tcominnist China: Scongmie Growth S Foreign
2. TYominynist China'g econgmie Growth \& foreign
 $\$ 8.93$ a cony.

NOTE: Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library but will be retained in the Chinese Unit.


SIC, Now Yort:
Dircetor, TBI (02-20855)

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Warch 23, 1060
1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee
1 - B. M. Suttler
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1-R.W.Smith

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NOTE: The book, requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


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TO MAR 231966

## ORIIONAI FORM NO. 10 <br> 3010-106 <br> GSA GEN. REG. NO. 2 <br> UNITED STATES G Memorandum

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branıgan
ford

BOOK REVIEWS THE GREAT SPY RING BY NORMAN LUCAS ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA Superintendent George Smith who retired from New Scotland Yard, London, in 1962. Actually, it is a collection of espionage cases which had some connection with England during the past 20 years. The treatment of these cases is superficial and it appears the author has merely rehashed newspaper stories to gather the material for the book. His background in Soviet espionage is not strong since he makes many mistakes in attempting to trace the history of the various organs of Soviet intelligence. The ikea:.. of tying these stories into the career of Smith is obviously a device to sell the book since the part Smith played in some of the cases mentioned was negligible.

The Author: The Legal Attache, London, advised that Norman Lucas is a crime reporter who frequents New Scotland Yard. . In 1961, after the trial in England of Gordon Lonsdale, Soviet espionage agent, he wrote several stories for the London "Daily sketch," which is described by the Legal Attache as a sensational disreputable scandal sheet. These stories had no regard for or relation to facts and were described by the Legal Attache as fantasy and the result of an-over-active imagination on the part of Lucas.

As an example, the jacket of the book contains a statement that the author had full cooperation of "...Smith and two Agents of the FBI..." The Legal Attache has previously advised that this is an outright lie.

The Publisher: This book is published by Arthur Barker Limited of London. Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning that company.

Mention of the FBI: There are numerous references to the FBI in the book none or which are derogatory. It is obvious that the author is not familiar with our jurisdiction since he tends to lump the Bureau and Central Intelligence Agency together and refers to both Agencies conducting an investigation in the United States which is obviously an investigation handled by the Bureau. This appears to be typical of the sloppy writing throughout the book.
ACTION: It is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau Library.
(2)

DITECTOR, TBI (62-40355)
Att: Centmal Perearch Unit
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Research-Satellito Section
SAC, NE: YORK (20U-87235)

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Director, EBI (02-40065)

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1-W.C. Sullivan
1-R.D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1-B. M. Sutler
1-R.S. Garner
1-R.W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

 and forward it to the Eureca merited to the attention of the Central Mesarch Unit, Tesearch-Etallite section.

NOTE: The boo ${ }^{\text {\% }}$, requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will. be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.


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| :---: |
| MAR 251966 |
| COMM FBI |



SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
Thin book reviews
ReBulet 11/4/65, and NYlet 3/14/66.
Submitted is one copy of ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ I Saw Red China," by LISA BosK


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1-R.W.Smith
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1 - Miss Butler

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NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

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BOOK REVIEWS

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UNITED STATES GOV aMENT Memoranaum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46.855).
DATE:
(0) Att: Central Research Unit
(RROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
subject: PURCHASE OF BOOKS.
0 BOOK REVIEWS.

ReBulet 3/15/66.
Submitted is one copy ord America and China, A New Approach to Asia byfehang Hsin-hai.

A copy of Communist China's. Economic Growth E Foreign Trade:
 with McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., and ismxpected to be available about the end of April, 1966, at which time it will be forwarded to the Bureau.
U.50

Director, FAI (62-46S55)


1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-R.D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1-B. M. Sutler
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1-R. W. Smith
 457 T Ludicon - venue, Len York, FRow Yoni 10022 , cud it is pried at 10 a copy. You should dicareotly obtain one cosy of this boots and formal it to tho Eurus merited to tho attention of the Central Bccoarch Unit, Fureareh-Getclite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

AMB:cra (10)


date：4／6／66

FROM ：SAC，BOSTON（62－4686）

THE NEW STUDENT LEFT EDITED BY MITCHELL COHEN
AND DENIISMALE
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Boston，3／3I／66．
Enclosed herewith，per your request，is the book entitled＂The New Student Left＂published by the Beacon Press， 25 Beacon St．，Boston，Massachusetts．

The Beacon Press is a part of the Department of Publications of the Unitarian－Universalist Association， 25 Beacon St．，Boston，Massachusetts（02108）．

A review of the book＇s cover，back flap， disclosed an endorsement by，HOWARD ZINN，author of＂SNCC； The New Abolitionist＂，and Associate Professor of Government at Boston University．ZINN is currently being carried on the SI of the Boston Office（Bufile 100－360217，Bsfile 100－35505）．

TDM：Ic （4）

Buran Library 4－8－6 8 B．

11 APR 121966


Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 4/7/66
Att: Central Research Unit Research-Satellite Section
: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.
 4-8-66, A~B.
(2)- Bureau (RM)

1 - New York (\#41)
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57 APR 181966
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL" BY DONALD J. NEWMAN


On 4-19-66 I received a complimentary copy of the captioned book which has just been published by the American Bar Foundation as the second in its series on a survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States.

In the explanatory preface on the cover sheet the statement is made that this book "dissects and analyzes the various components of nontrial adjudication and describes the practices employed by judges and prosecutors. It relates these practices to the formal requirements of legislation and appellate court holdings in connection with issues such as the acceptance of guilty pleas, the propriety of plea bargaining, and the propriety of judicial acquittal of defendants against whom there is strong evidence of guilt."

It is being suggested that, although the scope of this book does not
directly with the investigative phases of law enforcement, neverthe
be well to have the book reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of
division for information purposes and of possible assistance in our
It is being suggested that, although the scope of this book does not
appear to deal directly with the investigative phases of law enforcement, neverthe-
less, it would be well to have the book reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of
the Training Division for information purposes and of possible assistance in our
It is being suggested that, although the scope of this book does not
appear to deal directly with the investigative phases of law enforcement, neverth
less, it would be well to have the book reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of
the Training Division for information purposes and of possible assistance in our
It is being suggested that, although the scope of this book does not
appear to deal directly with the investigative phases of law enforcement, neverth
less, it would be well to have the book reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of
the Training Division for information purposes and of possible assistance in our training program as well as our liaison with the American Bar Foundation.

RECOMMENDATION:
$\frac{-2-2}{2-46}+255$
That the anted book be referred to the Legal 184 MAY ${ }^{10} 1966$ the Training Division for detailed review.

## Enclosure



1-Mr. Casper (Attention: Mr. Dalbey) $\because^{\circ}$, 1-Mr. Bohr


## Office Memoir hum - united sta government

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 4/20/66
FROM F' GAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: THE CASE OF RICHARD-SORGE
BY F. W/ DEAKIN AND G. R. STOREY BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/66.
One copy of captioned book submitted.

2 - Bureau (Enc-l)(RM)
1 - New York \#41




TO

FROM

SUBJECT:

DATE: $\quad 4 / 27 / 66$ NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF' GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL" boers REviews

By memorandum H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt, dated April 19, 1966, it was recommended that captioned book be reviewed by the Legal Research Desk. This book, published by Little, Brown and Company (1966) (259 pages) is a report of the data gathered in the American Bar Foundation's Survey of Criminal Justice Administration in the United States, and is the second of this series to be published. It is specifically concerned with data from the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas.

The author, Donald J. Newman, Ph. D., is described as a
professor of social work and law at the University of Wisconsin. Bureau indices reflect one identifiable reference to the author: a review of an article by Newman captioned "Functions of the Police, Prosecutor, Court Worker, Defense Counsel, Judge and Aiding Juvenile Justice" which appeared in the Juvenile Court Judges Journal. Bureau file 94-1-10738-128.
$\mid$ The book contains the following references to the FBI:
On page 28 , footnote 21 , in reference to the guilty plea, the
author states ". .". See Waley v. Johnston, 316 US 101, 62 Sup. CT. 964, 86 L. ED. 1302 (1942), for a case where it was voided because an FBI Agent threatened to throw the defendant out a window unless he pled guilty." This statement is not correct. The case cited merely held that the defendant was entitled to a hearing to determine the truth or falsity of his allegation that such threats were made. When the hearing was held, the District Court affirmatively found: "That no threats of any kind or character whatsoever were made against or to the petitioner by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the United States Attorney or his Assistant." Wally v. Johnston, 139 Fid 117, 121 (1944). This case was again appealed to the Supreme Court but this time

> 1-Mr. H. L. Edwards


## Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: American Bar Foundation
New Book by Donald J. Newman
! certiorari was denied 321 US 779 (1944) and rehearing was denied 321 S 804 (1944). This, of course, absolved the Agents from any guilt of misconduct as alleged in the author's footnote, and the defendant's conviction on a guilty plea was upheld.

On page 105 reference is made to placing fingerprints on file with the FBI and on page 170 the author refers to the submission of police records to the FBI where they are retained permanently.

This book purports to analyze the results of a field study concerning the disposition (without trial) of charges against criminal defendants in three states during 1956 and 1957. Four main areas are examined closely: the guilty plea; acquittal; charge reduction and acquittal of the guilty to control other parts of the criminal justice process; and the function of defense counsel.

For the Bureau's purposes, the most pertinent aspect of the text concerns the efforts of the trial courts to control what they consider to be unfair law enforcement methods. The report indicates that such control is fostered by: acquittal because the trial judge disagrees with the intensity of the law enforcement effort and acquittal because of disagreement over the meaning and purpose of the law.

According to the book, trial courts also acquit the guilty when to do so would support law enforcement methods of which they approve. "This most often involves the freeing of police informants or of co-defendants whose testimony or other assistance has led to the conviction of their co-conspirators or to the solution of other crimes." (Page 194 of the text)

The author described the effect of these attempts to influence the conduct of officers as being much like the effect of the exclusionary rule and the defense of entrapment. One notable distinction is the variance in attitudes from judge to judge which results in variances in officers' conduct depending on who the trial court judge is at a particular time. The author concludes that because of this variable response by officers, it is questionable whether judicial attempts to control official conduct in this manner 'can be |successful.

Memo Casper to Moor
Re: American Bar Foundation
New Book by Donald J. Newman

The balance of the book discusses matters of more immediate interest to prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges. General areas of discussion are: the accuracy and fairness of guilty plea convictions; the practical aspect of bargaining for a guilty plea; acquittal of the guilty where appropriate in the eyes of the court; and :role: of the defense attorney in relation to the submission of guilty pleas.

The author suggests throughout the book that the trial court performs as an "overseer" of the entire criminal justice system but concludes simply that the extent to which the trial judge should exercise such power is left unresolved by this field study.

In conclusion, he says that previous studies have focused on the trial, causing neglect of other forms of adjudication and that further study is necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:
This review is for information. Appropriate corrective action


## SUBJECT O PURCHASE OF BOOKS

ReBulet $3 / 15 / 66$, and NYlet 4/1/66.
Submitted is one copy of Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade: Implications for U.S. Policy by ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN.


SAC, Maw York
Director, FB1 (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C.Sullivan
1-R.D. Cotter/J. E. Manning May 6, 1966
1 - W. A. Branigan/B. P. Murphy
1- J. M. Sizoo
1-R.W. Smith
1-R.S. Garner
1-B. M. Sutler
1 - Miss Butler

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Sintellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


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G. R. Story. Harper Row, Now York, New York, $\$ 6$




4. China: gmotre of bo man Million by Harry, Firm,
4. China: Empire of the 700 Milos by Harry Hamm, New York, June 17, 1986, $\$ 5.95$

NOTE: Books \#1 and \#4 requested by SA J. E. Manning for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Section; book \#2 requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes; and book \#3 requested by SA B. P. Murphy, Soviet Section, for reference purposes. Books \#2 and \#3 will be placed in the Bureau Library. (

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOR BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. The New Left by philip Absott Luce. David McKay Company, The., 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York, $\$ 3.95$, scheduled for Jay, 1906, publication.

NOTE: Bo wk requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The Book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available

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DeLoach

Sullivan
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## WE COD

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 5/3/66
LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)
0
"WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA"
BOOK PUBLISHED BY UNION RESEARCH
INSTITUTE, LID., KOWLOON, HONG KONG

Under separate cover seven (7) copies of captioned publication are being forwarded to the Bureau. One copy is transmitted herewith.

Payment for purchase of the books is being handled by Legate, Hong Kong.
SUBJECT:
publication are being f

6 - Bureau (Encl. 1) Mr inn
$\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \text { - Foreign Liaison) (105-2563) } \\ \text { 2 -San Francisco) } 20\end{array}\right.$
1 - Package
1 - Degat, Hong Kong (64-5) (Direct)
1 - Tokyo


Due to opening of the Hong Kong Office, the following action is being taken in captioned matter:
(a) Location of File
(1) Entire file transferred to Hong Kong herewith.
(2) $\square$ File transferred to Hong Kong except copy of following serials retained at Tokyo:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(3) File retained at Tokyo but copy of following serials transferred to Hong Kong:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) Status
(1) At Tokyo: $\square$ Pending $\boxed{\text { RUS }}$
(2) At Hong Kong: $\square$ Pending $\square$ RUC

1-Bureau
1 - Hong Kong
1 - Tokyo
1 - San Francisco (105-2563)
HIC: kzh (4)


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62.46855=
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$514 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{H}^{3}$


1- Mr. Branigan
I- Mr. Re W. Smith
DAFE: Lee 5/13/66

 levi. (a)

This memorandum reports the results of the review of the above-mentioned book.

## BACKGROUND:

Richard Surge was a German communist recruited in 1929 by Soviet military intelligence. le operated as a Soviet agent in China from 1930 to 1932 and in January, 1933, he became a iopresentative of a German newspaper in Japan and in addition operated as an illegal agent. He was arrested by the Japanese in 1941 and executed in 1944. In December, i964, Sore was publicly honored by the Soviets and made a hero of the Soviet Union posthumously.

TEN BOOK:
The authors have reviewed all the material on the case published by the Japanese, reviewed available German records and interviewed persons stiviliving who knew Jorge. As a result, they have mitten a weil-documented scholarly book on the operations of Sorge. They have shown the importance of his work in connection with the moves made by the Germans, the Japanese and Soviets in the pre-World War II period. Jorge had a very close relationship with the German Einassy in Tokyo and with Soviet consent sent limited information to the Germans. The authors have attempted to verify all statements mace by Norge during the Japanese interrogation and are able to show several instances where Sorge attempted to lie or obscure the facts. $62=46650$ 100-124002 JD E: j ci
(5)

NOT RECORDED


Memorandum from W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF RICHARD NORGE 100-124002

TIE AUTHORS:
F. W. Deakin has been a Warden of Saint Atony's College of Oxford University since 1950. Deakin Hived in the british Army during :World War II and was First secretary
 Hie was born in England, July, 1913, and is married to a rumanian citizen. He was in the United States in 1953 when he lectured at the School for Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Story also teaches at Saint Antony's College and served in the British Army in the Far East and Middle East during World War II. Bufiles show that he was a book reviewer in 1950 for the magazine "Pacific Affairs" published quarterly by the Institute oi Pacific Relations.

THE PUBLISHERS:
The boot is published by ina: -jer and Row, New York City. Bureau fisc u sion a cordial correspondence with the company in the pest. The company has furnished review copies of bows to the Director and the books have been acknowledged.

ACTION:
This memorandum is submitted for information and it is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau library.



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1-W. Po Callahan/M. R. Row
1-W.C.Suatvan
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1- B. Mo Outlet 20 , Moe hay
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1-R. S. Gamer
1 -Mise Butter
he shad chancery brei one copy or he rotommo







NoTE: Book, requesteoby SA J. NA SiLo, Rescarch-Satellite Section, Domestic Thelligence Division, is needed in connection With a special assignment, and it will be used as a reference concerning intelligence matters. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where this not now available. A search of the General Indices was negative regarding the book.
$63-\frac{46855}{\substack{\text { mon } \\ \text { and mining }}}$


## Memorandum

то : DIUOLOR, IBI (62-46855)

## DATE: $5 / \mathrm{j} / 66$

FROM
: LEEAT, HCNG rig (64-5)
(WiNG)

Subject:


He Tokyo letter to the Bureau dated 1/27/66.

Hone Kong, B. C. C., advised on $4 / 18 / 66$ that 8 copies of captioned book had been purchased and forwarded to Legat, Tokyo.

Tokyo Office will forward these books to the Bureau, attention Central Research unit, Reserch-Jatellite Section, as soon as they arrive.

(1-1'oreign Liaison)
(1-Sen Francisco) (105-2563)
1-Legat, Tokyo (64-267) (Direct)
l-tions Kong
DAG:kvw
(6)




ReBulet, $5 / 21 / 65$ and NYlet, $6 / 30 / 65$.
Submitted are two copies of the reference bods, as requested by the Bureau.


2 - Bureau (RM)

SAC, New Yoris
Director, FBI (62-40855)

PURCHaSE ORECDE
BOOR RTVILHS

Pay 24, 1906
1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C.Sullivan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-R.S. Garner
1-R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Barren marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Eersarch-Satollite section.
 1005, Wy Athoncur Eublizhors, 162 Es :at 38 Street, New Yoris, New Yoris, 0.95.


NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. General Indices and Bureau Library check negative.

AMB:cr CN
(9)



4 MAY 24 1966



united states yernment
Memorandum


ReBulet 5/6/66 and NYlet to Bureau 5/17/66.
Enclosed herewith are the following books:

1. "Russia and History's Turning Point", by ALEXANDER/ KERENSKY.
2. "Spy", by GORDON LONSDALE.


2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) '1 - New York (3)



Yo1 ofrald atecteotly ontain one cony cach of the following bookd and forward tiom to the Baresn mariet to tie athcaticn of he Central hescaxch Unit, Seoarch-iabellite Laction, Lapestic Intelligence rivicion.



1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review.)


NOTE: Book \#l requested by SA J. E. Manning for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Intelligence Section; book \#2, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference, will be placed in the Bureau Library where neither book is now available. (Il) AMB:gd g

> DIRECTOR, TBI (62-46355)

5/26/66
Att: Contral Resorch Unit Posearch-Satellite Section
3^C, ILN YOHK (100-37235)

- FURCIIACE OF BOOK
(\% BOOK REVILUS
-. Dnclosed is one copy of "The Penkovskiy Papers" by 0len, Penkovekiy as renuested in Bulet dated $5 / 20 / 66$.

END: IM
(3)

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The New Left" by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE.


SAC, New York
Director, FBI ( $62-46855$ )

1-N. P.Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-B. M. Sutler
1-R.S. Garner
1-R.W.Smith
1 - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOK

 BOOK REVIVeSYou are authorized to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book; forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


Incuest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth by Edward Jayhostein. Viking Press, Now York, New York, \$5, scheduled for publication June, 1966.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
NOTE: Section Chief W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.
AMP:cr CN (10)

, Amer OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-103
UNITED STATES GOV, AMENT
Memorandum
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
to : Att: Research-Stellite Section date:
6/15/66 Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235

## SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/13/66.
The following book is enclosed: Inquest: The warren 4.54 Commission and the Establishment of Truth" by Edward Jaylepstein. 10
 EKD:IM
(3)

11 JUN 171966


ReBulet, 5/6/66, and NXlet to Bureau, 5/17/66.
Enclosed is onecopy of China - Empire_or the 700 Million" by HARRI THAMM as requested 万y Bureau.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
4 BOOK REVIETS
DATE:
6/15/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
OBOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/1/66.
Submitted is one copy each of the following books:

1. The Birth of Communist China
2. The New Radicals
by Paul Jacobs $\varepsilon$ Saul Landau

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(1) Bureau (Enc-2) (RM) $6-15=166$

I - New York
WHB : TM
(3)


DATE: 6-21-66

FROM


On 4-5-66 Floyd W. Thatcher, Vice President, Publications, Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sent Mr. Hoover a set of proofs of the above-titled book and asked for Mr. Hoover's comments. He was looking for a word of commendation from Mr. Hoover. On 4-8-66 Director wrote Thatcher thanking him for his thoughtfulness in providing the proofs and advising him that in line with a long-standing policy, he would be unable to furnish comments on material not prepared by this Bureau. The proofs were returned to Thatcher under separate cover. (94-40186-13)

We have now received a copy of the book titled "God in American History, " with a subtitle: "A Documentation of America's Religious Heritage," by Benjamin Weiss with a foreword by former Congressman Dr. Walter H. Judd.

The book has been reviewed and contains proof of certain U.S. Presidents calling upon God for guidance and reflecting their dependence upon God in their Inaugural Speeches. The book sets forth the first Charter of Virginia granted by King James I in 1606 and The Mayflower Compact of November 11, 1620, to show how the authors of these early documents used the word God and showed the spirit of God reflected in the documents. There are many such examples in the book. Biographical data on the Presidents of the United States who mentioned God in their Inaugural Addresses are contained in the book.

Enclosure Rowe 6 - $22-66$
1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure 1 -Mr. Wick - Enclosure
(Continued on next page...)

TI JUN 291966

## M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick memo

Re: Review of Book Titled "God in American History" by
Benjamin Weiss

Beginning on page 155 the author relates that faith in God has been affirmed in the constitutions of the several States of the Union and proceeds to set out the names of the States, the dates of their entry into the Union, the State Motto, the date of the constitution of the state and its nickname. Then the preambles to State constitutions are set forth showing how the various authors of these preambles asked for the blessings of God in preparing the constitution of the state. Brief but interesting data as well as photographs of some of the attractions in Washington, D. C. , particularly those that reflect the dependence upon God are contained in the book such as "the Prayer Room in the Capitol Building" on page 216, a photograph of our National Motto: "In God We Trust," the White House, the Library of Congress, etc. Beginning on page 245 the author sets forth the National Anthem as well as certain poems and songs showing the faith of America in God. The book is a good reference book for any library.

## RECOMMENDATION:

 be sent.That the attached routine letter to Floyd W. Thatcher

sic, Chicago
June 23, 1960
Dircctor, $\operatorname{TBI}(62-60 D E 5)$

RSVOUT OT THE Csinge

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1-N. P.Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-R. W. Smith
1-R. S. Garner
1-Miss Butler


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NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference on subversive activities on the campus. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr ur
(9)




NiLS, Boston
Director, TEI ( $62-46855$ )
wane 20, 1906
1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row 1-W.C. Sullivan
 TRON THE NET DELE TO MCCARTHY

1-B. M. Suttler
ECOL BY ELRLELTHCTI
1-R. W. Smith
BOOR EVIL:
1-R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
The captioned book was published in liny, 1906, by the Harvard Univeraty Frost, 79 Garden tract, Cambridge, Moszachuoctts. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the boo: and forward it to the Brow mario to the attention of the Central Rocearch Unity, EecearcinSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference. The book, sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, is one in a series entitled "Communism in American Life." This book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


REC -103


SAC, Chicago
Director, FBI (62-40355)

1-N.P. Callahan /M. F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-B.M. 1 R.W. Smith June at, net
I-R.S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler

## Teed cana ToDay

BOOK EY HUCO fORTISCH D BOOR REviewS

You are frequented to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (Quadrangle Books, lice., 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Minos, \$6.95) and forward to to Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-smatute Section, Domestic latelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Book has been requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:gd $\rho$
(10)

TO JUN 281966



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Memorandum
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 7/1/66
(ATT: Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section)
FROM: Nom
PURCHASE OF BOOK
-BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet to NY, 5/24/66.
Submitted herewith is one copy of IS CURLY JEWISH? by PAUL JACOBS.

1 - New York (41)

WHB:msb
(3)

10 JUL 5 il 1966

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Direator, Y8I (s2-n6ess)

1-Mr. M.P. Callaman/in. F. Bow 1-5r. E.C. Aulliva

7/20/68
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1 - Civil Aights Eection, Gemparal Investigative Divinion
Axs:ece
(9)

MOYY:
Book requested by BA J. G. Eelly, Civil maghe Section, Cemerni Investigative Dificion; he teele the beot "will be a uetul reteremee ter the civil nighte seetion."

subject:
X"INQUEST" by J. EPSTEIN
BUBIISHED BY VIKING PRESS
BOOK RENEW.
RoBu telephone call by Supervisor HANNING to SA RAYMOND H. GEISEN, NY, on $5 / 26 / 66$.

Enclosed is one copy of "Inquest" as requested by the Bureau.



DATE:
TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM

$$
\text { July 8, } 1966
$$

I -Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Rosen

1 -Mr. Valley
1 -Mr. Shroder
I- Mr. Raupach
I -Mr. Sullivan MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BOOK "INQUEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN
SYNOPSIS:
BRook risuew

1 - Mr. Wick
1-

To advise the book entitled, "Inquest, ir written by Edward Jay Epstein has been reviewed. Epstein, a candidate for a. Doctorate degree at Harvard University, said "The primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." He claims his book attempts to answer the question: "How did the Commission go about searching for such an illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth? ${ }^{17}$ Epstein indicated the research for his book was based on four main sources: the Commission ${ }^{2}$ s report and the 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits: the investigative reports in the U. S.
National Archives: the working papers of the Commission supplied by the staff: and last, and according to Epstein, the most important, were the interviews conducted with members of the Commission and staff. Epstein criticized the President ${ }^{2}$ S Commission severely, contending it did an inadequate job of investigating the assassination. He points out, based on his interview with Commission members, the internal strife which existed with the Commission and staff.
a. $4 \cos ^{2}$

Epstein makes no direct derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau, Gout quotes members of the staff interviewed who expressed some dissatisfaction in dealing with the Bureau. For example, Joseph.A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, commented rather than having direct access to FBI Agents, his requests for TEx Ge assistance had to come from FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Other staff members, according to Epstein, believed FBI Agents were -initially resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. However, J. Lee, Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there in "re some "communication "problems between the staff and the FBI, there Was a liaison officer with the FBI on whom he could call "any time of the day for night." Epstein continues that the staff had "virtually all of its questions

Niemorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESDDENT KENNEDY
|
answered by the FBI. "
Epstein reported a number of prominent persons, such as the Director, testified and gave stature to the Commission ${ }^{2}$ s investigation; however, such did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination.
"Inquest" attempts to establish a second assassin was involved, basing this premise on the time sequence of shots fired and the official autopsy report. Epsteins inquiries were obviously superficial since it is reported he spent only two days in the National Archives reviewing papers which totaled over 63, 000 pages. Epstein distorted facts to fit his designed theories and is guilty of the very thing he accuses the Commission of - - inadequate research.

## ACTION:

This is submitted for information.


- Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

## DETAILS:

Edward Jay Epstein, a candidate for a doctorate degree at Harvard University, has written a book entitled "Inquest," "The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth." It was originally written as a thesis for a master's degree at Cornell University y The 000 k contains a laudatory introduction by Richard $H$ R Rover, Washington correspondent for "The New forger." The book contains a preface and ten chapters which are broken down into three parts. Epstein copyrighted his book in 1966 and it was published by the Viking Press, New York, New York, and was simultaneously published in Canada by the MacMillan Company of Canada Limited.

Epstein said "the primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." It attempts to answer the question, "How did the Commission go about searching for such illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" Fe pointed out the Commission had to do an exhaustive investigation, evaluate and weigh all the facts, and arrive at an answer. Epstein's study dealt with four central questions arising out of the Commission's works: how did the Commission initiate, organize and direct a full-scale investigation; the general problem of truthfinding in a political environment; the problem of the investigation itself; and finally the question how the Commission's report was written.

Epstein stated the research for his book was based on four sources. The first, the Commission's report and the 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits; the second, the investigative reports in the United States National Archives; and the third, the working papers of the Commission supplied by a member of the staff. Epstein points out this material and especially his chronological file were of particular importance in understanding the mechanics of the Commission. Epstein is specifically referring to Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Jiebeler. The fourth point, and most important according to Epstein, was the interviews con Jucted between Parch 23, 1965, and September 25, 1965, among five of the seven members of the Commission: $J$. Lee Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel; Norman/ Redlich, Ranlcin's Special Assistant; Howard P. Willens, the Administrative Assistant and Alfred Goldberg, who with Redlich had editorial responsibility form biting the report. In addition, six Assistant Counsels who conducted investigation were also interviewed.

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Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KINNNEDY
In criticizing the President's Commission, Epstein pointed out the internal strife which existed between staff members and Commission members. He said there were actually two separace investigations, the Commission's hearings and the staff investigacion. Opinions differed as to what the Commission actually did, and staff members, according to Epstein, were of the opinion they did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems, and wrote the report. Wesley J. Liebeler; when asked what the Commission did, replied "nothing." The Commission was compared to a corporation's board of directors with Rankin as president and the staff members as the officers. He also said there was little direct contact between the Commission members and the staff lawyers and to most of the lawyers "Warren was the Commission."

Epstein said there was a restriction in communication with the FBI. Wesley J. Liebeler was quoted as saying that although the FBI was extremely efficient in answering questions submitted in writing, the Agents did not develop any information that was rot specifically requested of them. This is a false statement as hundreds of independent investigations were conducted by us to resolve any questions and the results were all furnished to the President's Commission. In Epstein's book he clearly points out that the Commission did not read all of the material that was furnished to them. He also indicated other staff members were not satisfied with FBI cooperation. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there was some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer in the FBI on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Epstein indicated the Commission spent considerable time on other peripheral problems such as the methods of the Dallas Police, the activities of Jack Ruby, and anti-Kennedy advertisements. He conceded the Commission was obliged to explore these matters because they might possibly have been connected with the assassination. However, these explorations left litcle time for testimony concerning the assassination itself. In addition, he pointed out a number of prominent witnesses such as the Director, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testified on procedures of their

- Rosen to Detoach Memorandum RT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
individual agencies. Although, according to Epstein, these notable witnesses gave stature and importance to the Commission's investigation, it did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination itself.

Epstein has attempted to establish that two assassins were involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. He bases his theory on the U. S. Navy autopsy report which states that a bullet which entered President Kennedy's back exited through the front of his throat. He cited two FBI reports which were made available to him in the National Archives, one dated $12 / 9 / 63$ and the other $1 / 13 / 64$, which he contended contradicted the autopsy report by saying the bullet entered Kennedy's back, did not exit from his body, and thus could not have struck Governor Connally. Further, in attempting to establish his theory, he indicated the Zapruder film shows that the assassination could have been comuitted by one man alone only under one condition; that Kennedy and Connally were hit by the same bullet. Ea doubles back and says that the previous mentioned summary and supplemental report of ours precluded this condition. He, therefore, said unless the basic facts and assumotion established by the Comnission are incorrect, there is a strond case that Oswald could not have acted alone.

The facts are our Agents who atter.ded the autopsy at the U. S. Raval Hospital, Bethesda, were advised by examining physicians that they could not locate an exit hole for the bullet which entered the President's bacr. Subsequently, they determined the exit hole had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on tho Presider: by doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. The information we obtained from the physicians conducting the autopsy was furnished to the Bureau and set forth in our 12/9/53 report. This information was repeated in our $1 / 13 / 64$ report along with a statement to the effect that a bullet exit hole had been located in the shirt worn by the President. The autopsy report as furnished orally to our Agents was repeated in the $1 / 13 / 64$ report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancy between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing without making such a conclusion.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDEINT KENNEDY
Without fully taking into consideration pertinent details Epstein then raises the question: Why did the Commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusions of this evidence of a second assassin? He said a serious discussion of this problem would in itself have undermined the dominant purpose of the Commission, namely the settling of doubts and suspicions. He said if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing the Commission's version of the truth, according to Epstein, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the Nation and protect the National interest.

Epstein's approach to writing his book was scholarly, however, in contending that the Commission's inestigation was in essence superficial and inadequate he immediately fell into the same trap. He shifted the attention from various studies of the assassination itself to a study of the Warren Commission and its stafy. By taking certain information and twisting the facts he prepared them in such a manner that to the reader they would appear to substantiate his own theories and conclusions. He purposely failed to include pertinent irformation in many instances which would have clearly defined either why the Commission did or did not pursue certain avenues of investigation..

On page 211 under notes Jpstein indicated that he interviewed Dr. James Rhodes, Civil Archivist of the Fational Archives, as well as conducting limitedexamination and "spot check" of the investigative reports contained in the Mational Archives. It is noted that 28 Government agencies furnished information to the President's Commission relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. During July, 1965, based on a request of the White House, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents in possession of the National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for whe purpose of public disclosure of information on file wich had not previously been disclosed. The Bureau and otior Government agencies complied with the Attorney General's request. The results of our review of those documents which we considered suitable for public disclosure was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated August 25,

Rosen to Deload iemorandum

- RE: ASSASSINATIUN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1965. Subsequently, the Attorney General directed a memorandum to Mr. McGeorge Bundy in which he indicated that $76 \%$ of approximately 75,000 pages of documents contained in the Naitional Archives were reviewed and open for public use; therefore, approximately 63,831 pages are currently available in the National Archives for review by the public.

YAn article appeared in "The New York Times" by Mr. Fred fraham, a lawyer and the Supreme court correspondent For "Mhe New York Timesw Mr. Graham reviewed Epstein's book and was critical of it. He mentioned that the book jacket described Mr. Epstein as "a young scholar" and makes much of the academic genius of the book. The United states National Archives is given as a major research source and the impression is created that this is a definitive scholarly study of the Commission. However, he pointed out that Epstein considered the available papers and investigative reports submitted to the Commission by the FBI and other agencies of so little value that he spent only two days in the National Archives making a "spot check" on their contents.

Although Epstein did not make any direct derogatory remerks against the Bureau, he did quote several Commission siaff members who were primarily dissatisfied with communications with the Bureau. He quoted Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, who said that on his first trip to Dallas he called the FBI Field Office for assistance in a problem. Bail was told the request must come from FBI Headquarters, Washington. Thereafter, Ball had to telephone Mr. Howard P. Willens, Assistant Counsel, who prepared a formal request which was Forwarded to the Bureau. Ball said three days later Fe was notified that this request had been approved, but by this time Ball had zesolved his problem. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Epstein said that other lawyers on the Commission staff were less satisfied with FBI cooperation. Mr. Melvinגrisenberg, Assistant Counsel, warbind said that although relations gradually improved, FBI Agents anman were resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. Joseph Ball was again quoted as saying that FBI Agents cooperated only on "express orders" from "Hoover." J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, said, however, that although there were some "communication problems" between the staff and the FBI there was a Iiaison officer with the Bureau on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Since Epstein did not conduct adequate research of facts available and, further, that his book was rbased

- Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
mostly on interviews he conducted, Epstein has exercised literary license in arriving at his conclusions and theories. fInis book and the manner in which it was prepared indicates there are many discrepancies existing in the Commission's investigation of the assassination. However, the discrepancies appeared not within the Commission itself but with the interpretation given by the writer. In the future, this book will no doubt cause considerable consternation with the findings of the President's Commission. However, the deception utilized by Epstein can be immediately revealed by making comparisons of those things he has written with the findings of the President's Commission.



то. : Mr. W. C. Sullivard $0 D$

FROM R. w. smith $\operatorname{Cu}$ \& $/ 8$
subject: BOOK REVIEWs "THE NEW LEFT" BY PHILIIP ABBOTT LUCE RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Sullivan
Date: July 21, 1966
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. C. Thompson
1-Mr. R. Simpson
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Garner
1 - Section tickler
1 - Chamberlain


## SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book purchased and reviewed by Research-Satellite Section. Book is political autobiography of Phillip Abbott Luce, defector from Progressive Labor Party (PLP). Sets forth organizations involved in the New Left; traces ideology to late Professor C. Wright Mills; and, summarizes W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, Students for a Democratic Society, and communist splinter groups espousing ideas of Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, or African Mau Mau. Luce exposes PLP and its leadership as terrorist group dedicated to violent revolution in United States. Luce feels influence of communism is beyond scope of membership; that communist mantle has been passed from communist fathers of the 1930's to new communists of $1960^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$. He feels New Left is dying, having "succumbed to the rigidity of the Communist mentality." Suggests "rebel" youth be used as force against this subversion. Luce makes two favorable references to Director and 9 to Bureau. Bufiles reveal Luce thas been variously considered immature, insecure, irresponsible, mentally unstable, and erratic. Admitted to Bureau agents in 1965 that he had experimented with marijuana, heroin, and the well-publicized drug LSD-25. Once an avid segregationist, he became an equally avid integrationist. His record on left includes flirtation with Communist Party, USA. He was alleged writer for "The Worker" under name of Phillip Silverman; contributor to and proposed youth editor for "Mainstream." .
He became associated with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, during which time he made two illegal trips to Cuba; May 2 Committee; Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and PLP. He also attended founding convention of the DuBois Clubs. As a rebel, he publicly and viciously asserted enmity toward ${ }^{\text {D Dir }}$ 他to 961406 and the Bureau. Since defection in 1965, Luce has been cooperative.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



DETAILS:
Captioned book was purchased by the Research-Satellite Section where it was also reviewed.

## Review of Book

Phillip Abbott Luce is one of the thousands of contemporary youths whose sophomoric and senseless rebellion has enabled them to be literally sucked into the whirlpool of communist "intellectualism." Frustrated and resentful, these dissidents fly leftward into welcoming arms. It is his particular brand of defiance that Luce records in "The New Left."

## Leftist Career

According to his book, Luce's leftist inclinations led him initially to the Communist Party, USA, but, disappointed with the mild radicalism of the Party and the physical aspects of both Party headquarters and Gus Hall, who "resembled Captain Queeg a lot more than Lenin," Luce moved on to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee where, according to Luce, the young rebels were better understood. Later, he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, was on the executive board of the May 2 Committee, and lastly was recruited as a "secret" member of the PLP. "I joined Progressive Labor," he writes "because I had a vision of the future and a hatred for the present. Ifelt that perhaps a united Communist

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan<br>Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT" 62-46855

venture could oust the present government. I overiooked all that I knew of the history of the Communist movement, the purges, etc. and held to a belief that Progressive Labor was really interested in individual freedom and the betterment of the people. I have since learned how far off base I was in both my political assumptions and my ability to judge the reality of Progressive Labor and Communism."

## Substance of Book

Luce traces the origins of the New Left ideology to the writings and inspiration of the late Professor C. Wright Mills. He shows how American youth, overcome with "the beards, the bandoliers, the Jeeps racing through Havana," identified with Castro. He names the particular groups comprising the New Left and presents summaries of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, the Students for a Democratic Society, the Progressive Labor Party, and the communist splinter groups adhering variously to the ideas of Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, or the African Mau Mau. Particular emphasis is, of course, given to the PLP with which Luce served in a leadership capacity. According to his book, Luce became appalled by PLP terrorist tactics, such as caching arms and inciting riots. The fact that the means to the end were withheld from the membership, that the leadership offered "other bodies" up to imprisonment but stayed safely in the "wings," and that personal freedom and individuality were completely suppressed shocked Luce into defecting. He considers the PLP extremely dangerous and states that no one should be surprised if the Government steps in soon and stops PLP's open advocacy of revolution.

## Summary of Book

Luce considers that the influence of the "New Communists" is felt beyond the scope of their membership. Communist propaganda, he states, iswamps conservative and liberal material on campuses. The final chapter is an obituary to the New Left which Luce believes is dying, having "succumbed to.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855
the rigidity of the Communist mentality." It is, he writes, a father-and-son operation with the fathers, the communists of the $1930^{\prime}$ s and $1940^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, passing their mantle to their sons of the $1960^{\circ}$ s. And these, according to Luce, are sprinkled liberally throughout the New Left groups which have taken over a good deal of the radical thought of the American communist movement of the early 1930's. Luce recommends using the "rebel" youth as a force against this subversion.

## References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director and nine references, direct and implied, to the Bureau. None of these could be considered derogatory. On page 45, because of the PLP antipathy toward him, Luce states that he ranks somewhere near President Johnson and Mr. Hoover as PLP's most-maligned enemy. On pages 120-121, Luce describes a January, 1961, meeting in Chicago, Illinois, which formed a communist youth group known as the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. He writes that the chairman of the new group, Mirs. Alva Buxenbaum, gave a speech wherein she stated that "Hoover and his friends would like to prevent this conference from taking place... His charges of secret Communist meetings and Communist control are obviously ludicrous." Mr . Hoover's charges, writes Luce, "may have been ludicrous" to her but they were true.

Luce's references to the Bureau are not unfavorable and reflect the Bureau's adequate infiltration of subversive groups of the New Left.

## Pertinent Information in Bufiles

The Bureau has been aware of Phillip Abbott Luce since 1957 when, spouting segregation, he accepted employment in the offices of the Citizens Council in Greenwood, Mississippi. Very shortly thereafter, he did a complete turnabout, became a devotee of civil rights, and became associated with the

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan<br>Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"<br>62-46855

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reportedly stating on more than one occasion that he was an "octaroon." Luce has been variously described as immature, insecure, inconsistent, irresponsible, mentally unstable, and erratic. His numerous amorous adventures while at Ohio State University in 1960 almost resulted in his dismissal. He has been ostensibly "married" to at least four women and reportedly involved with several others. Luce has in the past publicly and viciously asserted his enmity toward the Director and the Bureau.

His leftist career has involved association with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the May 2 Committee, the Students Committee for Travel to Cuba, and the PLP. He was reportedly present at the founding of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Ameria in San Francisco, California, in June, 1964. He has participated in demonstrations for civil rights and against U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam. In 1963 and 1964, contrary to Government regulations, he was a member of two groups that visited Cuba. At one time, Luce allegedly wrote for "The Worker" under the name Phillip Silverman and was reportedly a contributor to "Mainstream," a now defunct communist literary magazine. A proposed reorganization of the magazine in 1961 included his name on its editorial staff. In an interview with Bureau agents in March, 1965, Luce admitted that in August, 1961, he contemplated working for "Mainstream" but the job fell through.

After Luce exposed the PLP in an article in the Nay 8, 1965, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post," PLP leaders publicly accused Luce of being a heroin addict, among other things. In this connection, Luce, in June, 1965, advised Bureau Agents that he had used drugs on an experimental basis. He admitted having smoked marijuana, having injected himself with heroin three or four times, having inhaled heroin twice, and having used the well-publicized drug LSD-25.

Luce was on the Security Index in the New York Office until January, 1966. He is still under indictment for illegal travel to Cuba in 1963, and for conspiring with others in arranging the 1964 Student Committee for Travel to Cuba group.

# Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan 

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT" 62-46855

Luce has given voluntary statements to agents of the Bureau; was cooperative when interviewed by the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department; has testified before the New York City Grand Jury which investigated the Harlem riots; has testified in executive session before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 8, 1965; and has testified for the Government in the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba trial in Brooklyn, New York.


SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O book reviews

8/9/66

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { - N. P. Callahan/ } \\
& \text { - M. F. Row } \\
& 1 \text { - W. C. Sullivan } \\
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& 1=\text { R. W. Smith } \\
& 1-\text { R. S. Garner } \\
& \text { - Miss. Butler }
\end{aligned}
$$

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward then to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reed 1. report from a Chinese Village" by Jan
E-17-4.6. Myrdal. Pantheon Books, Inc., 22 E. Slat Street, Hen York, New York 10022
2. "Secret Service: Thirty-three Centuries of Espionage" by Richard Wilmer and Robert Deindorfer. Hawthorn Books, 70 Filth Avenue,大7.05; How Yorle, Hew Yowls 10011

AMB:dsm their
(10)

1 -Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (route through for review)

## NOTE:

Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book \#2 reports that practices employed by spies during the time of Christ are still flourishing among the Communist Chinese. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.

Tolson
DeLoach
Bohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad Conrad
Felt Gale
Rose
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel Trotter
Trotter Room
Holmes Gand



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date: 8-10-66

FROM
subject: REVIEW OF BOOK REVIEW:
"ALL AMERICA LOUSE--A CANDID BIOGRAPHY OF DREW (ANANIAS) PEARSON" BY MORRIS A. BEALLE

## SYNOPSIS



This book is a collection of allegations against Drew, Pearson made by the author and many other people for the purpose of degrading Pearson's ability as a writer and showing him as a coward, a character assassin, liar, cheat, blackmailer, thief, draft dodger, fraud and communist propagandist. He appears to be universally detested but feared because of his poison pen, his ability to lie, and tear down the character of some of our great Americans. Author Bealle is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. He feels this book is long overdue as Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of every person in public life whom he dislikes. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bealle since 1931. A separate and brief summary on Bealle is attached. | 8 |  |
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| $\because$ | $\vdots$ |
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|  |  |

Evanston Drew Pearson was born Andrew Russell Pearson on 12-13-97, in 1918" at the age of 21 by entering a Quaker College and joined a campus I military drill team. (His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while leditor of the Washington Times-Herald, said he joined the Quaker Church fand' : "thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7) The - author indicates the only good thing Pearson ever did was to collaborate with Robert S. Allen in writing "an excellent book titled 'Washington Merry-Go-Round.' .... The title got the book reams of publicity, and the astute Allen figured how to cash in on it." They sold it as a daily column to many newspapers. Pearson dodged the draft in 1918, Allen volunteered to serve in 1941 and did serve as a Major on General Patton's̉ staff. He lost an arm in West Germany and returned home to find Pearson had stolen the Merry-GoRound project by deleting Allen's name from the Trade Mark. When Allen threatened court action Pearson settled some cash on Allen. (Page 10)

M. A. Jones to Mir. Wick

Re: Review of Book "All America Louse--A Candid Biography of Drew (Ananias) Pearson"

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are mentioned on Page 11. The author says Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950. when he published secret data in his "smear column" on the distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea, which resulted in "maybe 50, 000 casualties of American boys in Korea." This top secret information was filched from the "files of the Defense Department and, of course, Pearson had to have the co-operation of someone or ones very high up. For that reason an investigation by the FBI, which doubtless found the 'leak, 'was suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department. " (Page 11)

Author alleges Chief Justice Earl Warren, Drew Pearson and Mirs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev at his villa on the Black Sea. Author says it was not a business or social call for Pearson, so it had to be in connection with his activities as Communist Russia's Number 1 Propagandist in the United States. (Page 11) Author takes quotes from a brochure prepared by Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith which alleges Pearson is a blackmailer and has controlled Justice Tom Clark like a puppet. (Page 17) A list of nine victims of evil attacks by Pearson on page 18 includes Generals MacArthur and Patton and Governor Dẹwey.

Author Bealle checked with Justice Department in 1963 to see if Pearson was registered as Foreign Agent. Reply was sent to him on 9-10-63 by J. Walter Yeagley that Pearson was not registered. (Pages 12, 13) Pearson dropped Andrew S. Older as a leg man when Older was named by a "female unctc f cover agent for the FBI' as one who had infiltrated Communist cells. (Page 1.2) Pearson's attacks on Mr. Hoover in the early 1930's are set forth on page 55 i the book and pages 10 and 11 of the details of this review. This is where Pea".s. . referred to the Director as "Super Dick Fringgar." Pearson said FBI Agent": not Dillinger killed Carter Baum and./other such lies and rubbish. FBI is mentioned on page 66 in connection with lawyer Charles P. Clark when he me Pearson on the jaw. Clark was fined $\$ 25$ and he sued Pearson for a miliio. Pearson bragged that he had caused the FBI to quiz both Clark and Congressi: i Keogh about a $\$ 4,500$ payment he said Clark gave Keogh. Some of the more interesting highlights of the book are contained in the 17 pages of "DETAILS" attached.

RECOMMENDATION:


## DETAILS

## PROLOGUE:

The author says this book is long overdue; for 30 years Drew Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of each and every person in public life to whom he happened to take a dislike. He says this book shows what a warped character Pearson is and he is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. It is also amazing to the author that only one person punched Pearson in the nose, and only one other gave him a good, public slapping around (Senator McCarthy). The author feels Pearson is "sick in the head." In speaking of himself, the author says he, Bealle, was born in New York City on 3-24-91 and was raised in Maryland and Washington, D. C. He studied shorthand and typewriting and started his newspaper career in 1916. He spent 14 months in the United States Army, then returned to his old job on the Washington Times. He bought a defunct monthly magazine called "Plain Talk" and wrote a book titled "The Drug Story" and could not get anyone to print it so he printed it himself and stated he has sold more than 100, 000 copies by word-of-mouth advertising since that time. He names other publications he has written.

## BUFILES:

A brief summary of the data contained in Bufiles on Bealle has been prepared and is attached. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bale since 1931.

CHAPTER I "A PEDICLE IS BORN." The author starts off by quoting Representative Mott of Oregon as saying "Pearson is a journalistic polecat."
"Andrew Russell Pearson was born in Evanston, Illinois, on Friday, December 13, 1897, of otherwise respectable parents." Little is known of his activities until he "ducked the draft in 1918." His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while editor of the "Washington TimesHerald" said Pearson joined the Quaker Church and 'thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7)
M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
Bealle says that Pearson made the mistake of lying about Patrick Hurley, Hoover's Irish Secretary of War. Hurley sensed that Pearson was the one that did the lying so he threatened "to punch this journalistic quack in the nose. ...So, Pearson spread the story that he had been fired from the Baltimore Sun as a favor to Secretary Hurley." (Page 8)

Pearson and a more reputable and conscientious colleague from a large Eastern newspaper, Robert S. Allen, collaborated in writing an excellent book titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round." This book lampooned many prominent figures in Washington. ... The title of the book got it many reams of publicity and Allen figured how to cash in on it so he wrote over 1,000 daily newspapers offering to sell them a daily "Washington Merry-GoRound" column. (Page 8)
"Pearson has been voted, in rump polls, as the most influential 'newspaperman' in the United States. To start with, self-respecting newsmen won't admit that he is one of them; and we are one of that group."

On Pages 8 and 9 the author tells about Pearson's attempt to embarrass Congressman Jones of Ohio, but his smear attempt blew up with a loud bang when Mr. Jones presented biographies of the three rascals whom Pearson quotes as authorities on Mr . Jones and they had jail and insane records. "Pearson's mind is so putrid that he publicly exulted when Congressman T. Ashton Thompson of Louisiana was killed in an unfortunate Fourth-of-July traffic accident." The author went on to say that Pearson's article stated Representative Thompson had-many fine qualities; that in the opinion of the big chemical companies, one of his finest was his opposition to cleaning up water pollution. (Page 9) The author says Pearson was granted membership in the Congressional Press Gallery and to get it he pledged himself to take no jobs or assignments that affect advertising or legislation; that he violated this pledge by accepting money for advertising various things and was called before the grievance committee of the Standing Committee of Congressional Correspondents and found guilty as charged. "But, 3 members of the $5-\mathrm{man}$ Committee had been doing the same thing themselves, and were easy prey to routine Pearson threats. They ignored the expulsion rule (3-2) and accepted Pearson's claim that he didn't know about the rule he had accepted and signed when admitted to the gallery." (Pages 9 and 10)

The author states that Robert S. Allen was the brains behind the activities that put Pearson in the position of affluence to which he rose, and although above draft age, Allen, in 1941, volunteered for service to the
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
United States and was with Patton's tank outfit in Germany. He lost his arm in a German Hospital but when he returned to the United States in 1945, instead of Pearson greeting him with open arms, he found Pearson had double crossed him and had stolen Allen's half of the Washington Merry-Go-Round publication. This publication was netting Pearson over $\$ 50,000$ a year at that time. Allen threatened to sue and Pearson paid him $\$ 50,000$ to keep his mouth shut and just merely bank the $\$ 50,000$, as Pearson knew he faced certain defeat and expost.r. if Allen sued him. (Page 10)

CHAPTER II "THE KREMLIN'S LITTLE HELPER." The au:" starts the chapter by a quotation from Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, Pearson's mother-in-law who is alleged to have said: "Pearson does his filthy work of plotting, planning, sneaking, lying, stealing and smearing in the hope of one day overthrowing our American form of government--for that's all it amounts to."
"In a book that made the best seller list (WASHINGTON CONFIDENTIAL) Jack Lait, a famous New York Columnist, told of pornographic parties in which State Department employes, and an occasional newspaperme: are 'hooked' by a hidden camera. They then are blackmailed the rest oit the: official lives to transmit such defense secrets as they can steal to agents for the Kremlin. One of the most notorious of these was Alger Eiss." In this book author Lait mentioned that "a feared columnist--certainly not Winchel. had been hooked. The author says as there were only two feared columnists Winchell and Pearson and Winchell was not the victim, it must have been Pearson who has become the most effective and avid propagandist for Russia and the Communist Party in America. The author goes on to say that Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950 when he published in his smear column the number and distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea. This was top secret military information that the Russian General Staff would have given a billion dollars, and the lives of 1,000 spies, to obtain. And it resulted in maybe 50,000 casualties of American boys in Korea. (Page 11)

The author says as this information was stolen from Defense Department files the FBI investigated, but the FBI's findings were suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department. (Page 11) The author says "A society item appeared in the press recently which read: 'Chief Justice Earl Warren, columnist Drew Pearson and Mrs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev yesterday at his villa on the Black Sea. "' The author
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick Re: "All America Louse" .
went on to say that Pearson obviously was not on a news collecting, tax deducting jaunt or he would have gone to the Kremlin. The author went on to say that it would hardly be a social call, so it had to be in connection "with Pearson's activities as Communist Russia's Number One Propagandist in the United States." ..."For Drew Ananias Pearson certainly is that." (Page 11).

He next takes up the subject as to whether or not Pearson should be registered with the Department of Justice as a representative of a foreign government or suffer criminal prosecution. The author wrote the Department of Justice and received a letter from them saying "A check of our files indicates that there is no record of a registration for Mir. Pearson." This letter was signed by Nathan B. Lenvin, Chief of the Registration Section, who was signing for Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley, of the United States Department of Justice in a letter dated September 10, 1963. (Pages 12 and 13)

The rest of this chapter is devoted to showing that Pearson is a turncoat communist advocate who has defended Khrushchev and the Russians on a. number of occasions. Pearson himself has been praised by the communist organ "The Daily Worker" for appearing as a character witness for 16 communist leaders of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee. (Page 15)

The author quotes from a brochure by Gerald L. K. Smith who states that the two leading Reds on Pearson's staff are David Katz (alias Karr) and his wife, both formerly associated with "The Daily Worker," Russia's official daily newspaper in the United States. (Page 17) Smith further states that Pearson is a blackmailer and a ruthless frame-up artist. One of those Smith says he controls like a puppet is Justice Clark of the Supreme Court. Smith says he can document this anytime he is requested to do so.

On Page 18 the author states: "Today, as it stands, the only thing that is keeping Pearson out of the penitentiary is the fact that he has blackmailed hundreds of prominent officials. His weapons include blackmail materials involving money matters, women and numerous other scandalous situations with which men of power can be intimidated. It is estimated that more than half of the members of Congress are afraid of Drew Pearson. And his long arm of blackmail tyranny now reaches into the Supreme Court of the U.S., and touches every phase of the administrative life of our government."
M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
On the last page of Chapter 2, page 18, the author lists nine of Pearson's outstanding 'pusilannimous" attacks on good Americans and innocent victims of his evil mind.

1. His attempt to destroy General Patton before the invasion of France started.
2. His attempt to destroy General MacArthur, and have him removed from the Pacific command.
3. An attempt, by lies and insinuations to destroy the public's confidence in the Navy air arm.
4. Claim that the nurses and patients of Ward 32, Walter Reed Army Hospital, were engaged chiefly in carrying on drunken orgies.
5. A vicious canard four days before the 1944 election stating that Governor Dewey was a draft dodger.
6. A canard on the Republican candidate for Vice President, Governor Bricker, of Ohio, four days before the election, distorting the Governor's effort to get Army service as a chaplain.
7. A vicious diatribe against John Foster Dulles.
8. Going from the disgusting to the ridiculous, he took off on a seven-month-old Scottish pup visiting the White House.
9. An abortive but vicious attack on American troops in Japan and their illegitmate Japanese babies.

CHAPTER III "PUSILLANAMITY UNLIMITED." He starts this chapter off by quoting Senator Jenner of Indiana as saying, "Pearson is America's No. 1 keyhole peeper, muckraker, character assassinator, propaganda peddling prostitute of the nation's press and radio."

In this chapter the author discusses a phony law suit filed by Drew Pearson in 1951 against nine defendants and other persons unknown. The defendants were Senator McCarthy; Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Edward K. Nellor; George Waters; Donald Surine; Morris. A. Bealle; Westbrook Pegler; Joseph B. Matthews and the "Washington Times-Fierald." He claimed that these nine named
M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
with others unnamed, had conspired with each other to defame his "good name." The only clear-cut allegation he made was that Senator MicCarthy had beaten the hell out of him in Washington's swank glorified saloon, the Sulgrave Club. For this physical beating Pearson wanted $\$ 250,000$. The author of this book said he went down to North Carolina to investigate the incident of Pearson's arrest and found he had been arrested in the Southern Railway Yards at three o'clock in the morning with a colored boy and when he returned to Washington and told the Senator about it and the Senator reported to Pearson, he dropped all of his smears and began to dismiss the various suits.

CHAPTER IV "SPONGE BATH ALIBI." "Pearson is a ruthless, double-barrelled, diabolical, puerile liar." Representative Wilson of Indiana. This chapter deals with the Reidsville incident which occurred on July 7, 1914, at a time when Pearson was spending the summer driving stakes with his father's tent crew in a chautaqua which made one week stands through the Bible Belt. The author says Reidsville is a nine o'clock town and he asks the question "What then, was Andrew Russell Pearson doing from 10 pm to 3 am the next morning in the company of a little colored boy?" The author goes on to give the details of how Pearson made many types of allegations to deny there was anything wrong with this conduct and on top of that the courthouse with the records of his arrest had burned and to top that off he had his men remove the newspapers carrying the story from the newspaper morgue and the "big shots" of the town who financed and sponsored Dr. Pearson's show did everything they could to save their own reputations by covering up the fact that the son of a man they had sponsored was caught in such an embarrassing situation with "an Ethiopian."

CHAPTER V "THE GUN TOTER." "Pearson is a filthy and cowardly villain, a venomous slanderer, an insinuating rogue--who makes his living blackening other men's reputations." Representative Cox of Gecrs'

The author opens this chapter by saying Pearson is a physical and moral coward, as well as a journalistic degenerate and at one time in ii life he feared to go out in the street even armed with an .38 revolver so hehired a body guard. This was occasioned by Pearson stealing the wife of George Abell, another newspaperman whose main weakness was drinking. Pearson's first wife divorced him on August 6, 1928. She was the daughter 0 Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who edited the "Washington Times-Herald." Pears: invited the Abell family into his Georgetown home after which a romance developed between Pearson and Mrs. Abell who went to Reno and obtaincd 2 six weeks divorce, then married Pearson.
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
During this time the story gives the impression Abell was drinking so heavily that he did not realize what was going on but when he found out about it he threatened to kill Pearson so the "lily-livered Pearson took no chances." Pearson set up a brick wall in his back yard and practiced target shooting day after day, he was that scared.

CHAPTER VI "AGRARIAN REFORMER." "Pearson is a liar and a disgrace to the newspaper profession." Senator Cain of Washington.

Bealle starts this chapter by saying: "Next to Khrushchev, the Chinese War Lord Mao Tse-tung is Pearson's favorite ideologist. Mousie Dung (as his name is pronounced) coined the word 'agrarian reformer' for himself. This was his excuse for stealing every farm in China by force of arms, or threat thereof." "Pearson has his own particular kind of agrarian reform. This is based on stealing only one farm and is thus a much smaller operation than that of Mousie Dung. The farm was cribbed from his own daughe The chapter is taken up showing how Pearson managed to take a 200 acre farm away from his daughter after he had been named trustee and he still has that farm in Maryland.

CHAPTER VII "CISSY GO BRAGEI." "Pearson is an infamous. liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a livin: a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime, a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk." Senator MicKellar of Tennessee. This chapter deals with the background of the late Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who was known to her intimates as "Cissy" and shows how she eventually became the editor of and publisher of the "Times-Herald" newspaper in Washington, D. C. One of the first things she did was to throw her son-in-law's "garbage" out of the "Times-Fierald." She announced that self-respect did not let her carry the Pearson offal any longer and stated that when a cockroach gets into your house the best way to remedy the situation is to step on it. 'I have stepped on a cockroach and TIMES-HERALD readers won't be offended with his outpourings any more." Her opinion of Pearson as expressed in this chapter is certainly degrading to him. On Page 34 of this chapter it is said that Senator Tydings has full cause for conniptions everytime he hears the name of Pearson. The author's prize specimen for this reasoning was the fact that Pearson whispered to Senator Tydings on one occasion that he could write some mean things in his daily column if Senator Tydings did not support the reappointment of his father Paul M. Pearson, as governor of the Virgin Islands.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick<br>Re: "All America Louse"

Pearson's attacks upon General MacArthur are mentioned again in this chapter and he says Pearson is only a political columnist and radio commentator, but you don't have to go very far, or talk to many people, in this strange town without realizing that he is something more sinister. He says that Pearson literally frightens some highly placed men and women out of their wits because of their fear of what he might write about them in his column .

On Page 37 of this chapter the author states the "Baltimore Sun" got rid of Pearson; he found himself about as welcome as a leper in a diet kitchen. "Probably no man in Washington has ever had so many doors slammed in his face. Hate began to corrode him. Former friends relate that, green around the gills, he used to roll on the floor in hysterical rages."

The author said that finally MacArthur became tired of the ribbing given him by Pearson so he sued Pearson and the matter was settled out of court in a manner that reflects no credit to Pearson. On Page 37 he names other individuals such as Representative Martin J. Sweeney of Ohio who sued Pearson for libel, Secretary of Commerce Jessie Jones who referred to Pearson and others as "liars" and mentioned the fact that Sumner Welles told Pearson five days before Pearl Farbor that war with Japan was inevitable. From statements like this and others made in the book, it is obvious that the articles contained in this book are a collection of articies written by the author over a long period of years.

CHAPTER VIII "CROW EATER." "I am hereby joining two Presidents, 27 Senators and 83 Congressmen in describing Pearson as an unmitigated liar." Senator Smathers of Florida. The author states that when "'Lyndon Johnson was unexpectedly catapulted into the White House on November 22, 1963, Drew Ananias Pearson was faced with the biggest and bitterest crow eating job that any pusillanimous scandal monger ever faced." "He had insinuated and innuendoed about every nasty and dirty and false insinuation and innuendo about the Vice President that his venal mind could think up. Pearson: was over a barrell of large proportions---and he knew it."

The author went on to state he knew the President could turn th. full forces of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice aça him and Johnson was known to be rough on rats enough to lower the boom ca this fantastic peddler of journalistic sewage, but through persons in the Democratic Party who feared Pearson's lying "pen," a truce was declared bs Pearson and the White House. Bealle says what bugged the President the mus,
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
was that Pearson had provided the biggest ammunition dump for Evetts Haley, when he wrote the devastating campaign document, "A Texan Looks At Lyndon." The author feels that if it had not been for the crooked Rockefeller-made-and-Rockefeller-serviced voting machines, which stole many millions of votes from Goldwater, this book might just as well been the big bomb that would have knocked "LBJ" out of politics. He goes on from there to relate some of Haley's political assault on "LBJ."

CHAPTER IX "PEGLER POINTERS." "Pearson is the biggest liar since Ananias, and when bigger lies are told Pearson will tell them." Morris A. Bealle. In this chapter is related an offense Pearson charged against Charles E. Wilson, the President of General Electric Company. He charged that Wilson had placed an instrument in Forrestal's home where a council: of war was being held and recorded through this instrument the voices of the men in this council, presented them to the President of the United States to show how they criticized the President who seemed to enjoy the story and told them to lock up the transcript. Wilson denied the story and immediately demanded a retraction and stated that General Electric had developed no such listening device and the story was a complete fabrication. "Under the compulsion of a threat by Wilson to take 'action,' Pearson, on May 27, 1944, signed a memorandum, admitting that Wilson did not use any device to listen in on the conversation." This retraction was published on May 30th. The author then goes into the suicide of James V. Forrestal.

CHAPTER X "THE GARBAGE MAN." "Pearson is a wicked, malicious, gratuitious liar." Representative Wood of Georgia. On Page 48 of this chapter the author states: "Hirow many garbage pails must a person empty to be called a garbage man?"

Senator Tydings stood on the floor of the Senate once and, in addition to calling Pearson a scoundrel, a slacker and a blackmailer said "Pearson has been guilty of trying to buy public influence, has been affiliated with the great gambling rackets of America and kept a deposit box containing thousands of dollars until the recent Treasury drive against income tax evaders."

The author then states that Pearson's secretary kept two sets of books, one for the inspection of the Internal Revenue and the other is a time accounting of Pearson's receipts and disbursements. On Page 52 the author states that Pearson maintains no modern downtown office as do all other bigtime newspapermen. He utilizes a wing of his residence in order to claim a substantial tax reduction.
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
Pearson frequently refers to anyone he hates as "anti-semitic." But, according to some of his ex-employees, Pearson himself is as antisemitic as they come in his private conversations. Not to speak of antiCatholic and anti-Negro. He is referred to as a penny pincher. On Page 53 it is stated that Pearson lied about Norman Littell, a former Assistant Attorney General and it cost him $\$ 40,000$. Littell got a verdict of $\$ 50,000$ but rather than wait for his money or go through the motions of the appeal which Pearson threatened, Littell accepted a $\$ 40,000$ cash payment. A peculiar feature, at the time, of this suit was that Pearson paid one William Pierce Rogers $\$ 10,000$ for alleged services as associate counsel. Rogers had never tried a libel case in his life; took no part in the defense. He had practiced mostly corporation law. This was settled on January 6, 1953, and two weeks later William Pierce Rogers was appointed Deputy Attorney General in the Criminal Prosecution Division of the Department of Justice and four years later he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. "Figure this one out for youself " says the author.

Page 55. "During the latter part of Hoover's Administration, the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover started an intensive nationwide probe of Communist activities in the USA."
"When Pearson and Allen started their newspaper column (summer of 1932) Drew picked out J. Edgar Hoover as a special target. Apparently, Pearson had even then effected a rapport with Russia which wasn't then as obvious as it is today. Pearson never let a week go by without taking a pot shot or more at J. Edgar. He would belittle him with such falsehoods and garbled statements as:"
"Super dick J. Edgar never worked a day in his life as an investigator." "His public image as a great investigator was created by phoney publicity."

The author stated that Pearson seldom mentioned the Director without the prefix of "Super Dick" which Pearson thought was clever because he claimed he coined it. He bitterly criticized the FBI's handling of the Lindbergh kidnaping. He claimed "FBI agents and not Dillinger killed Carter Baum, who attempted to capture Dillinger at a roadhouse in Wisconsin." "At a time when the FBI was rounding up the Frank Nash (mail robber) Gang, Pearson claimed that a member used to sit in LaFayette Square, just outside FBI headquarters, and that JEH didn't have sense enough to look out of his office window and see him."
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick Re: "All America Louse"
"Despite Hoover's resentment of Pearson's sniping and lying, he made his peace with this caluminator at the time he was assigned to round up all pro-Nazis. He slipped Pearson many hot tips for his radio broadcasts. Pearson began to praise Hoover for the FBI's part in the frame-up of 30 luckless citizens who were persecuted for years for anti-Semitic activities; then turned loose years later when it was found the charges against them were false, and the government had no case."

The author spends several paragraphs describing Sumner Welles, an assistant Secretary of State. He said Welles was a well-known homosexual, and that eventually Welles became Undersecretary of State early in the "FDR reign; and knocked Jefferson Caffrey out of the job so Pearson and Caffrey decided to gang up on Welles.

They hired a detective agency that specialized in wire tapping equipment and divorce cases. They bribed a Negro porter to appear in Welles' hotel room, then they took both pictures and wire recordings of what happened. When the evidence was turned over to FDR they thought he would supplant Welles with Caffrey as Undersecretary, but he refused. He promised to ease Welles out of his job but never did so. Welles was finally gotten rid of on the Bankhead funeral train when it was learned that on this solemn journey to Alabama Welles propositioned a Negro porter and was thrown off the train. Pearson held this over Welles' head for years and made him reveal top secrets of the State Department to him. This work later was taken over by Alger Hiss, Russian super spy who served a term for perjury in connection with his espionage activities.

On Page 56 it is stated that Secretary . of State Cordell Hull learned of Welles leaking dangerous secrets to Pearson. He had his security and investigative staffs tap telephones and trail Welles to secret meetings with Pearson. Hull took this evidence to Roosevelt who promised to "take action at the right time---but never did," although he had an abiding contempt for Pearson personally." "Old Hull thought he had me nailed good," Pearson bragged. "But I knew FDR would do nothing because I got too much on his crooked brats Elliott and Jimmy."

On Page 56 the author tells of a partnership formed by Jimmy Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy for the importation of liquors, "with all Federal officers ordered to look the other way when the Kennedy-Roosevelt ships ignored customs and any other laws." He says later that after President Roosevelt died Jimmy Roosevelt was frozen out by Joseph Kennedy with a $\$ 50,000$ payment and as a result Eleanor Roosevelt never forgave the whole Kennedy Family and refused to endorse "JFK" for the nomination and election to the Presidency.

## M.A. Jones to Mir. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"

The author cannot figure how Pearson figured in this double cross between the Kennedy Family and the Roosevelt Family but says he must have been in it somewhere as Jimmy Roosevelt never forgave Drew Pearson for whatever it was he did. Soon Jimmy Roosevelt set up his own undercover and underground organization in the government and went after Pearson. He gives the inside story of how the undercover organization of Jimmy Roosevelt worked and the payoffs offered by Jimmy Roosevelt in the way of fine government jobs given to people for information supplied. When Pearson learned that the "Crown Prince" (Jimmy Roosevelt) was investigating him he was panic stricken. "He decided that, since JR was fighting the Devi: with fire, he (Pearson) had better fight his own newly acquired Devil with the same kind of fire." Hie dug back in his files and produced the name of a man whom he immediately lavishly entertained at the Mayflower Hotel and learner: from him that Jimmy Roosevelt had used blackmailing methods in selling big insurance policies to wealthy businessmen who had cheated on their income taxes. Jimmy Roosevelt knew because his undercover staff had pulled these tax returns and conducted private investigations. Pearson's informant not nat 'c (P. 57)

He told Pearson that John Hartford, President of the A \& P grocery chain, was one of Jimmy's victims. He was taken for a $\$ 5$ million insurance policy, just about the largest one in existence at that time. Hartford was also taken for a $\$ 400,000$ loan by FDR and his son Elliott and got only two per cent of it and that was through Jesse Jones, whom the Roosevelt's never reimbursed. Pearson leaked word to Jimmy that he was about to lower the boom on him and Jimmy got the message fast. Gobetweens for both Pearson and Roosevelt held a series of conferences in the Willard Hotel and the poker game (for that is what it resembled) ended in an armed truce for each had his gun leveled at the other. (Page 58)

Pearson made a deal with the Anti Defamation League to hire David Katz and Andy Older, both card carrying communists who had been doing undercover work for $A D L$, provided ADL would share with him the cost of their salary and expense accounts. Pearson nicked ADL for expense money every chance he got, explaining "Jews contribute millions of dollars a year to that outfit; they've got more money than I have." As a result of this, the ADL allowed Pearson free access to their highly thousands of confidential files on many people and things.

Pearson's onetime partner, Robert Allen, was told that ADL .was about to break with Pearson and Allen explained, "That will be the day." "They made him, and they can break him. I know, I was there. Period."
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wíck

Re: "All America Louse"
CHAPTER XI "PUNCH IN THE NOSE." "Pearson is a scoundrel. In World War I the only powder he ever smelled was in the presence of ladies on the windward side of the parade ground." Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland.

The author states that through the use of body guards and infrequent trips away from the protecting walls of his Georgetown home, Pearson has managed to avoid being punched in the nose more than twice.

Pearson was luckier when he tangled with Senator McCarthy than he was when he tangled with Charles Patrick Clark, Washington latiyer and high priced lobbyist for Franco Spain a year and a half later. Clark didn't stop to see if Pearson would fight back. He uncorked a potential hayma 'c.' at the Pearson nose, missed the proboscis and landed on the Pearson jaw.

The day after McCarthy slapped Pearson's face at the Sulgrave Club, McCarthy, on the floor of the Senate, flattered Pearson by saying: "Drew Pearson is a diabolically clever voice of international Communism." The author says actually Pearson is so crude that everybody can see it except the Department of Justice. (Page 61)

The author says after this McCarthy briefly described the "All America Pedicle" as:

1. "An unprincipled liar;"
2. "A fake;"
3. "The owner of a twisted, perverted mentality;"
4. "Fiendishly clever;"
5. "A prostitute of journalism;"
6. "A sugar coated voice of Russian Communism;"
7. "A Moscow-directed character assassin."
"A Pearson associate is David Karr. Congressman Martin Dies, when chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activites, said Karr, employed by the Office of War Information had previously been on the staff of the Communist DAILY WORKER."

The author goes on to relate McCarthy's villification of Pearson on the Senate floor. MicCarthy indicated that Pearson might never had signed up as a card-carrying member of the Communist Party, and never paid dues, but that had not affected his value to the Communist Party.
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
McCarthy said he had been told by a number of ex-communists that Pearson's biggest job under the direction of David Karr, was to lead the character assassins of any man who was a threat to international communism.

Pearson had been lying so consistently about Charles Patrick Clark that when Clark met him in the lobby of the Nayflower Hotel, he hit him twice and a house detective pulled him about, away from Pearson and saved Pearson from a well-deserved beating. Pearson was so scared he rushed right to the District Attorney's office and got an "assistant DA to issue a warrant against Clark charging assault and battery." In Municipal Court Clark pleaded "not guilty" to the charge that he had punched Pearson in the jaw. Clark's lawyer, George McNeil, asked for a continuance of the case for two weeks. Pearson did not show up for the hearing. His lawyer said Pearson was visiting a doctor about a "red-dish area" on one side of his jaw. When Pearson did testify he stated it looked like Clark had been hiding, lying in wait for him. Pearson said Clark was reeling and saying: "Take that for Brewster and Keogh." Clark denied this with these wards: "Not so," said Clark. "I hit him in the eye with my left, missed..... and yelled at him. .... this is for Forrestal and Brewster and Vaughan and Keogh and myself, you son of a bitch." Clark was found guilty and when he was arraigned in court for sentencing, the judge fined him \$25. Within one week Mr. Clark had received checks in the mail totaling $\$ 400$ all with accompanying notes saying: "TFit him again for me." The $\$ 400$ was given to religious charities, evenly divided between Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

The author says Pearson continued his tormenting in Washington of the lawyer and so far overstepped the bounds of decency and tiruth that in March, 1962, Clark filed a suit for $\$ 1,000,000$ against him. "Whereas Clark formerly busted Pearson on the jaw, this time he busted him in the pocketbook. Pearson has been strangely silent about Clark ever since."
"In his sewerage stint, Pearson bragged that he had tried to get the Justice Department to have Clark indicted for 'giving Keogh \$4,500.' This actually was Keogh's part of a fee for a tax case in which he was associated with Clark, but Pearson didn't say it. Instead he smugly bragged that he had caused the FBI 'to quiz both Clark and Keogh. '"

CHAPTER XII "THE BRIGHTER SDEE OF PEARSON." "Pearson is a pathological liar, and the truth is not in him. "Cordell Hull, when he was Secretary of State.
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick

Re: "All America Louse"
The author leads off this chapter by stating that people say there is some good in everybody, but "we haven't found anyone but Drew Pearson to say anything nice about Drew Pearson, and he says plenty." "His own mother-in-law, and many ex-employes and newspaper associates say things about him that would curl the hair of, and sear the hirsute adornment off, an aluminum monkey. "The gist. of this chapter is that the only thing nice he ever did was when he formed a partnership with Allen and wrote two books titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." Unfortunately the success of these two tomes started Pearson on his venal career of character :assassination and journalistic polecatry. (Page 67)

The author states that 90 per cent of the ideas set forth in these books was the work of Robert S. Allen who was a good writer and an honest reporter and that actually only 10 per cent would be the part Pearson contributed to the success of the books. The entire chapter is devoted to the various characters attacked in the "Washington Mierry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." This includes attacks on former President Herbert Hoover; Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon; Henry Stimson; Vice President Charles Dawes; Senator George Norris of Nebraska; Senator William E. Borah; Senator Burton K. Wheeler; and others of that era. In summing up their data on Herbert Hoover, the author says: "Lastly, and perhaps the most important answer to Herbert Hoover's failure, is the fact that deeply ingrained in his makeup are two unfortunate characteristics---fear and vacillation. These coupled with a petty personal temper, sorely try even his most loyal friends." "There is not a really significant Republic leader in Congress or the country at large who trusts or respects Mr. Hoover." "Had Herbert Hoover never gained the Presidency, he might well have remained a shimmering hero. The illusion that he so skillfully wove would never have been shattered." (Page 69)

On Page 73 Bealle stated that when Pearson lied about and vilified Senator Norris, the Nebraskan pinned an epithet on him that still sticks to this day. "He characterized Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism. Anyone who has ever been in the buildings, or on the grounds, of a municipal sewage pumping station or disposal plant can understand what this means." On Page 74 Bealle states that Pearson's falsehoods against Norris'were so vicious and bitter and pusilannimous'that Norris tagged him with a label so true that it will follow him to his grave. He was referring to the tag on Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism.

CHAPTER $121 / 2$ "OLD MEN IN HIS LIFE." "Pearson abuses the freedom of the press. He has long ago wrested away the laurels of Ananias, and placed them proudly on his own brow." Senator Russell of Georgia.

This chapter is devoted to a book titled "Nine Old Men" written by Pearson and Robert S. Allen in 1932. The author refers to it as an attack on elderly citizens who were members of the Supreme Court in 1932. There is nothing of particular consequence in this chapter of interest to this review.

## CHAPTER KIV "IT'S TRUE WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT

PEARSON." "Pearson is a blackguard who, by insinuations and outright lies tried to destroy public confidence in the Navy's air arm." Admiral William F. Falsey. (Page 83)

This chapter is devoted to unkind things said about Pearson by various men over the years and much of the contents of this chapter is nothing more than a repetition of what has already been said in the book. The author states that the most colorful of all verbal characterizations of Pearson and his poisoned tongue, was delivered on the Senate floor by Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee. This happened after the Pearson columin had carried a particularly vicious and mendacious attack on the tempestuous Tennessean who said: "Pearson is an infamous liar, a revolving liar, a pusilannimous liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a living, a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime; a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk."

The last page in the book is titled "EPILOGUE." The author states: "No self-respecting newspaper owner or publisher can ever print another Pearson Column after reading this book. His slanderous character and modus operandi, his total disregard for the truth are only minor items compared with his service to Soviet Russia and Domestic Communism."
"We have documented many of his Communist propaganda stints, taken right from his own writings. We have documented other people's 'stints' which give an insight as to why this man is selling his own country down the Volga River when he isn't actually a devotee of the Communist ideology. We have quoted his one-time mother-in-law (in public prints) that he is trying to destroy our country."
M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick Re: "All America Louse"
"Newspaper publishers who print his garbage are accessories after the fact to Pearson's treason---but only Pearson gets paid for it--not they."
"If this book is the medium thru which Pearson's journalistic offal is stopped from offending newspaper readers, and from injuring innocen* people in and out of public life, we will be glad. And, if it delouses our newspaper profession, we will feel (as the poet says) that we haven't lived in vain."


# subject: REVIEWSOF PUBLICATION ENTITLED TFROM ESCOBEDO TO MIRANDA - THE ANATOMY 

 OF A SUPREME COURT DECISION" BY RICHARD J. MEDALIE (339 Pages)LERNER LAW BOOK CO. , INC. , 1966 WASHINGTON, D. C. MISCELLANEOUS

## BACKGROUND

Washington Post article ( $8 / 7 / 66$ ) captioned "Georgetown Professor Raps New Rules on Evidence" reported that Samuel Dash, Director, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center had criticized the Supreme Court for setting "almost arbitrary deadlines" and producing "ironic" and "discriminatory" results in its recent decision in Johnson v. New Jersey (6/20/66) holding that the Escobedo Opinion ( $6 / 22 / 64$ ) and the Miranda Opinion ( $6 / 13 / 66$ ) are to be applied only prospectively to trials begun after June 22, 1964, and June 13, 1966, respectively.

The Post article noted that Dash's criticism was found in his Foreword to a new Institute publication compiled by Richard J. Medalie, Deputy Director of the Institute, entitled "From Escobedo to Miranda - The Anatomy of a Supreme Court Decision".

Pursuant to the Director's comment on this Post article "Procure a copy", the publication was obtained and is attached. The following review was prepared by the Training Division.


## REVIEW OF PUBLICATION

## 1. General Theme of Book

As the title of this book suggests its general theme is the development of the rules governing the admissibility of a confession of guilt made by a suspect or prisoner laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Escobedo v. Illinois and Miranda v. Arizona.

Briefly, Escobedo holds that a confession elicited by law enforcement officers from a person in custody after the officers fail to advise him of his absolute constitutional right to remain silent and refuse to honor his requests to consult with his retained lawyer is inadmissible against him at his trial because such police action deprives him of his Sixth Amendment right to the assistance of counsel.

Briefly, Miranda holds that a confession is inadmissible if it was obtained by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation where they fail to give the prisoner effective "warnings" as to his rights to silence and counsel because such custodial interrogation puts his privilege against self-incrimination, guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment, into jeopardy and its coercive effect must be dispelled by the warnings which are essential procedural safeguards for the proper exercise of his constitutional rights.

This publication attempts to trace the route of decision from Escobedo to Miranda by a review of various documents used during the appeals of five cases decided by the courts of four States and one Federal Court of Appeals involving questions left dangling by the Escobedo opinion. These so-called "Post-Escobedo Cases" are as follows: Vignera v. New York; California v. Stewart; Johnson v. New Jersey; Miranda v.. Arizona; and Westover v. United States. With the exception of Johnson v. New Jersey, these cases were decided in the consolidated opinion of the Miranda Decision on June 13, 1966. The Johnson case was decided the following week, on June 20, 1966.

## 2. Foreword by Samuel Dash

The five-page Foreword by Samuel Dash consists of an explanation of the purpose of this publication and general observations on the Escobedo, Miranda and Johnson holdings. His criticism of the Court is confined to the following observations on the Johnson case in which the Court refused to apply the Miranda requirement on the necessity of the warning in a retroactive way:
"Some threads of this June 20 opinion (i.e. the Johnson opinion) can be found in the briefs and oral arguments of the State of New Jersey and the State of New York as amicus curiae. But the unique and almost arbitrary deadlines the Court announced for the application of its Miranda ruling is a creation of the Court's own making without; the aid of anything counsel argued.
"The total effect of Johnson is a discriminatory array of remedies, of'very differing degrees of effectiveness, for persons tried or convicted at different points of time. Those tried after Miranda may use the Miranda ruling. Those tried between Escobedo and Miranda may use the Escobedo ruling but not Miranda. Those tried before Escobedo may only use the earlier Supreme Court doctrine on voluntary confessions which requires no warning of rights by police, but treats the absence of a warning as one of the factors in the determination of whether the confession was voluntary made.
"It is ironic that for four people alone the Court applied Miranda retrospectively -- Miranda, himself, Vignera, Westover and Stewart."

In the course of describing the various documents used in the appeals of the Post-Escobedo Cases leading to the Miranda Opinion, Dash also wrote in his Foreword:
"Perhaps the most striking lesson to learn from these materials is the role an amicus brief can play in shaping a majority opinion, even without oral argument. Undoubtedly, the most effective presentation to the Court was the amicus brief of the American Civil Liberties Union. Although the full ACLU brief is not reproduced here, from the excerpts printed, it is clear that it presented a conceptual, legal and structural formulation that is practically identical to the majority opinion -- even as to use of language in various passages of the opinion. Also, it is from this brief and its appendix that the Court apparently draws its lengthy discussion of the contents of leading and popular police interrogation manuals. Both the ACLU brief and the Court explain that resort to the manuals is necessary because of the absence of information on what actually goes on in the privacy of police interrogation rooms. And both the Court and the ACLU brief point out that these manuals, shocking as they may seem, should be understood as presenting the enlightened and fair-minded police point of view. "

Finally, Dash notes in his Foreword that"
"The Institute is pursuing a number of research projects aimed at developing empirical data on the functioning of the various steps of the criminal process. Of relevance to the Miranda decision is a study which started June 1, 1966, of the attitudes and responses of indigent defendants to police warnings as to their right to remain silent and the right to have a lawyer appointed and be present with them in the station house. This study is uniquely timed to observe at the outset the unfolding problems of implementing the Supreme Court guidelines."

## 3. Special Purpose of Publication

The special purpose of this publication is to "illuminate the appellate process" for practicing lawyers, the public and law teachers. The method employed by the Institute to achieve this purpose is through the reprinting in this publication of appeals materials such as the briefs filed by the lawyers for the petitioners, respondents and amici curiae and the transcripts of the oral arguments in the Supreme Court in the Post-Escobedo Cases.

The Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure is described as an institute which was "established as an integral part of the Georgetown University Law Center in October, 1965, for a five-year period, under a million-dollar grant from the Ford Foundation. A principal mission of the Institute will be to engage in systematic studies of the criminal law process from 'police investigation practices to appellate and other post-conviction procedures!!:

This particular publication is described as "Studies of the Criminal Process - No. 1".

## 4. Contents of Publication

There is nothing new and practically no original scholarly research or writing in the whole publication. Its 339 pages consist almost solely of reprints. For example, among these reprints are the following:
a) The full opinion of the Court in Escobedo (24 pages).
b) The full opinion of the Court in Miranda (111 pages).
c) The full opinion of the Court in Johnson (16 pages).
d) Briefs of Counsel, edited, in the five Post-Escobedo Cases (30 pages).
e) Oral arguments of counsel before the Court, also edited, in the Post-Escobedo Cases (109 pages).

The Post-Escobedo Cases shared the following salient features which formed the main basis for their appeal and on which the Court's opinion in Miranda turned:
a) Incommunicado, in-custody interrogation by . law enforcement officers of prisoners in a so-called "police-dominated atmosphere".
b) Failure of the officers to give effective warnings to the prisoners on their constitutional rights.

The arguments of counsel for the criminal defendants in their briefs and oral remarks before the Court boil down to this:

That the warnings are essential to protect a prisoner's right to silence, based on the 5th Amendment; and to protect his right to counsel, based on the 6th Amendment; and, therefore, these warnings must be effectively given by the officers and knowingly and intelligently waived by the prisoner before any confession obtained may be deemed to be admissible.

The arguments of counsel for'the prosecution boil down to this:

That the warnings are not essential; and the failure of law enforcement officers to give them is only one factor to be considered in the "totality of circumstances" surrounding the making of the confession by the prisoner in a judicial determination of whether the confession was made voluntarily and is the product of the prisoner's free will and choice.

In Miranda, of course, the Court held that the giving of the warnings is an absolute prerequisite to the admissibility of a confession obtained from a prisoner by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation.

## 5. Value of Publication

Because of the nature of the publication consisting as it does, of reprints, it is not an impressive legal work, particularly since almost half its contents consists of reprints of the decisions of the Supreme Court which are readily available. Whatever value it does possess lies in the facts that the great mass of raw material contained in the briefs of counsel and the oral arguments before the Court has been organized, arranged, edited and gathered within the covers of one book, thus making edited parts of this data conveniently accessible to the reader who has an academic interest in the historical background of an important Supreme Court opinion.

## RECOMMENDATION

None . . . For information.


SAC, HOW Forts
3/17/66

Bincetor, 5BI (62-46355)
1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan/
M. F. Row

1 -Mr. N. C. Sullivan
I -Mr. B. II. Nuttier
1 -Mr. R. V. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler
BOOK BEVEEKS

You should digercetly obtain one copy of the boots gulp
soviet Chess," by D. J Richards (Oxford University Press, 1065, (6) Dor the use of Tho Bureau and Cornard it to the Bureau married to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelificonce Division.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Rout $C$ through for review)

Request made by SA L. Thitson, Soviet Section, who
NOTE: Feels the book will be helpful to the Soviet Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.
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10 AUG 171966

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She, New York

Director, FAI (62-46855)

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8/16/66
1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
1 - W.C.Sulitivan
1 - B.I.Suttler
1-R.W. Smith
1-R.8.Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You should discreetly obtain ono copy of /Trujillo:

 forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the negench-Sateliite Section, Domestic Intelligence Divinien.

1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence (Route through for review.)

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on more:


Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief W. R. Tannail, Latin-American Section. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


19 AUG 171966


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SAC, Boston

Director, TDI (62-46855)
$1 / 12$
PUECILASE OF BOOK
BOOR REVIEWS

- 1 Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 Mr. F.C.Sulivan 8/23/66
- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith

1 = Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the bureau naxiked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review

NOTE:
Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese
 Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The book is not available in the Bureau Library.
AIB: eco
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\text { DATE: } 8-24-66
$$

This book will be available for public purchase the la -1 : r of this week to coincide with the opening of the American Legion 4 in is tonal Convention here in Washington, Friday, 8-26-66. The boo s published by Dual, Sloan \& Pearce and the author is the son of the : ' 10. :indicated columnist Raymond Money, Sr. It is approximately 450 : length, is most attractively bound and has an eye-catching dust cove

## TriP FOREWORD:

The foreword of the book was, of course, written by tie Di.'ci and it is excellent. It is anticipated that this will contribute in large measure to making the book a best seller.

THE BOOK: Book Renew


The author, in his preface, pays tribute mothy pe lions who assisted him: "C. D. DeLoach, Chairman of the Public Relations Cominission of the American Legion, was a driving force behind the writing of this book. Fie has offered valuable contributions, enthusiasm and a steadfast friendship."
"The American Legion Story" is what the name implies and is a chronological history of the beginning, growth and the struggles of the American Legion since its inception in 1919.
 Time; The Green Years; The Proving Time; and In Changing 1 Primes. The author does an excellent job of taking the reader from the first caucus of the American Legion in March, 1919, in Paris, France, and the May caucus held in St. Louis.

$$
\text { 1-Mr. DeLoach } \quad 1 \text { - Mr. Wick }
$$


M. A: Jones to Wick Memo The American Legion Story

It was in these two caucuses that the American Legion was born. The author then follows the organization's history and early development through various vital times of crises. He carefully documents the Legion's accomplishments in the fields of Americanism, rehabilitation and various activities which have made the American Legion the outstanding veterans organization that it is.

## REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

The author mentions the Director and the FBI on a number of occasions and all references are most favorable. He makes passing reference to the Director on page 107 when he goes into detail concerning the American Legion's role in subversive matters dealing with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). On page 259 the author states, "The mutual respect and solid relations of the Legion and the Department of Justice and the FBI were particularly constructive in 1940." He then goes on to disc "S 3 the liaison between American Legion officials and SACs during Wort? Wa. in and points out how valuable this cooperative effort proved to be.

Starting on page 355 in his chapter entitled 'The Figl. As: , Subversion," the Director and the FBI are frequently mentioned. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ " states, "FBI accomplishments have merited many commendations E i: Legion."

## CONCLUSIONS:

This is an excellent book well written and factually of oc.
ard it is felt that it will do much to dispel the mistaken image whir a siret number of the American public have as far as the American I. in. is concerned. It is a book that should be in all high school,"college :d university libraries.

RECOMMENDATION:


None: For information.


1-Mr. N. P. Callahan<br>1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan<br>1 -Mr. B. M. Sutler<br><br>1 -Mr. R. S. Garner<br>1 - Miss Butler

sac, Hew York

Director, Mat (62-46ss)

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 whine Latition, revised: twa volume in one. \$12.0\%.
1-Nationalities Intelligence Section, /Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1-Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1-Mr. M. F. Row (6221 1B) AMB:pjn (12)
NOTE:


Book number one requested by SA L.H. Martin, Soviet Section, who feels it will be valuable as a reference for the use of the Bureau. Book number two requested by SA J.E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. Neither of these books is available in the Bureau library. Book number one will be filed in the Bureau library.

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SAC, WTO
9/15/66
1 - B. H. Sutler
1 -R. W. Smith
1 -R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
purchase or boor
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Sitellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division:


MmentiethmCentury China" by 0. Edmund Crab.

(Columbia Publishing Co., 1425 N. Street, IT. W., Washington, D. C., $\left.{ }^{(1)} 95,1063.\right)$


1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for revie AMB: vas $\%$
(11)

NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Chinese Special Cases Unit, NIS, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library."

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SAC, Now York

Director, $\operatorname{TEL}(G 2-1 G O E T)$

1 -Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Suttler

Soptonbox 27, 3000
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OK ECOL
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You avo requested to obtain discreetly one cony on tho following look and forward it to the Bureau Hipped to tho attention of he-Kcseamehmatelilito Section, Domestic Intelizm sconce Division.


1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1-M. F. Row
NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Special Cases Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. This book gives a new slant on principles of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by MAO Tse-tung and will be a valuable addition fol as reference material to "Chinese Library." The book will be carded by the Bureau Library.

AMB: vjr:cst $\qquad$ (11)

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 MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON AUTHOR OF "THE UGLY WOMAN" SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

On September 20th the Director received a copy of a book by Montgomery F. Cameron entitled "The Ugly Woman." This book was inscribed, "To: J. Edgar Hoover--, The most respected man in America--. Montgomery Fly Cameron 9/15/66." This book is autobiographical, although the names of the characters have been changed and it deals with a civil litigation in which Mir. Cameron was involved. In a prior interview with the FBI, Mr. Cameron stated he had dated Mrs. Virginia Dietzmann and that she received the impression he was going to marry her. When she learned he was not going to marry her, according to Cameron, she began to make trouble for him and they became opponents in a civil litigation involving one and one-half million dollars. It is believed Mrs. Dietzmann accused Cameron of stealing expensive jewelry which Cameron states she gave to him. Cameron was also involved in a criminal prosecution in connection with an alleged false claim to an insurance firm over the loss of a pair of emerald cuff links valued at $\$ 3,400$ which had been given him by Mrs. Dietzmann. Both Cameron and Dietzmann are socially prominent in the San Antonio area. This book deals with this court proceeding, although it is written as fiction.

Bureau files reflect Cameron contacted the San Antonio
Office in 1965 stating that his telephone lines were tapped. Telephone company advised that a check of all telephone lines to him disclosed no evidence of wire tapping and advised this was about the fourth or fifth time that they had conducted such a search. In 1964 the Bureau received a report from the San Antonio Office regarding theft of \$27,500 worth of jewelry from the residence of Montgomery F. Cameron. It was not possible to index this jewelry in the National Stolen Property File inasmuch as the descriptions were not complete

## ENCLOSURE



I- Mir. Wick
I -Mr. DeLoach
$\therefore)^{\text {CONTAUED- OVER }}$

Morel to Wick memo
Re: MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON

OBSERVATION:
Since this book relates to a civil litigation between two prominent persons, it is believed no acknowledgment should be furnished inasmuch as to do so might construe sympathy with Cameron.

RECOMMENDATION:
That no acknowledgment be furnished Cameron.

©AC, Chicago

Dixcctox, TDI ( $92-16855$ )

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan I - Mr. B. M. Suttler

September 27, 1060
1 -Mr. R. W: Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner 1 - Miss Butler

You awe requested to obtain discreetly one copy or
 to the attention of the fescarchm-Natellite Section, Domestic Intolitrenco Division.

Tho Giyina Danger by Richard hounluer: (American
 Y11inois $60637, \$ 2$, available mow.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1-M. F. Row
NOTE: Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan suggested the publican tion be obtained for use of Nationalities Intelligence Section for reference purposes. The publication will beretained permanently in the "Chinese Library" after carding by the Bureau Library. Not available in the Bureau Library.
(II)


SAC, Mow Yoni
Director max (02-400ng)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. B. M. Sitter
Copecmirox 29, 1000
1 -Mr. R. V. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner.
1 w Miss Butler

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 Etuc114gonco Division.



1 - Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - M. F. Row
NOTR: Book, requested for reference purposes by SA P. T. Basher, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.
AHB:cst $c^{\circ}$
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10 SEP 301966

1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 -Mr. R. W. Smith

DATE: $9 / 30 / 66$
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Administrative
Policy Folder


The Book Review Control Desk, established
January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository
for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division. During period $9 / 30 / 65$ through $9 / 30 / 66$, a total of 84 books was received at Seat of Government. Twentymsix books were reviewed, 58 were obtained for reference purposes. Of li book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
None; for your information.
DETAILS:

- OCT 31966


The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of : Government.

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEN CONTROL DESK EVALUATION 62-46855

SCOPE:
The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

## COST OF OPERATION:

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

## CONTROL:

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file ( $62-46855$ ), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The purchase of books for review or for reference purposes is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division.

REVIEWS CONDUCTED:
During the period $9 / 30 / 65$ through $9 / 30 / 66$, a total of 84 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-six books were reviewed and 58 were obtained for reference purposes (26 of these were obtained for inclusion in the "Chinese Library," Nationalities Intelligence Section). Research-Satellite Section completed four of the 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Ten of the books requested have not been received.

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION 62-46855

## INSTRUCTIONS:

Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

OVER-ALL VALUE:
The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it l)eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3)enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4)and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

FUTURE ACTION:
The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.


Memorandum to Mr. Deloach RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
arguments unsound: defective because they overlooked inconvenient evidence; unsound because they applied different standards to the evidence which they accepted. Trevor-Roper said the report of the Warren Commission is an "advocate's summing-up," however, before judgment can be given, the advocate of the other side must also be heard. Accoiding to Trevor-Roper, this advocate is Mark Iane and refers to Mark Lane's book as a brief.

Iane's approach has been an attempt to discredit witnesses, results of the examination of evidence, that the Cominission bypassed relevant testimony, and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence. He has attempted cleverly to lead the reader to believe the shots which killed the president came from a location other than the Texas school book depository and that there were more than three shots involved. His sly approach in trying to reach his objective can easily lead the reader to believe there is very little credible evidence to show Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy. He has attempted to show the possibility existed there was an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack I. Ruby, which we have clearly established there was not.

Throughout the book, Lane is attempting to establish the idea others were involved in the planning of the assassination. For example, Lane said, "A substancial body of evidence, some of it well corroborated, suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with others in planning the assassination-or others deliberately planned to draw attention to Oswald as the prospective assassin prior to November 22."

In some instances, Lane has alleged the FBI was confused in its investigation and by implication although not directly, questions the accuracy of our reports which he refers to continually throughout the book as hearsay. In each instance, Lane's allegations are completely false.

## ACKNOWLEDGED ASSOCIATES:

It is significant to note Lane has acknowledged in his book several individuals who encouraged and assisted him; namely, Bertrand Russell of England, who in the past has been a severe critic of the Bureau and has been an advocate of pacificism, world socialism, free love and believes that the consummation of human desires during life -is. the only happiness worth seeking. Also, Professor Arnold Toynbee of England, who


Memorandum to Mr . DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR). According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it stated among other things the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated information originating from soviet and communist sources. Also, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper who wrote the introduction to Mark Lane's book, was another individual recognized. Although Trevor-Roper has never been investigated, public source material published in England revealed he was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission. He was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies."

Jane also acknowledged "amateur investigators" among whom was Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. During the course of investigation, we had numerous communications from her which ware furnished to the Warren Commission regarding her alleged findings. She was the subject of an SAC Letter to all field offices indicating she was endeavoring to embarrass the FBI.

## CONCESSION:

Lane, with his deception, has created a masterpiece of doubt and criticism of the Warren Commission which will cause controversy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy for years to come. To those who will take time to closely analyze Lane's book, it will, after a period of time, become clear that he has been biased, and in many instances, dishonest. However, with all his allegations, his greatest failure is that he has not proven that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved.

## ACTION:

For information.


- 3-

DETAILS - CONTINUED - OVER

> begat, ottawa

October 12, 1966
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

1-N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-R.W. Smith
1-R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division,

The Third China by C. poritzGerald. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 1965, \$2.75.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review. -
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic 䧾telifence Division (Route through for review.)


NOTE: SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section,
: requests purchase of book for the "Chinese Library" because of its background and information about overseas Chinese, the great majority of Chinese investigated by the Bureau. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


SAC, New York
October 12, 1066

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## C <br> PURCHASE OT BOOK <br> E00K REVIEWS

1.- N. P. Callahan

1-W. C. Sullivan
1- B. M. Suttler
1-R.W. Smith
1-R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
Eu' i Reporter in Red China by Charles Taylor. Random House, NeW York, New York, \$4.95, scheduled for publication November, 1966.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.) 1-M. F. Row

AMB:mam.


NOTE: Book, requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section (NIS), is necessary for research and guidance in Chinese matters. This book is written by Charles's Taylor, of the Toronto "Globe and Mail" newspaper, who recently returned from three years as an exchange reporter in communist China. The book, to be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available, will be retained in the "Chinese Library," SIS.



REC 54




19 OCT 121966

## ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION <br> DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

- Rebulet to Chicago 9/27/66.

Norsemen for the Bureau is a copy of "The China Danger" by RICHARD L. WALKER (American Bar Association Standing Committee on Education Against Communism) which was discreetly obtained from the American Bar Center, 1155 West 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bureau (Encl. I AMADOSURN JMF: mk
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DATE: $10 / 6 / 66$


## Memorandum



This book which is advertised as "an examination of the contradictions and omissions of the Warren Report." is an expansion of an article by the same French author in the March, 1964, publication of the American Jewish Committee. The book was originally published in France in July, 1965. |Bureau files reveal Leo Savage previously appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party. He has been employed by the New York Bureau of a French Socialist Newspaper and was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused reentry to the United States due to his suspected Communist and Comintern background.

In his book, Salvage arrives at the conclusion that he finds "nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of president Kennedy:" In arriving at this conclusion, the following are typical examples of his distorted reasoning: (I) Chicken bones found near the window from which the death shot was fired could have been left by an accomplice. (The Commission report identifies the individual who left the chicken bones there as a building employee); (2) He questions the possibility that the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds: (Actual tests in FBI Labortory proved this to be possible); (3) He claims a number of essential witnesses were never interviewed in connection with the murder of Officer Pipit. (The Commission heard more than 13 witnesses concerning the Pipit murder, including
62-109090 FII: emf (SEE SYNOPSIS CONTINUED-OVER)

## Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

 Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIRtwo eyewitnesses who heard the shot and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fixe the shot or flee from the seene. It was established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the name of A. J. Hidell. Four expended cartridge cases found near the site of the Tippit killing were identified as having been fired in Oswald's revolver); (4) The fact that Oswald did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle proved that the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day:

The author claims it was not established that Oswald owned a "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded weapon is not a lethal weapon." (Examination in FBI Laboratory firmly established Oswald's rifle as the murder weapon.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle" while apparently placing littie credence in the palm print of Oswald found on the rifle and which is equally conclusive with fingerprints as a positive means of identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborating, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." He alleges that details of the FBI report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to the Commission and states "as anyone in a city room lnnew, the leals had come directly from the FBI."

The author finally concludes that the assassination was the result of a plot by racial extremists, that oswald, was used as a scapegoat and that Jack Ruby was used as the executioner to get rid of the accused assassin.

## OBSERVATIONS:

The Commission was created for the purpose of developing full facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Approximately 25,000 interviews and reinterviews were conducted by the FBI alone and the results were furnished to the Commission. In addition, numerous

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIR
interviews were conducted by other agencies and the Commission Staff. The case against Lee Harvey Oswald, however, will, in all probability, continue to be the subject of distorted speculation by journalistic charlatans such as communist inspired Leo Salvage who seek to profiteer on the assassination of President Kennedy and to embarrass the United States Government: While the proof against Oswald is certainly clear and convincing, to any reasonably prudent opened-minded individual, the fact that no one saw Oswald pull the trigger and he died without marring a confession are sufficient basis for a book of distortion such as "The Oswald Affair" by an unprincipled author such as Leo Sausage. The book should be immediately recognized by any honest and discerning reader for what it is.

ACTION:
This is submitted for information.


DETAILS
CONTINUED - OVER

- 3 -


## Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

 RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIRDETAILS:
The Book
"The Oswald Affair" is an expansion of a speculative article by Leo Sauvage, printed under the same caption in the March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a publication of the Anerican Jevish Committee. In a memorandum concerning this article prepared from A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont on 4/27/64, (attached) it was pointed out that this was similar to other articles being written by foreign authors having background of communist sympathies. Since it was not felt that we had the responsibility or furnishing The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereafter referred to as The Commission) with every piece of inaccurate, speculative, commentary on the assassination, a copy of the article was not. furnished to The Commission.

The book ("The Oswald Affair") was originally published in France and came to our attention in July, 1965, when a copy of the book was furnished to the Bureau by the Legat, Paris. In the International Edition of the "New York Times" on 6/23/65, it was pointed out that Sauvage, the author, had advanced an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin, may have been the result of two separate plots. The Times article stated the book presented no new evidence. It was recommended and approved that this 442 -page book not be translated since there was no reason to believe it contained any new material (See memo, A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 7/14/65, attached). The current book in English was published in 1966 by the Vorld Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Author
Leo Sauvage, according to information in Bureau siles, was born in Nancy, France 2/23/13, and has been employed as a correspondent and chief of the New Yorlk Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French Socialist newspaper. In 1951, information was developed that Sauvage was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to Dolivet's suspected communist and Comintern background (100-23792-148). On $9 / 27 / 56$, a confidential source abroad advised the name of Leo Sauvage appeared on a list-of individuals employed by the French Communist Party (64-200-231-1559). The March, 1964, issue of the "Commentary" described Sauvage as an author and New York correspondent for "Le Figaro" for nearly fifteen years.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

The Review
Even though the author reaches page 285 before openly stating his conclusion that "no matter how $I$ turned the case around to see it from every angle, I find nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy," one does not have to read this far to know that this is the theme of his book. On page 236, Sauyage states "Personally, $I$ don't see why it should be necessary for a reporter to limit himself to reproducing dispassionately, everything said or done as if nothing affected him leaving all comment to the editorial writers." Throughout the book, the author furnished his personal "comment" in a very generous way.

In the first chapter, the author engages in much speculation as to whether Oswald had sufficient time to reach the lunchroom on the second floor of the Depository Building following the assassination and before he was seen by Officer Baker of the Dallas Police Department and Mr. Roy Truly, the building manager. The author concludes, it is a fundamental principal of the American law that any uncertainty should be interpreted to the advantage of the accused and the only conclusion of the Warren Commission is that "Oswald could have fired the shots and still have been present in the second floor lunchroom when seen by Baker and Truly."

Chapter two entitled "The Chicken Bones Mystery" is devoted to lengthy speculation concerning some partly eaten checken and some chicken bones found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building which created an infexence that an accomplice of the assassin of President Kennedy had left them there. (Page 644 of The Commission Report comments concerming this speculation and sets forth the findings of The Commission that the chicken lunch had been eaten on November 22, 1963, by Johnnie Ray Williams, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, who after eating his lunch, went to the fifth floor where he was when the shots were fired.)

In Chapter three, the author engages in more speculation as to whether the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (The Commission's Report in pages 194, 195 sets forth results of actual tests made by experts which proved a skilled person could fire three accurately aimed shots with this weapon in five seconds.)

Rosen to. DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

In Chapter four, the author questions the findings of the FBI Laboratory that one bullet and two fragments were identifiable by marlings as having been fired from Oswald's rifle. To support. this questioning, Sauvage, on page 66, writes that he has "no intention of questioning the technical competence of Frazier" (referring to SA Robert A。Frazier of the FBI Laboratory) but he concludes "I do have the right to remind them, however, that none of the police manuals I have checked seems inclined to admit the possibility of positive identification in conditions comparable to those indicated above." Beginning on page 91 in discussing the murder of Officer Tippit, Sauvage referred to an inquiry conducted in Dallas by George and Patricia Nash, described as "two young research assistants" at Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research and contended that they named a number of essential witnesses who were never questioned or contacted by The Commission. Sauvage stated that the "most amazing negligence" as revealed by the Nashes was the absence of any effort on the part oi the $\operatorname{FBI}$ or The Commission to question Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, and Eddie Kinsley, his assistant, who arrived on the scene of the Tippit murder minutes after it had happened. Since they took him away before the police arrived, they could have provided such indispensable details as the exact position of the body, according to Sauvage. It is further alleged the FBI and The Commission similarly neglected to question Frank Wright, who lived in a ground-floor apartment on Tenth Street.

While the FBI had no jurisdiction in the murder of Officer Tippit, (this was investigated by the Dallas Police Department) we have previously considered the findings of the Nashes and there was no reason to believe that the remote possible witnesses suggested by them could furnish any information of value which had not been established through other sources. More than 13 witnesses testified before The Commission concerning the Tippit murder. On page 174 of The Commission's report it is reported that witnesses who testified included two eyewitnesses who heard the shots and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who say the flight of the gumman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shots or flee from the scene. It was further established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the alias of A.J. Hidell.

The book is most cxitical of The Commission for its iailure to allow Mark Lane to represent Oswald before The Commission claiming that this deprived him of the right to cross-examine Oswald's accusers.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: THE OSWALD AFTAIR
The author's reasoning, perhaps reaches its lowest point of obfuscation when writing about the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Memedy. Sauvage admits it was proved that Oswald owned a rifle but claims that since he did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle, the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day. The author goes on to say that the investigators did not even prove that Oswald owned the "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded rifle is not a lethal weapon." (It is noted that the examination in the FBI Laboratory determined that the three empty cartridge cases found near the window from which the shots were fired had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. It was also determined that a bullet found on the stretcher and two fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. This information is reported on page 18 of the FBI report.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle." He apparently placed little credence in the fact that the Commission's Report contains testimony by an $\operatorname{FBI}$ expert who identified the latent print lifted from a portion of the rifle as the right palm print of Oswald (page 123 of the Commission's Report). It is, of course, well established that a palm print is just as conclusive as a fingerprint as a means of positive identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborated, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." The author further alleges that details: of the FBI Report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to The Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leals had come directly from the FBI."

After concluding that Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy, Sauvage makes a prefunctory analysis of various theories and finally settles on the conclusion "of all the possible objectives in the assassination, I find only one that the organizer of the plot could reasonably have expected to achieve: the defense of white supremacy in the South." The author contends that these "racial extremists," tried to divert suspicion using Oswald as a scapegoat and this was followed by another plot to get rid of the accused assassin using Jack Ruby as the executioner.

In a final chapter to Sauvage's American edition of his book under the title "Amexican Postscript". he makes reference to a "special introduction" by Harrison E. Salisbury

Posen to DeLoach Memorandum
.RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR
to a paperback edition of The Commission's Report in which Salisbury referred to Savage and others as "mythmalsers" who did not consider The Warren Report a "hard rock basis of fact." Salvage added that if Salisbury has a chance to correct his "special introduction" to The Warren Report someday, he hopes Salisbury will not forget to include among his list of "mythmakers" the man "who, according to the Warren Commission must be the greatest mythmaker of all: J. Edgar Hoover." Earlier in the chapter Savage had made reference to his allegation that the FBI leaked its report to the newspapers before it was given to. The Warren Commission and he presumed the Warren Commission for this reason had been displeased with the FBI.



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2n the comection, Lane in wtempting to support his theory of a conspirece refers to the testimony of 18 -yena-old Amoid Foviand. Zatue, on Zage 397 of his wook, states, "riowiands tewhaty biotle wave been accated and mreman's rejected. s? Rowlud clebred he observed a mani with a rifie on the southwedt comer, exxin floor, the thexas school Depository Bulling and sad alto beth an eluerly man Thanghy out thet vindow" on the gauheast eomer of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowlande erochbilty, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states whe investigaton stowed that minerous statements by Rowland concering maters thout vhich he would not nommally be expeted to be mistaxen - suck as subjedts he sludied in school, grades he rocenver, whether or not he hod gratuted trom ing school, and Wheher cr not he had been whitued to collece - - were false. ${ }^{3}$
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SUbJECT：
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## PURCHASE OR ROK BOOK REVIEWS

The book "h/Prophetic Minority, " has been published recently bylNew American Library, Inc., 1301 Avenue of The Anoricss, Now York, Hew Yowls 10019, and it is priced at th. 75 a copy. You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of this book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


Book, which concerns the so-called new "Left," has been requested by SA R. S. Garner, Nesearch-Satellite Section, for use as reference material in a current assignment. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-225)

PURCT: IE OF BOOK
BO EVENS
"The Communist Attack
On U.S. Police", by
W. CLEON SKOUSEN

ReBulet 10/24/66, requesting that captioned book be discreetly purchased.

Transmitted herewith is one copy of captioned book. It is noted it was published by The Ensign Publishing Company, P. O. Box 2316 , Salt Lake City, Utah, and was copyrighted by SKOUSEN in 1966.

The publisher is not listed in the Salt Lake City telephone directory or City Directory.

An attempt was made to locate this book through the normal book outlets in Salt Lake" City but it was not found to be available, nor was its existence known. It was finally purchased under pretext from the American Opinion Book Store, 60 East ind South, Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the outlet for John Birch literature. Insofar as could be determined, this book was not elsewhere available in Salt Lake City.
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Dircctor, FBI (62-46355)


1-Mr. R.W. Smith
1-Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler


You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book, "mo Jnited States and China in Vorld Affairs" by Lobort Blum and cdited by A. Doaf Darnott. The boots has been published recently by McGraw-Hill Book Coapany,


This book should be fortarded to the Bureau wrica to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section Domesticintelligence

1 - Mr. M. T. Row (6221 IB)


HOTE:


Book requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" for reference purposes. The bools is not now available in the Bureau library.

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## Memorandum

TO :

FROM :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
dATE: $11 / 23 / 66$
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITEE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

## 12

PURCHASE OF BOOK<br>$O_{\text {BOOKSREVIEWS }}$

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/10/66.
Enclosed is one copy of the book "A Prophetic Minority" by JACK NEWFIELD.


235EGF Builds. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


## SYNOPSIS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished a reviow of first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, 'Washington Expose." Kemaining page proois of book (pages 257-486) have now been received from confidential source at Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Prosst

These pages follow the gossipy pattern set in the first 256 pages of the book. They include chapters dealing with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money; the war in Vietnam and President Johnson's sensitivity to criticisms regarding that war; Fed China and Anderson's belief that a major guerrilla operation would succeed in freeing the Chinese; communist-bloc espionage, including a regurgiation of the charge made in the Anderson-Pearsop column in September, 1966, that action taken against Czech and Soviet spies in Washington area last summer was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity.

This portion of anderson's book also deals with Amcricans who have defceted to the communist world and with American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors. One chapter is devoted to criticizing "Kadicals of the Right'; one discusses Nazis who Aled to South America after World War II; and another chapter features Joseph Valachi, as well as the Fccieral Narcotics Eurcau, in focusing on the menace of organized crime.

Reierences to FBI and other data felt pertinent to Bureau are set forth in chapter-by-chapter analysis in this memo. RECOMLIENDATION:


For information. "Washington Expose" is little more than an

## DETAILS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished you a review of the first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book entitled "Viachington Expose." In my memorandum of November 10th, it was noted that the printing press of Anderson's publicher, Public Affairs Press, had broken dovn; however, that as soon as the remaining pages of Anderson's book were available, they would confidentially be obtained and would be reviewed.

Pages 257 through 486 (end of book) have now been obtained. They are in much the same vein as the first 256 pages and contain one chapter (Chapter 16, pages 341-367) in which Anderson is particularly critical of the Bureau--ialsely claiming that the action taken against Czech and Soviet spies last summer (persona non grata action against Jiri Opatrny and arrest of retired Lit. Colonel William Whalen last July, and persona non grata action against Valentin Revin on September 1st) was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity because the disclosure of FBI "bugging" in the sired Black case had confronted the Director "with the greatest crisis in his 42 years of matchless press relations as FBI Director."

Set forth below is a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the final pages of Anderson's book--with particular reference to matters of pertinence to the FBI: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

## CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (Pages 237-263)

(Pages 237 through 256 of this chapter were covered in my November 10th memorandum to you.)

On pages 261-202, Anderson states, "Apparently, no one is safe from the eavesdroppers. A former Army Intelligence agent, Willis Adams, has admitted that he monitored private conversations of the late Eleanor Roosevelt while she was Tirst Lady. Even President Johnson is worried about the privacy of his office. He evidently fears that one of his own agencies might attempt an inside bugging job in a misguided efiort to keep tabs on him. Perhaps with this in mind, he has gone on record against indiscriminate government eavesdropping."

Andercon then quoten from the "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies" which President dohnson signed dated June 30, 1965, establishing guidelines with respect to the use of wiretaps and other electronic listening devices. In quoting the President's memorandum, however, Anderson deleted two very important words. He quotes the President as instructing that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of the parties involyed. ..." Whereas, the President's memorandum instructs that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of one of the parties involved. ..." There is quite a significant difference.

CHAPTER 13 "Alice in Wasteland" (Pages 264-291)
This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money.

Anderson expresses the opinion that waste has reached its most alarming peak in the military field. He blames part of this wasteful spending on inter-service rivalry and jealousy.

He complains that "Defense officials have a highly developed proclivity for treating their mistakes as the most sensitive of secrets. They have hidden under the security label most of the evidence of misspending and mismanagement in the Pentagon and far-flung outposts."

Anderson further feels that too many government documents bear security classifications. "The cost of handling documents is multiplied by the bureaucrats' obsession with secrecy, "he states. Then he quotes an unnamed General as having told him, "Only 10 percent of all classified documents actually contain security information."

In this chapter, Anderson also criticizes ineptness in United States foreign military and economic aid. Fie also cites the danger that the American economy will be hurt by foreign factories, built at United States expense, which are putting American firms out of business and American workers out of work.

CHAPTER 14 "Behind the Vietnam Communiques" (Pages 292-319)
This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It gives Anderson's views concerning matters in Vietnam and conveys the impression
that he is convinced he could do a better job than the heads of our Armed Forces have done in pursuing the war there. Our country has, according to Anderson, "been out-maneuvered in South Vietnam by ragtag guerrillas, most of whom are simple peasants.... Not until the Viet Cong abandoned their tested guerrilla tactics, not until they began massing for conventional battles and alienating the populace by conscription and taxation, did they start losing the war."

This chapter cites the fact that American construction firms have been contracted to undertake major construction projects in Vietnam. According to Anderson, the owners of one of these firms, Brown and Root, 'helped finance the political career of Lyndon B. Johnson" and the company was "dealt into the contract (in Vietnam) after Johnson became President,"

Anderson complains of excessive losses of supplies and material in Vietnam due to pilferage and theft-." "Government officials estimate the loss from pilferage : close to $\% 75,000,000$. In Saigon, alone, according to one report, more than $\$ 20,000$ worth of $U$. S. supplies are stolen each week. Occasionally, supplies have been siphoned right off the ships and hauled in junks and sampans up the Mekong River to waiting Viet Cong. wore often, black marketeers have sold the stolen supplies right in Jaigon to Viet Cong purchasing agents, who paid dollars they had extorted from American oil companies and other firms."

He further laments that information, as well as equipment, "is smuggled to the Viet Cong. One report claims that half the girls in Saigon's night clubs peddle information to the communists. Others maintain a profitable neutrality by spying impartially for both sides."

On pages 304 and 305, Anderson warns of the danger of germ warfare. "The blunt truth is that the United States, for all its elaborate and expensive defenses, could be devastated by a few enemy agents smuggling bacteria into the country in suitcases.... The bacteria can be produced easily and cheaply. Even a tiny country, such as Cuba, would have no difficulty waging secret biological warfare against the United States. Indeed one intelligence report, doubted by Pentagon skeptics, suggests that freebooting. scientists may already have been hired by Dictator Fidel Castro to set up a germ warfare ring in Cuba."

He continues that "our own scientists have not been asleep in their laboxatories. They have developed new virus and rickettsia strains against which the world has no immunity."

Anderson deals with President Johnson's sensitivity to criticism concerning Vietnam. "Some Republicans have complained that Johnson is trying to stifle all opposition, that his endless confidential briefings for Congressional leaders are merely a means of silencing the critics. Among themselves, they refer to briefings as 'Operation Smother.' Speaking up for his chief, Vice-President Hubert Eumphrey has assured me that criticism is welcomed at the briefings. . . . But President Johnson also is irritated when Congressmen male their criticisms public.... The President contends that those who cry for concession encourage the communists to believe the United States may be bluffing. Such critics only increase the risk, prolong the war they seek to shorten and endanger future peace talks, he bolieves."

According to Anderson, Congressman Cerald Ford was blasted anonymously by the President for betraying a confidence involving the Vietnam build-up. He labels Senator Wayne Morse as "the most outspoken critic" of our action in Vietnam; and he quotes Senator Ernest Gruening of Alanka as remarking, "I believe the President is misinformed on Southeast Asia. The course which has been followed is the only course which could possibly lead to disaster."

In Anderson's own opinion, the President has "sought to subdue discussion of the war." He quotes the President as having told "an aide" that the war should be over in 1967.

Page 311 contains a reproduction of a purported Defense Department document dated July 26, 1966, and classified "Secret." Ànderson claims that this is an example of over-classtfied material.

## CHAPTER 15 "The Secret War Against Red China" (Pages 320-340)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with matters inside Red China, including American espionage efforts directed against that country.

Anderson-who apparentiy feels himself specially qualified to comment on China by virtue of having spent some time there in the mid 1940s--states he has discussed "with the highest authorities" the feasibility of mounting a major guerrilla operation against the Red Chinese. "I believe their vast, ramshackle tyranny can be destroyed more easily from within than from without. Skilled guerrillas could be infiltrated into the Chinese hirkerlands where unrest is seething. ... Behind the bamboo curtain, large minorities are
waiting only for leadership and weapons. Millions of devout Roslems and Buddhists, Mongols and Tibetans are bitterly resentful of the Communist drive to break up their religions and destroy their family life." He claims that he has discussed this guerrilla warfare idea with Vice President Humphrey and that Humphrey is "pushing it in Washington's policy councils."

Anderson writes of the cruelties and atrocities which the Chinese communists have heaped upon various ethnic groups subjected to their rule. He feels that Red China, "despite its nuclear know-how and nasty talent for trouble-making, is really a second-rate power. Her economy is foundering; her military machine lacks firepower; her people are disillusioned. Her leaders also have an unenviable record for diplomatic blunders, economic errors, and military backdowns."

On page 327, Anderson reproduces what purports to be a CLA document dated June 29; 1961, and classified "Confidential. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ This document bears a notation that "This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the : y spionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

CHAPTER 16 "Spies and Spooks" (Pages 341-367)
In thit chapter, Anderson cites a number of TEI espionage cases.
On page 341, he describes the Central Intelligence Agency as "the most lampooned of all spy outfits." Ile again (as he did in Chapter 2) mentions the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960, as well as Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew's claim that CIA had offered him an economic bribe of more than $\$ 3$ million, "But, " he continues, "the blunder of all blunders was the Bay of Pigs invasion. The Now Yorls Times quoted the late President Kennedy as declaring afterward that he 'wanted to splint ar the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds. ""

According to Anderson, Clark Clifford told him (Anderson) that President Kennedy told him (Clifford), "I made some bad decisions on the Bay of Pigs. I made these bad decisions because I had bad information. My information was bad, because our intelligence was poor. Something is gravely wrong inside the CIA, and I intend to find out what it is. "

In dealing with communist-bloc espionage, Anderson stated, "Except for the elite 'class five' agents, Russia's spies are widely recruited, hastily trained, and often easily caught. Typical is the case of Janos Bela Szakacs, who escaped to this country from Hungary. He confessed to the Justice Department that he had spied for the Reds...."
(As reflected in Bufile 105-80755, Szakacs made a full confession of his intelligence involvement to the FBI in January, 1960-whereas, Anderson states that he "confessed to the Justice Department." Anderson indicates that the Russians were operating Szakacs-mwhereas, his activities were being directed by the Iungarian Intelligence Service.)

On pages 345-346, Anderson gives an inaccurate account of an espionage operation involving Aleksandr Kovalev. He Identifies Kovalev as "an assistant Soviet naval attache" (whereas, Kovalev was Second Secretary of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations) and he credits Kovalev with developing and controlling the American who was involved in this case. Actually, the American (a double-agent) was controlled by other Soviets in the United States. Kovalev did, however, assist the Soviet principals in this operation by checking signal areas and clearing drops--and he was declared persona non grata.

Anderson also gives a somewhat exaggerated account of a meeting between an FBI double-agent and Yuri Novikov (Soviet Embassy attache who was declared persona non grata); however, he does give the TBI credit for filming meetings between Novikov and the double-agent.

On page 346, Anderson names three women as communist "fenme iatales"--Irmgard itargareth-íchmidt, Margarethe Pfeiffer and Kim Soo. Bufiles contain no pertinent data regarding the last two women; however, Margareth-Schmidt was arrested for spying for the Russians in Germany in 1955. The case--which was investigated by the Air Force-modrew considerable publicity. It disclosed that Margareth-Schmidt was in contact with a U.S. Air Torce Colonel (he received an "other than honorable" discharge but, according to the Air Force, there was no indichtion that he passed any information to her.) At the same time, she was also maintaining an intimate affair with a German national attached to an American installation in Germany.

Anderson deals with the Irving Chambers Scarbeck espionage case on page 343. He states that "Scarbeck was rushed to trial and sentenced
to 30 years in jail. Tie was quietly released in May, 1966, after serving two years of his sentence." (Actually, scarbeck did receive a 30 -year sentence in 1961; however, the sentence subsequently was reduced to three concurrent 10-year sentences, and he was released on parole in dray, 1966.) Anderson states that Scarbeck's paramour went from Poland "straight to a boarding house (in West Germany) which was used by Red agents as a secret rendezvous." (This is sheer sabrication. Arrengements for her stay in West Germany were made by a West German police officer who was a iriend oi Scarbeck.) Anderson also falsely asserts that "Microphones planted in Scarbeck's office by two American counter spies helped produce enough information to pat him under arrest"--whereas, the Bureau has no information to thow that microphones were used in this case, but we do know that Scar'peck's arrest was based entirely on signed statements which he gave to the State Department and to FBI Agents.

On page 349, Andorcon describes the activities of two Soviets in collecting large volumes of literature at a convention in Ios Angeles, as well as the purchase by other Soviets of handbooks concerning airfields. (This obviously is based upon data contained on pages 7 and 8 of the Director's "Expose of Soviet Ispionage" which was printed in 1060.)

Anderson next begins a detailed treatraent of the Valentin Revin persona non grata case. (John fiuminik, Jr., the Washington Field Ofrice's double asent in this case, talled to Jack Anderson in September, 1966-after Revin had been declared persona non grata; and Anderson and Drew Pearson used the Eluminik interview as the primary basis for two columns, published Septeinber 20 and 27, containing talse criticisms of the Director and the ITBI-which criticisms are regurgiated in this portion of Anderson'g book.)

Basically, the errors and distortions in Anderson's treatment of the Revin-Xuminik case are:
(1) The book relates that Luminik originally was cultivated by Soviet diplonais Sergei Stupar and Aleksandr Izvelov, and that these "two Russians eventually got around to asking him for unclassified but hard-toget materials." (Fiuminik met both Stupar and I:velsov--but Stupar actually effected the initial cultivation, and lizvekov never figured in the actual double agent operation.)
(2) Anderson states, "When Stupar was recalled to Moxcow in 1964, he lugged a going-away gift from fiuminik, several pounds of rare
chemicals, in a diplomatic pouch. .. FEI agents filmed the goodbye geene." (fuminil geve Stupar samples of consumer chemical products produced by his chemical compony--such as material to melt ice from sidewalks-however, no rare chemicals were furniched him. Prior to his departure from the United States in . ugust, 196A, Stuper called Kuminik; however, there was no "good-bye scene" such as Anderson describes.)
(3) According to $n$ nderson, "Stupar's place wus taken by Vladimir Boutenko (correct name is Butenko). . . who was accompanied by Vladimir Zorov. It was Boutenko who... requested copies of the various forms an applicant must fill out to get a government job." (Huminik did meet Butenko and Zorov after Stupar left the United States. Indictions were that Butenko was attempting to cultivate Euminik for intelligence purposes, and Huminik did furnish Butenio copies of publications purchased from the Government Printing Office regarding careers in Federal service and also gave him information about how to start a corporation. However, no documents as described by Anderson were ever passed to Butenko; and Zorov had no intelligence significance as far as Huminik was concerned.)
(1) Anderson continues that following Volentin Revin's appearance in the case, Huminik was paid "several thousand dollars, which he turned over to the FBI. In return, Hoover's agents gave Luminik bare expense money...." (The Soviets did, in fact, pay Fuminik $\%, 500$ which was turned over to the Bureau. Contrary to the impression of miserliness which Anderson would convey, however, Huminik wes fully reimbursed for all expenses he incurred on behalf of the Bureau in this double-agent operation.)
(5) The book continues, "Huminik submitted reguler reports to the FBI in hendwriting. He kept no copies. ... Recently I managed to obtain wecess to these reports." (The Washington Field Office has advised that EIuminik submitted his reports orally, not in handwriting; and the innuendo that Anderson has had surreptitious access to FBI files regarding this case is completely false.)
(6) On pages $350-351$, Anderson quotes from an alleged report by Ruminik concerning his impressions of Revin-me implication being that $i$ nderson is quoting this from a report which fuminik turned over to the FBI. (The quoted report was never received by the Washington Field Office. Possibly this is date which Huminik furnished to Anderson when contacted by Andersen in September, 1966.)
(7) Anderson states that Huminik proposed to the FBI that an attempt be made to defect or recruit Revin. (This is completely untrue. The FBI did propase to the State Department that FBI Agents make a defection approach to Revin. Wuminik's part would have been one of merely being present when the Agents approached Revin--since the approach would have been made during an espionage meeting between Muminik and Revin.)
(8) The book charges that in July, 1966--iollowing disclosure of the rBI's use of a microphone in the red Black case--the Director "sought to break the Huminik case; a July ilth memo to the Attorney General suggested closing the case. But a July 27 th memo urged a delay to attempt Kiuminik's plan (to defect Revin). The double agent was encouraged to feel out the possibility of blackjacking Revin into defecting." (There are no memoranda dated July 11th or 27, 1966, such as Anderson claims. The actual facts are: In June, 1966, when it became evident that the continued operation of Huminik against the Soviets would necessitate furnishing them with data of greater value than the operation was worth, a decision was made to terminate this double-agent operation. On June 24th, the Bureau asired State Depariment to authorize a deiection approach to Revin while he was engaged in a meeting with Eiuminik. We suggested that if this delection approach were unsuccessful, the State Department be prepared to immediately declare Eievin persona non grata, preferably with jull publicity. state repartment rephied that there did not appear to be sufficient basis for our request; so on July 12th we again wrote state and furnished additional information to support the action proposed by us in June. On July 19th, State advised that it would not approve a defection approach to Fevin but was prepared to deciare him persona non grara without pablicity. On July 28 th, we advised State thät restrictions imposed by State made it impossible for us to accept State's proposed action-however, we did not interpose any objection to whatever action State felt necessary against Revin. On August 31st, State informed us that Hevin would be declured persona non grata on Septemider 1st--and that the reasons for this antion would be made public on September 2, 1966.)
(9) Anderson states that kevin "agreed to forge phony papers for Huminik in case he had to flee the country. A Dominican passport was chosen, and Luminik flew to the Dominican Eepublic to get authentic passport pictures taken. " (Euminik did go to the Dominican Repuiblic, but the trip was primarily to promote his own business venture there. While in that country, he did, however, have passport pictures taken of himself and gave them to Revin.)
(10) The book continues, "Though the FBI's soviet section was anxious to get the forged papers from Huminik and to reverse the play on Revin in a maneuver to persuade hira to defect, someone on high abruptly blew the whistle on the case on September 3. Revin was thrown out of the country--though Doutenko, who had also obtained documents from Huminik, was permitted to remain." (As previously noted, Revin was declared persona non grata on September 1, 1966-not September 3. Butenko left the Onited States on August 13, 1066-more than two weelis before the persona non grata action against Revin.)
(1i) On page 354, Anderson quotes from a letter which he says Huminik "angrily wrote the FBI on September 11." (A letter was, in fact, received from Fuminit by the Washington Field Office. Anderson and Pearson originally quoted from it in their newspaper column of September 26. The quotation was taken out of context; and Huminik has publicly denied intending any criticism of the FBI. In response to the Eephember 26 th Anderson-Peareon column, in fact, Fuminik publicly declared, "The EBI is a first-rate outfit and I'm not unhappy with anything that happened at any time during the entire five years we worked togetner. ")
(12) Page 355 is devoted to three handwritten paragraphs which Anderson describes ax "A portion of the report double agent John Huminik gave to the Federal Eureau of Investigation. " (No such report was received by the Washington Field Office, which handled double-agent Kuminil.)

Interwoven in Anderson's detailed treatment of the RevinHuminik case is material concerning the Jiri Opatrny and the William Henry Whalen espionage cases. Anderson charges that in the Whalen and Opatrny cases-as in the Revin-Huminik case-the Director ordered premature action in order to obtain favorable publicity at a time when he needed such publicity. (Opatrny, a Czech cuiplomat who attempted to have an electronic listening device planted in the State Department, was declared persona non grata by the state Department on July 13, 1966. Anderson is fully aware of tix fact that persona non grata action is taken by the State Department-not by the Director of the FBI. The arrest of William Whalen occurred on July 12, 1966, following his indictment that day by a Federal Grand Jury. The Justice Department presented the case against Whalen to the Grand Jury. Obviously, the Bureau had no responsibility for the timing of the persona non grata action against Whalen-nor the timing of the indictment which resulted in the arrest of Whalen.)

On page 353, Anderson states that the then Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to the Supreme Court in July, 1966, "naming floover as the official who directly authorized the bugging (of Fred Black's hotel suite), also acknowledging that the FBI had engaged in additional eavesdropping 'in the interest of internal gecurity or national safety.' In all cases, Eoover had approved the wiretaps under loose authority from successive Attorneys General." (This is a grossly slanted and distorted account of information contained in the "Supplemental Memorandum for the United States" which Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall submitted to the Supreme Court on July 13, 1966, in connection with the Black case. The pertinent portion of that document reads, "Under Departmental practice in effect for a period of years prior to 1963, and continuing into 1965, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was given authority to approve the installation of devices such as that in question for intelligence (and not evidentiary) purposes when required in the interest of internal security or national safety, including organized crime, kidnappings and matters wherein human life might be at stake. Acting on the basis of the aforementioned Departmental authorization, the Director approved installation of the device involved in the instant case.")

Anderson next tells the reader that "Europe is crawling with spies." He dwells briefly on European-based espionage--then returns to spy activities in the United States. He briefly mentions the espionage activities of Leonid Pivnev, Kirill Doronkin, Vadim Kirilyuk and Vassili Molev; and it again appears that his source for this material is the Director's 1960 "Expose of Soviet Espionage." Next, he cites the effort by Soviet Embassy First Secretary Valentin Ivanov to develop Roger C. Foss, American Nazi Party member, for intelligence purposes in 1959-60.

On page. 361, Anderson pays a compliment to FBI surveillance techniques stating, "It is almost impossible to shake the FBI, which will use a squad of men and a fleet of automobiles to keep one man under surveillance." Fie quotes an anonymous (and obviously fictional) EBI agent as stating, "If only they (Russian diplomat-spies) would go directly to the appointments, it would save us all a lot of trouble."

An incĭdent involving one "M.I. (Baby Trace) Krievashekov" is described on page 362. This appears to be pure fiction since neither "Krievashekov" nor the incident is identifiable in Bufiles.

Next, Anderson deals with Red Chinese espionage-minich he says "continues to thrive in Niexico." Page 363 contains inforsastion regarding WJ Chu and the New China News Agency in Nexico clogely paralleling that contained in an article captioned "Parede Uncoyors a Ginese eny Rinc" by Anderson which appeared in "Farade" magamine in Tebruary, 1965.

Anderson dascribes WU Chu as "a master epy" and as a "Licatenant colonel in the Chinese Commanist secret police." (Although the Bureau has information indicating that WV Chu is probably a Chinese communist intelligence acgent, nothing specific is known about his rank or intelligence activitiog.)

According to Andorson, when WU Chu left Mexico on orders of China, he was replaced by WO Chi-gan. (The Bureau has no information regarding WU Chin-gan, bat we do know that after WU Chu left Mexico, PIEN Cheng became head of the INew China News Agency office there. According to cur indormation, no percon named WJU Chi-gan was ever assigned to the New China News Agency in Liexico.)

Anderson also names. Francicco Ham-cheen as a cubordinate of WU Chu in Chinese intelligence in Rexico. (Francisco Eara Cheen, Eufile 105-13230, is subject of a current investigation baced on iniorration received from ch Ean Diego informant. Neither our investigation, nor that by Mexican authorities, has dicclosed any connection between WU Chu and Eam Cheen.)

According to Anderson, Fam Cheen arrivce in Mexico in 1942-whereas, Mexican minorities say he arrived there in January, 1941. Anderson claims that Ham Cheen "slipped into the U. S. in 1958, reportedly hid out at a Chinesc restaurant in New York. . . After immigration agents picked him up for questioning in 1959, he returned to Thexico City to become catcrer for a Chinese gambling house frequented by Communists and leftists.... The U. S. Narcotics Bureau has in its files a confidential report stating that he was feiting heroin from Red China. . . My own sources eaid Colonel Wu sent Srancisco (IIam Cheen) to open a gambling dive in Mexicali, an ideal spot for trafificking in spies and drugs." (FBI investigation has not disclosed any travel by Ham Cheen to Now York at any time; however, he did obtain a fourycar multiple-cntry visa at the U. S. Conculate in ifexico in 1951 and possibly may havo twaveled between Mexico and the United sates in 1951-55. With regard to Ham Cheen's alleged operation of a gambling place in Mexicali, our investigation not only does not substantiate this statement, but it shows that while in Mexicali, Ham Cheen was employed in importing and selling Chinese communist goods and Chinese herbs.)

## CHAPTER 17 "Torture and Treason" (Pages 368 - 394)

This chapter is devoted to American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors--and with Americans who have defected to the communist world.

The first 16 pages of this chapter are devoted to U.S. Air Force officer Andrew Evans who was shot down and captured in the Korean War. He signcd a false confession admitting germ warfare against the North Koreans. Anderson's detailed treatment of Bvans is most sympathetic. (Bufiles roflect that in 1954 the Air Force advised that Evans was among a group of Air Force personnel who had been prisoners of war against whom prosccutive action was found not to be warranted.) (61-11469)

On pages 385-386 Anderson gives an account of the defection in May, 1963 (erroncously stated by Anderson to be Nay, 1964) of U.S. Army Captain Alfred Svenson. (Bvenson was returned to U.G. military control by the Fussians in Germany in Liay, 1964, and was sentenced to dismissal from service and seven years (reduced to four years) at hard labor. In August, 1966, he was released on parole and as of October, 1966, was residing in Washington and attending Catholic University) (105-120581)

He then philosophizes, But if the authorities don't understand Svenson, they are more worried about the 'psychos,' men like Lee Oswald, the misfit ex-Miarine who decamped to Eussia then returned to assassinate Prcsident Kennedy. How many more potential Oswalds are there: military defectors who one day will come home, men trained in the usc of weapons and explosives, who for dark reasons none but they can understand, may be capable of murder?:

Anderson briefly identifies a number of Americans who have defected to the communist-bloc, including persons such as Stephen Wechsier (Bufile 100-359527), who defected to East Germany in 1952 and is still belicved to be living and working there; Joseph Dutkanicz (Bufile 105-18971), who defected to the Soviets in 1960 and reportedly died in Fussia in 1963; and James M. NicNallin (misspelled 'MeMillan' by Anderson) (Bufile 100-355995), who was a code clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow at the time of his defection in 1948. Only one of the American defectors named by Anderson is not identifiable. That individual, "Marvin Betty of Brunning, INebraska, 'is said by Anderson to have 'skipped into East Cermany to evade a murder charge. Since there are a number of typographical errors and other mistakes on the page proofs of Anderson's book, it is highly probable that Marvin Betty 'is not the correct name of this individual.

Among the inaccuracies in this chapter is inderson's description of Fiobert Webster as a defector who "is eking out a poor living as a Leningrad factory worker.' Bufile 105-81285 reflects that W/ebster remained in Fussia from 1959 to 1962, when he returned to the United States. He now is living in Pennsylvania.

In connection with his treatment of Robert Franklin Williams (militantly anti-American Negro who is the inspirational figure behind the Eevolutionary Action Liovement), Anderson observes that Williams fled to Cuba "just a jump ahead of the FBI." Bufile 88-19435 verifies that williams is, in fact, a Bureau fugitive. He currently is in Fed China.

## ChAPTER 18 "The Kadicals of the Eight" (Pages 395-428)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI.
On these pages, Anderson deals unfavorably with a number of right wing and extremist organizations ranging from the American Nazi Party of Ccorge Lincoln Fockwell to Eiobert Wrelch's John Birch Society. He claims that Welch has built a militant movement that is far more poweriul than the public is aware. ' In Alabama and Georgia, Anderson asserts, the John Birch Socicty had forged an alliance with the United Klans of America--and that while Welch has 'sluffed off association with such armed crackpot commandoes as the Minutemen, California Kangers, and Soldiers of the Cross, " nonetheless, these gun-packing groups are still led by men who are Birchers in every essential."

Anderson continues, The extremist guerrilla groups, disavowed by Welch, present an even more chilling specter. Thousands of fanatics, their minds twisted with hate, have been attracted to them. In their bigoted, tormented propaganda, President Kennedy's martyrdom was cheered in 1963. Now their ravings are directed against President Johnson. This raises a disturbing question: Could another fanatic, Iurking behind a window with a rifle, assassinate a future President? A former leader of the Minutemen, Jerry Hilton Brooks, has told a Liansas City grand jury that at one meeting he had heard tall of assassinating Senator J. William Fulbright (of Arkansas). "

Anderson refers to the' $\% 12.73$ mail-order finle'that Lee Warvey Oswald used in the liennedy assassination and states that guns have bcen sold at cut-rate prices to any criminal, crackpot or child who could fill out a mailorder form. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

On page 604, the book states, The American INazi Party has its own storm troopers in Chicago, led by Eoy James, who was awarded the
party's adolf Hitler medal for lcaping out of an audience in Eirmingham and pummeling Dr. Martin Luther King with his fists."
(Bufile 157-1192 reflects that Roy dames resigned irom the imerican Nazi Party in Junuary, 1064. He has been a painter in Chicaro. James did, in fact, assault Nartin Luther King during a speech by Fing in Birmingham, Alabama, in September, 1962. He was fined $\$ 25$ and received a 30 -day jail sentence. The fact remains, however, that for approximately the past two years James has not belonged to the American Nazi Party.)

Anderson waras of a drive by extremists to infiltrate the police. Joln Kouselot, the John Birch Society's publicity director, boasts that Birchers belong to all major city police forces. Though his claim no doubt is exacgerated, Birchers in police uniforms'have been found'from IJew York to Los Angeles. Ehiladelphia's Mayor John Tate, who suspended 20 Birch members from his city's force, warned: 'This is the way the Nazi party began, and this is the way the Communist party operated in the 1940 's. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

Discussing the role of the'right wing ${ }^{1 /}$ in politics, the book statcs, "Some right-wing croups are still flourishing on funds collected for Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign. The Citizens Committce for Conservatives alone inherited $\$ 200,000$ of unspent Coldwater contributions. Though Goidwater porsonally appealed to them to turn the money over to the tepublican National Committee, they have used it instead to promote right-wing candidates and causes. " He also speaks critically of the political activities of Xoung Americans for Freedom and the Liberty Lobby~-stating that the latter organization las urged 'right wingers ' not to desert the Republican larty but ta fight for control.

## Next he deals with "the inroads these fanatics have made on

 Capitol Hill. ... Vith plenty of money to spend, they have attached themselves liife limpets to powerful men in the Senate and the House. One nest of right wingers gathers on saturday afternoons, usually in the office of some Congreasman, for crim bull sessions." House Speaker John MicCormack has attended theco 'Eaturday richt-wing bull sessions, "according to Anderson, Cthers on Captiol Hill whom Anderson considers to be in harmony with right wing extremism include Congressmen Nichael Feighan of Ohio, I. Fiendel Fivers of Eouth Carolin?, Albert Fatson of South Carolina, W. J. Lorn of south Carolina, E. Y. Eorry of South Dikota, John $\Lambda$ shbrook of Ohio, John Loway of Texas, Durward EGill of Missouri, James Utt of California, Joe Vagonner, Jr, of Louisiana and Joim Eell Williams of Mississippi-as well as sienator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.He also has a low regard for radio commentator Richard Cotten and for former clergymen Carl McIntire and Billy James Hargis, as well as for controversial writer Frank A. Capell. He observes that Capoll was convicted of 'an ugly smear" against Senator Thomas Kuchel of California (this involved an allegation in Capell's book "Treason is the fleason" that Kuchel had been arrested for homosexual activities) and that Capell also produced a pamphlet accusing the communists of murdering actress Marilyn Monroe to cover up an alleged affair between Monroe and fobert F. Kennedy. (This refers to Capell's short book "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe.") Anderson states that 'Capell was put in truch with the Teamsters Union. . . by the office of Congressman Nichael Feighan. But not even the Teamsters, who have no love for Bobby Kennedy, would help circulate Capell's bizarre pamphlet. :

The book states that the 'farmight extremists' have an abundance of money-that "Not a few Texas oil tycoons, including billionaire H. I. Hunt, have wide-open check books for almost any organization that claims to be anti-communist." Fie also writes, "Rare is the right-wing project that doesn't have its price tag. The first thing a fanatic learns, once he's hooked by one of the outfits, is that it costs to defeat the communists. Thore is literature to buy, paraphernalia to pay for, memberships to maintain. To hasten the impcachment of Chief Justice Earl T.arren, Ior example, the John Birch Society sells a 'Warren Impeachment Packet' for $\$ 2.45 .1$

Anderson describes J. Evetts Haley (author of 'A Texan Looks at Lyndon') as a former member of the Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy. He states that Thornton Dewey, a Texas rancher, assisted in the research for this defamatory book and that Dewey has contributed to the American Nazi Party and has ontertained George Lincoln Rockwell. (Both Haley and Dewey are will known to the Bureau. Dewey has, in fact, contributed to the American Nazi Party and been host to Rockwell. A newspaper column by Anderson containing substantially the same information regarding Dewey as in Anderson's book was published in September, 1964.)(157-3142; 94-4-380-4)

CHAPTER 19 'Nazis in America' (Pages 429-446)
There is no reference to the TBI in this chapter. Actually, it should be entitled 'Nazis in South America, "

Anderson claims that the ghost of Adolf Hitler. . . still stalks the back alleys and catwalks of South Amorica"; and that while following 'the

Mazi trail ' through South America, he (Anderson) inet former iss mon, Nazi functionarios, and Hitier toades, most of them small fry."

Among those whom Anderson identifies as actually or allegedly having fled to South Amexica in the 1040's aro:

Adolf Eichmann--Eichinann was, of course, located by Israeli agents in Argentini and was taken to Israel, where he was convicted of sadistic war crimes and exceuted in 1002. Lnderson states that Catholic pricste unmowingly helped Lichmann to escape from Germany and that Thousands of Nazis, big and small, passcd through Catholic monasteries which offered them tomporary haven in their fight to theGerman communities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ead other Soath Ahoorican countries. Some even dispuised themselvea in clerical garb. ... To the monks who helped these idazi fugitives cacage, any man or woman knocking on their gate with a story of persccution descrved succor. Taroughout the war they had hidden political and Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler. Bince it was impossible to checl cach individual, the guilty mingled with the imnocent. That was how Dichmann. . . got through.

Morbort Cuiars-Cukurs, a Latvian, was alleged to have been involved in the mass liquidation of Jews at Figa, Latvia. Anderson gives an account of how he located and infervicwed Cukurs in Brazil and subsequently wrotc a "Parade' masazine article concerning it. He then gives an account of how Culturs was found shot to deatio in Uruguay in 1963.

Dr. Josef wengele-Twengele, identified as doctor of the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp, was reported to be living in Argentina in 1960. (105-8306) Duite 65-55639 contains a news story dated October 28, 1966, and datelined at Asuncion, Paraguay, speculating that Mengele may "have iound sanctuary' in caraguay. The Cctober, 1966, article states, 'It is virtually cortain that, if he (Mongelo) is not here now, hangele did spend some yearis in iaraguay aiter his departure from axgentina. It appars that he lived quite oponly in this capital city for a while. Tinen, when Israeli agents got on his trail, he apparcntly acquired Paraguayan nationality under an assumed name and disappeared into the interior....In the last three our four years, there have been few reliable roporis on iviengele.'
inartin Cormana-antierson statos, Most fascinating of all are roports that wartin Eormann, Hitler's private secretary and heir apparent, is still alive in South America." Bufile $65-55689$ reflects that since his disappearance in the closing days of Vorid War II, numerous reports have beon received that Bormann is alive in various parts of the world. The previously cited nows article datelined in Asuncion, Paraguay, in Cctober, 1966,
speculates that Bormann may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The article notes, "Some say he dicd in Berlin, but his body never has been found. . . . One story has it that Bormann did reach Paraguay several ycars ago but has since died of cancer.. . The truth is nobody seems to know where Eormann is, or if he is dead or alive, not even his son. ...'

Anderson mentions a number of other Mazi or Fascist characters known or suspected to be in South Americam-much of his information apparently having come from material previously published about these individuals, Anderson repeatedly impresses upon the reader, however, the fact that he personally made a trip to South America in search of Nazis. He concludes the chapter with the observation that the Nazis in South America have their own network and their own curious code of honor.... They have hideouts in the jungle and on the pampas. Perhaps the only consolation to the world that suffered their crimes is that they will live out their lives in fear."

CFAPTLR 20 'The Politics of Crime'* (Pages 447-479)
In this chapter, Anderson deals with organized crime. The chapter contains remarkably few references to the FBI and generally minimizes the Eureau's role in the war against organized erime by largely ignoring it. Much of this chapter appears to be based upon material furnished to Anderson by the Federal Narcotics Eureau of the Treasury Department, and Anderson compliments the Narcotics Bureau for its "victories against the Cosa Nostra.:

Anderson begins this chapter by stating he personally knows (but will not name) "three men-about-Washington who pall political strings for gamblers and gangsters... They deal largely in cash. . . . They seem to have an equally unlimited supply of wine and women. They have also opened the glittering doors of Las Vegas for those few members of Congress who will allow themselves to be lured to the gaming tables. It has been said that a Congressman, no matter how reckless, can't lose at the Las Vegas games. "

Andorson notes that the threat of deportation causcs a great doal of concern among ioreign-born ractroteers; and he names Congressman Like Kirwan of Chio as having introduced a private bill to "save Frank Cammarata from exile, Congreasman Jamos i/horrison of Louisiana as having introduced a private bill to stop the deportation of mobater Silventro Carollo; Senator Olin Johnston of Jouth Carolina (cieceased) as having introduced a private bill on behall of ivcolo mpastato; and Congressman Ccorce O'Brion of Lithigan as having introducca a bill to kcep rucketcor Kulph Cannavo in this country. " (Oit the above Foderal legislators, only Kirwan will be a member of the e0th Congross which convenes in 1967.)

Anderson identifies IMurray Of as a big-time racketeer, a four-time loser, a key ligure in the organized undervorld (who) was sent to Washington by a crime syndicate anxious to protect its interosts and to lreep the federal heat down. ' Ife gives Oif's correct FBI number (FBI foc4802) and states that olf has managed to keep on surprisingly intimate terms with law makors who have attended his mortine, drwalk his liquor, and lounged in his plush suite." He states Olf now is retired and has been replaced by other "fixers."

Accoroing to finderson, Olf "loa ned his phone frecly" to Wembers of Congress. "Congressman Chester Corski (of New Yort) charged most of his long-distance calls to Olf's bill. An attractive secretary to Reprosentative Phil Wicleh (of Nissouri) borrowed money from Olf and also charged long-distance calls to Olf's bill....' (Duities reflect that Olf has been the target of previous critical writings of Anderson and Drew Pearson. Wuch of the data concerning Olf in this chapter has been talion from an article by indorson and Pxed Elumenthal captioned "The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist" which appearcd in the August 8, 1954, iscue of Tarade" magazine.) (33-1287)

Anderson numes Jach Vasserman as a Fashington attorncy who has in ndied a number of doportation cases involving hoodlums; and he states that a West Virginia gambling figure was referred to Wasserman by 'the late Tennsylvania Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who, himself, had been a front man for the mob. ' (Bufiles reflect that Jack (Jacob) Wasserman was a member of the Board of Immigration hppeals in 1946 when a memorandum very critical of the Attorncy Coneral in connection with immigration matters was furnished to Drew Pearson. The memorandum was said to have been written by somcone on the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Cittomey Cenoral felt that perhaps Wasscrman was responsible. Diargiotti was, in fact, Attorney Ceneral of Pennsylvania in the 1930's and a well-known criminal attorney.)

On page 451 , there is a reproduction of one page of a "Cabinet Eeport for the President' from the Attorney Cencral dated Ecptember 13, 1965, on the subject of Campaign Against Organized Crime." Anderson comments, "Often reports of this type seem to be more designed to impress the public than to inform the President."

In dealing with deported hoodlums Erank Cammarata (Bufile 92-4136), Anderson states that Cammarata went to Cuba where he "soon fell into the clutches of dictator Fidel Castro who had him arrested for possessing cocaine.... TBI files give a fascinating account of how the bearded Cuban dictator tried to take over Cammarata's operation. (The same information regarding

Cammarata appeared in the Anderson-Pearson column on August 7, 1963. At the time, it was noted that we had disseminated information to Secret Service and the Narcotics Bureau in 1962 relating to Cammarata's arrest for narcotics activity in Cuba. Since it appeared that the Narcotics Bureau might have leaked this information to Anderson, the Liaison Section discussed the matter in detail with the Acting Commissioner of the Narcotics Bureau. He stated that Anderson did not obtain the information from either Narcotics Bureau Commissioner Giordano or himsolf--but the possibility existed that Anderson might have obtained the information when Harry Anslinger was Commissioner.) ( $63-4437$ )

Anderson charges that "Of all the gangland-Washington links the most startling is the strange friendship that ex-Senator Barry Goldwater formed with some of the underworld's most unsavory characters. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ He states that Goldwater has been "close to at least two notorious mobsters, Willie Bioff and Gus Greenbaum"--both of whom are dead. Fe further states that Coldwater's brother, Robert Goldwater (president of Goldwater's Department Store) made a deal with gangster Moe Dalitz to open an apparel shop in Las Vegas' Desert Inn-."The Las Vegas shop, like the family store in Phoenix, was to bear the Goldwater name until the Senator got caught up in presidential politics. Then the name was hastily changed to the D.I. Distinctive Apparel Shop."
(Bufiles indicate that Barry Goldwater did associate to some degree in the early 1950's with Willie Bioff, a labor racketeer who was killed in 1965. Goldwater reportedly had been trying to develop Bioff as an informant on labor matters. The book entitled "The Green Felt Jungle, " published in 1963, describes Coldwater as an associate of both Bioff and Gus Greenbaum, a hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator in Las Vegas. Greenbaum was killed at Phoenix in 1958. A review of Bufiles concerning Robert Goldwater reflects the probability that he does, in fact, know Mioe Dalitz of the Desert Inn Hotel since Fobert Goldwater's name and Dalitz's name were reported this year to be on the membership list of the La Costa Country Club near Carlsbad, California, and : they were among some 20 men who participated in a golf outing together in California in 1962.)

On page 458, Anderson describes Senator John McClellan of Arkansas as 'the Senate's No. I crime crusader." Then he states, "It may be worth recording. . . that he has overlooked one sin center in his own home state. Cambling and vice flourish in Fot Springs, Arzansas, without the slightest interference from HicClellan's investigators. "

Noxt, Anderson dovotes several pages to Joseph Valachi and Valachi's appearance before Senator McClellan's Committce. He quotea trom the manuscript

Which Valachi wrote concerning his life of cxime and his involvoment in La Cosa Nostra; and he (Andorson) obscrves, "I have managed to obtain a copy of the controversial (Valachi) manuscript from my own confidential sources. Since the Foderal Eureau of Investigation has beon trying to find out how 1 managed to cnugele the manucexipt out of the Justice Department, I won't claborate on chis aspect of the story."
(In Chapter 3, Anderson also relates that the FES tricd to find out how he obtained Valachi's unpublished manuscript. Eutiles reflicet that we did aake induiry concorning this in the Spring of 1066. Our inquiries indicated that the Valachi cith in Anderson's possession had been cuplicated from a manuscride Writen by Valachi and that it was not a Govermment document. anderson implicd at the time that he received it from a highly placed source in tho Jutico Lepartment.)

On pase 463, thene appexs a reprocuction of what purporte to be a 5 cioral Narcotics Burcau "rogues gallery card on Joo Valachi; and on page $47 \%$, thero apars a similar card conecrning Vito Genovece. Anderson stutes that in thore is a moral to Valachi's story, it is that the undorworld is real and not just a figment of crime writors-that no crime is too vicious for the lords of the Cosa Mostra. '"

According to Andenson, Chicago has a Aurder Coancil of four leading mobstcrs who are responsible for pronouncing death sentences. They have a Btari of 13 exccuiders, all well hown to the Chicaro police. He also clams that whon a man is maxised for death by La Cosa Fostra, a fint of white roses or a messuge mentioning white roses is sent to the intended victim as a wruing of his fate.
inderson aves that iederal rackot-buters have licpt the top gangeters under such closo surveillanco that they heven't beon oble to hold any more Apalachin-style mectinga. . . Tho Justice Dopartment's organizcd crime section, a top firght unit of crackerjack ogents, has bocn putting together tho story of muscle and murder from tho reports of 24 iedoral law enforcement agencios. . . . $\bar{j}$, ost of the victories against the Cosa Nostra muse be credited to the Treasury's diarcotics Burcau. It was the first law enforcement ageney to infiltrate the underworld's most closely guracd citadel. The burcau noved into the Coba ivostal 20 yurus aco... Significuntly, although only two of overy covernment agonts are is-men (farcblics Eurcau agents), they are responsible for 15 of cvery 100 convictions."

Anderson aliso cleims that the Narcotics Burcau has disclosed that imprisoned inaia leadors merised five agents to be murdered, but Nafia
leaders on the outsido feared the sehome was too cangerous. 'You Lill five foderal agents, and they won't be above framing all of us, 'was the reaction of ono raciset boss, as quoted by an informer. (Vito) Genovese reportedly decided it would be enough to bump off one key agent. The last word was that the murder 'contract' had bsen icsucd. '

## Chapmen 21 Pashincton Vithout Whitcwash' (Dogos $600-406$ )

This is the inal chanter. It contains no roicronce to the TEI and consists of an casay which doceribos a typical cay in Washington, D. C.

On pige 482-483, Andorson montions that Supreac Court Justice Tillian 0 . Lourles was ctricion from the feamington social register When, at atic 67, he marxicd his fourth wife and socond 23 -ycor-old. "In this chapter, he also presents a very unfavorable picture of the crime problem in Washington.

## Eremice (Pageo ini - vi)

The Lour-rage Preface to inderaon's boon was included in the latit croup of page prodín received from our courcc at Fublic infars Presa, These pages contuin a few personal comanents by inderson which give an insight into his charactor. He vritcs with apparont pridic, for crampic, I have boen boocd, wacd, accuscd, ascrulted, dcnounced, blachballed and investrated. I have beon havica bolore Concrosi, hounded by the zBI, bawled out by erosidents, throatonod by ganguters. The hinutemon have issued an order for my exccution.

Tho Hizot timo I met Scnator Eonneta Recicllar (of Tonossec) he greeted mo with a flurry of flying fiste, , . . Not long ago, i receivod a letter addrosed to 'Jack Anderson, Har, louse, ring-tailed rat and yellow-bollicd shunt. " Despite the fact that no strect or city apparcai in the address on the onvelope, Andorson asy the Fozt Gffice Departincit doliverca this letter unerringly to my coox. '

Toparding his couxces of information, Anderson says, The bost stuit has como from Prosidonts, Cabinct oficors, mombers of Congross, Conerals and damirals... The Tirst tip that utarted inc on the trail of Senator Thomas f. Dodd came froxa a former Congredsman. An Internal acyonue agent, who had boon invegtyatitg the tax witte-oin on Prosident Lisenhower's farm and had been eworn to secrecy, told me how throe oil millionaires vere paying lie's arm bills.'

# DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) <br> DATE: $12 / 8 / 66$ 

(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : STAy SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
GOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet 10/12/66.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "Reporter in Red China", by CHARLES TAYLOR.

## Ex -103

## ENCLOSURE




# Memorandum 

R. W. Smith $\mathcal{C}_{\text {Pin }}$

1- 眰. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Date: December 14, 1966
1 - Miss Gandy
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
I -Mr. R. S. Garner
I - Mr. J. M. Sizoo


SUBJECT: "MARXIAN FOUNDATIONS OF CO FATIESI:
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STU TY O?
COMMUNIST THEORY"
BOOK BY DR. RAYMOND POLIT MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

$$
P 00 k i=\cdots
$$

The attached book, "Marxian Foundations of Communism An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory," by Dr. Raymond Poling, who is on the Do Not Contact List, has been received by attached letter from Polin and reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section as recommended in memorandum, Mr. R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, June il, 1966, "Marxian Foundations of Communism: An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory, book by Dr. Raymond Poling, Mount Vernon, New York." Poling, in 1956, made derogatory remarks about the FBI in public. He is now Associate professor of Political Science in the Graduate School of St. John's University, Jamaica, New York. While Polin inscribed the book with greetings to the Director, no acknowledgment of its receipt is being made.

Polin's book of 203 pages, was published earlier in 1966 by Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. The Director ${ }^{\text { }}$ s books, "Masters of Deceit." and "A Study of Communism," are listed in bibliography. Polin makes special acknowledgment to the communist International Publishers Company, New York City, for permission to quote from works of Marx and Eng els. historical materialism, the communist blueprint for achieving communism, Sino-Soviet dispute, and errors in communist theory. In the preface, Polin states that the book is designed to be an introductory work in the study of communism, rather than comprehensive. Polin concludes that the answer to injustices is not in communist tyranny, but in a free pluralistic.society.

## RECOMMENDATION:

> For information


## The book contains chapters on dialectical and



SAC, Chicago
December 16, 1966

Director, TBI ( $02-16955$ )

PURCILASE OT BOOK
POOR REVIETIS

1-N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1-B. M. Sutler
I-R. W. Smith
1-R.S. Garner
1- Miss Butler

"AḾNanual
You should obtain discreetly one copy ai the book "AiNanual of Direct Action" by Iartin"Oppenheiner and George Lákcy (Quadrangle Books, Inc., 160 N . Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, 31.65 ) and forward it to the threat mated to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
$\underset{(9)}{\text { Alb }}: \mathrm{djh}_{\text {, }}$
NOTE:


The book, "a handbook for nonviolent strategy and technique for civil rights foot, soldiers," is requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. After use, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

## Ex 10

REC- 59



DATE: 11/28/66


Book is 70-page paperback with a 32-page appendix. Appendix is a reprint of Senate Internal Security SubcomWorld Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)," basedy on testimony of former official of Central Intelligence Agency, 6/13/61. Book consists of articles written by Skousen for "Law and Order," a publication of which Skousen I is Editorial Director. It skillfully creates impression that all demonstrations in the United States are part of the communist plan to discredit local police. Book has six chapters through which puthor develops his thesis that the communists are attempting to destroy local police through civilian review boards; the civil rights movement by promoting campus riots through misguided ministers and American socialists. The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Lócal Police," urges formation of citizens committees to support local police to rebut propaganda of radicals. Since the author has to depend on public source material, he does commit inaccuracies which will aid those who oppose general theme of book. For example, twice he refers to Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Actually, Laski is head of the pro-Chinese communist splinter group, the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, which has less than 20 members. Director is mentioned 16 times in form of quotations from testimony, books, and articles. The FBI is mentioned ten times, almost always in regard to jurisdiction relating to allegations of police brutality. Skousen is former Bureau employee, entered on duty as clerk on 10/24/35, as Agent 6/17/40, who resigned 10/5/51. Bureau has been circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his efforts


## ACTION:

会 6

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W..CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

DETAILS:
Captioned book was purchased at the request of Assistant Director Sullivan and reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence'Division.

Review of the Book
This book is a paperback published by the frasign Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. It consists of $70^{-}$pages with a 32 -page appendix. The appendix is a reprint of a booklet issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee entitled "A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)." This document concerns testimony of Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, then Inspector General on the staff of the Director, Central. Intelligence Agency, before the Subcommittee on $6 / 13 / 61_{1}$, The pamphlet shows the plans of the communists to destroy the effectiveness of the police of the free world based on a booklet seized in Europe. Twenty-four of the 32 pages in the appendix are devoted to diagrams showing how mobs can defeat police countermeasures.

Skousen's book was prepared from a series of articles which appeared in the independent publication, "Law and Order," for which he is Editorial Director. The book is a rehash of public source information that is wellwritten. The author skillfukly creates the impression that all demonstrations in the United States are a part of the communist plan to discredit law enforcement in order to facilitate the taking over of our Government.

In his six-page introduction, the author describes the anatomy of a riot in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948 under the direction of the Communist Party of Colombia. He indicates that the riot against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, California, in 1960, was the "curtain-raiser" for the series of riots subsequently held throughout the United States. He notes that all these demonstrations have been followed by a barrage of propaganda against the police and efforts made to fix the blame for these "carefully concocted" upheavals directly on the heads

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan<br>RE: BOOK REVIEW<br>"The Communist Attack on U:S: Police"<br>By W.CLEON SKOUSEN<br>62-46355

of local law enforcement. Believing that these activities have had a more serious impact on the Nation than many people realize, the author has prepared this book to alert the American citizen that the communists believe they can win hexe.

Substance of the Book
The six chapters, through their titles, indicate the points Skousen makes. The first chapter, "The Communist plan to Paralyze the Police Through Civilian Review Boards"' shows the idea for such boards ortginated with the communists in this country in the $1930^{\circ}$ s and is part of the communist plan to discredit and immobilize our local police.

The second chapter, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through the Civil Rights Movement," traces the backgrounds of some individuals prominent in the civil rights movement and their associations with communist elements through public source material.

Chapter three, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police by Promoting College Campus Riots," emphasizes "Gogobierno," the system in Latin America which turns colleges into sanctuaries for rebels. The author shows that it is this system that radicals hope to import into the United States so that college rebels can battle the police and return to the campus to be immune from punishment. He utilizes the 1965 Report of the California Senate Factfinding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities as the basis for this chapter which directs its attention against the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Chapter four, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through Misguided Ministers," is the weakest in the book. In order to document his charges of communist influence among the clergy, the author is forced to go back to the $1940^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, and this tends to detract from the point he is making.

Chapter five, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police With American Socialists," adds little luster to the book. In five brief pages, the author attempts to give the philosophy of socialism, its history from its earliest

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355
beginnings, show the relationship between communism and socialish and how socialists are being used to facilitate the communist attack on police. The author attempts to cover too much ground and, as a result, he does not create the afterimage desired.

The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Local Police," sets out a program of what can be done to aid local law enforcement in the present situation. The author proposes the formation of a "Citizens Committee to Support Your Local Police." He recommends that the committee represent a broad spectrum of the community and avoid domination by any single civic club, church, fraternal or political organization. He also suggests that the committee represent the stratification of the community, be independent but have close liaison with the local police department. It should avoid unrelated controversial issues and be dedicated to developing better community relations between the citizenry and the police. Activities should include a "Police Appreciation Week" and a "Truth Squad" to counteract the propaganda of radicals.

Errors in the Book
Minor errors noted were two cases in which incorrect words were used which destroyed the sense of a sentence. On page 18 the word "concluded" was used when the word "continued" is implied. On page 34, the word "members" was used in place of "numbers."

On pages 13 and 22, the author identifies Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This is incorrect. Laski is the head of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, a promChinese communi, st splinter group headquartered in Los Angeles, California. The implication is that Laski speaks for the Communist Party, USA, when in reality his group numbers less than 20. This is the result of the author's dependence on newspaper articles, which can afford to be less than accurate. However, it provides a base for criticism of the book for those who oppose its general theme, which is regretable.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police" By W.CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

References to the Director and the FBI
The Director is mentioned 16 times and the FBI ten times in this book. Quotations from the Director's testimony, books, and articles, which are accurate, account for the frequent appearances of the Director's name in the book. The Bureau is almost always mentioned with regard to its jurisdiction in matters relating to allegations of police brutality.

Pertinent Information Regarding the Author
The author, Gifon Skousen, entered on duty with the Bureau as a clerk, 10/24/35, and as an Agent, $6 / 17 / 40$. He'resigned 10/5/51. The Bureau has observed a policy of being circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his attempts to capitalize on his association with the FBI in his anticommunist endeavors. Skousen has written several pamphlets and books on communism and has lectured in various areas of the country on the communist menace.

"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
NEW BOOK WRITTEN JOINTLY
BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM
On 12-9-66, former Assistant to the Director
L. B. Nichols sent to Mr. Hoover a letter stating he was sending one of the first copies of a provisional draft of a new book titled "The Drew Pearson Story." He said it was written jointly by J. Frankel and Frank Gluckholm. They hope to publish it anonymously in January, 1967, but Nichols_doubts if they can get by with this.

Bufiles contain more than 100 cross references on the name J. Frankel as well as four main files on
$\qquad$ but none of them appear to be identical with the co-author of the above-titled book.

Frank Gluckholn is mentioned in Bufile 100-346812-14, as a "New York Times" correspondent who was in Lima, Peru, and had made a statement that several Soviet officials were to visit Ecuador to negotiate for fishing concessions, but he refused to furnish his source of information during an interview. The report of this matter was dated at Bogota on 1-17-47. The report spelled his name Gluckholn while Mr. Nichols spelled his name Gluckholm.

The book, "The Drew Pearson Story" has been reviewed and a separate memorandum prepared. (Atrigehes)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


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## Memorandum

TO :
Mr. Wickoler
M. CA. 2 zones

DATE: 12-21-66

# REVIEW OF BOOK <br> "THE DREW PEARSON STORY" (183 PAGES) <br> BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM 

## SYNOPSIS

Much of the derogatory material in this book against Pearson duplicates allegations made by Morris A. Bealle, author of "All American Louse--A Candid Biography of Drew Ananias Pearson," a review of which was sent to Director on 8-10-66. The co-authors of "The Drew Pearson Story" have divided their book into 13 chapters and most of the titles speak for themselves, such as, "High Level HatchetMan"; "The Merry-Go-Round"; "Who Killed Forrestal?" "The Corso Case"; "Pearson and LBJ" etc. The Director and FBI are mentioned several times, but not in a derogatory manner. The book, however, is filled with derogatory references to Pearson, while at the same time the authors admit his influence, power and seeming immunity from the laws. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, abominate him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon." (p. 1, 2) "Pearson has been called a liar by countless men in public life, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally it was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast." $(\mathrm{p} .3$ ) The authors say that Pearson's aides have installed 'bugitidindocee bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then hat 2 hind 6 line of libel suits and lawyers.

NOT RECORDED
"So long as Roosevelt lived, he had sind Adbuterdidiver Pearson's wilder impulses and occasionally he leaked importantwews to Pearson. After FDR's death the column came into its Own and for 20 years has stuck to the formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity.' To that Drew has added 'For Profit.' He keeps the bulk of his multi-million dollar estate judgment proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8) Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence..." (p. 10) The authors state that Pearson was loyal to the Roosevelt Administration and personally admired FDR who apparently commissioned Pearson to do a hatchet job on General NiacArthuri' and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. (p.33-35) Truman allegedly "leaked" the Wake Island story,
 1-Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mir. Wick
BMS:Icm (7)


M．A．Jones to Wick Miemo
RE：REVIEW OF BOOK
－＂THE DREW PEARSON STORY＂
In speaking of Pearson＇s column of 3－9－53 on a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cutback，page 38，it is alleged that one of the Defense Secretaries had slipped Pearson a copy．Authors state Pearson was investigated by FBI．Bufiles reflect Director briefed Attorney General on 3－24－53 and pointed out it was useless to investigate due to large number of copies made of the document．（62－97856－96）

In attacking Senator Dodd，Pearson asserted his right to steal private correspondence from a public man．The Frances Knight alleged letter to Director is discussed on page 48．Authors say many Americans prefer the casual word of Mr ．Hoover to the word of Pearson sworn on a stack of Bibles．Authors next discuss details of Pearson＇s attack on Forrestal and say it was publicly stated that Pearson drove Forrestal to suicide．＂Forrestal＇s death marked the end of an era for the Washington Mierry－Go－Round：It confirmed Drew Pearson＇s status as a political big game hunter．．．！＇（p．63）

In 1948，Pearson told an interviewer that his gross income was about $\$ 325,000$ per year．（p．69）Authors indicate Pearson is a social lion because he married into the Patterson family，is wealthy and handsome． But，the authors state，the Metropolitan Club of Washington bars only two types of members－＂Negroes，Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals．＂There was talk about barring Robert Kennedy from the Club when，as Attorney General he suggested Negroes should be admitted to membership．（p．76）The Corso case is discussed on pages 89－97． Authors say Corso finally put Pearson and Anderson on the spot when they got hold of a＂raw，＂unevaluated file on Corso，and＂the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man commended by Mr．J．Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the declaration of Caracas．＂

Pearson＇s heir apparent，Jack Anderson，was caught in the act of＂bugging＂a press conference．In answering a question about this Anderson stated，＂The night of the great imprudence－you were there－ an authorized congressional investigator，whose credentials are as good as J．Edgar Hoover＇s，was conducting an investigation．．．＂（p．113）Later Anderson said there was nothing wrong about such techniques as he had used．He then said，＂J．Edgar Hoover has used microphones in his work．．．＂
"One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story is his relations to Soviet Russia and to Communism." Pearson attacked Nixon allegedly for exposing Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent, "and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election." (p. 125, 126)

The authors devoted 18 pages to "The Dodd Affair." Their opening remarks on 141 explain the crux of the chapter. "Senator Tom Dodd of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates. He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a member of the staff of the FBI. .. . He is a Roman Catholic." Much of the data in this chapter is "old hat" and of no interest to this review. On page 156 Mr . Hoover's name is mentioned as one of the four men which. the American Communist Party has orders to get rid of. The others being Dodd, Speaker MicCormack and CIA Raborn.

The 12th chapter "Pearson and LBJ" is devoted to a comparison of Pearson and LBJ, their stamina, their battles, their peaceful periods and how Pearson's attitude changed when the President sent marines into the Dominican Republic. The chapter ends with the statement that Pearson and Anderson are responsible for the burglarly of Senator Dodd's files and LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue.
"The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files...then only LBJ can save Drew."
"The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ ultimately will dump Pearson is not in Drew's faver. (p. 176)

In the last chapter the authors rention the millions of words Pearson has written and spoken and they state that "No man can possibly produce such an output without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

## DETAILS

The book is divided into 13 chapters which have titles but the chapters are not numbered. For the sake of clarity in this review the chapters are being numbered starting with the chapter titled "A City To Loot" on page one.

CHAPTER ONE - "A CITY TO LOOT": The authors state in this chapter that Drew Pearson wields more power from Washington than all but two or three persons in Government, that he is virtually a government within a government with his own corps of agents and informants reaching into every corner of the ever growing Federal establishment.

Through almost any means, he has held sway for three and a half decades and outlasted Kings, Presidents and Communist Party Chairmen, passing out some truth and a great deal of invention, all of it highly controversial.

The authors state that the man himself is a colorful enigma, a showman with a snow-white mustache, a human cash register entranced with the sound of dropping coins, a man willing to use under-the-table methods to get news but one who cannot forget he is a Quaker who recognizes social conscience. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, despise him, abominate him, like him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon."

Back in the 1920's there were no syndicated national columnists apart from "good old Mark Sullivan and the inevitable David Lawrence and there was no daily crisis for columnists to interpret or invent. . .in those days, Drew Pearson was simply another Washington newspaperman, covering the State Department beat for the ${ }^{8}$ Baltimore Sun ${ }^{9}$ and doing it very well indeed-so well that the Department naively believed, perhaps prophetically, that he was already rifling confidential files and bribing clerks."

The authors go on to relate that America paid more attention to channel swimmer Gertrude Ederle and flyer Charles Lindbergh than to all the Washington correspondents laid end to end. "Forty years later, this changed." Drew Pearson succeeded in combining the racy half-truths and sly innuendoes of the Broadway gossip column with the crack-of-doom prognostications of a Nostradamus. He claimed to be syndicated by over 600 newspapers with $40,000,000$ readers, although the authors state these figures were padded by a flock of small weeklies that in truth there were barely 150 dailies that
iv. A. Jones to Wick Nemo

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
sc:bscribed to "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" with a total circulation of $10,000,000$ readers. 'His weekly broadcasts, (despite a spotty record on his predictions) reached an additional 12,000,000 Americans over some 250 radio stations. With his words thus reaching some 22 million Americans, he was feared, courted, denounced and deferred to by the highest in the land.
"Pearson had been called a liar by countless men in public Iife, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally if was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast. Pearson's aides have installed 'bugs' in hotel bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then in typical fashion hid behind a skirmish line of libel suits and lawyers.
"So long as Franklin Roosevelt lived, he had some control over Pearson's wilder impulses and on occasion leaked important news..., through Pearson. With F.D.R. 's death, however, all bets were off and the column came into its own. For 20 years it has stuck to the simple formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity!' To that Drew has added 'For Profit!'... when sued for libel Pearson fights back; even if he finally has to settle out of court, he prudently keeps the bulk of his multi-million-dollar fortune judgment-proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8)
"Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence, power and practical immunity from the laws which control ordinary reporters... Pearson has come so far and developed such momentum that the real question is: For God's sake, how long will this fantastic performance go on and when will it stop?" (p. 10)

This chapter titled "A City To Loot" was selected by the authors because of something said by Marshall Bluecher when he first set eyes on London after the Battle of Waterloo. The old Prussian soldier exclaimed, "What a city to loot!" The authors felt that Washington, D. C., was rapidly becoming a wonderful place to plunder under the New Deal during the beginning of the Pearson-Allen column. (p. 6)

CHAPTER TWO - "THE MAKING OF A COLUMNIST": This chapter contains the same data that
han previnuily heen published on Draw Pearson as to the date of his birth, Deccuber 13, 1897; his Quaker background; the fact that he was above average in intelligence and was born on the right side of the tracks; that he attended Phillips Academy. at Exeter, New Hampshire; that he accompaniec.
Mi. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
his father on Chatauqua tours and thus got a worm's eye view of America and the only incident occurred in July, 1914, when he was arrested by Southern Railway police in the company of a small Negro boy while in the xailway yards. The case was dismissed the next morning. His father was president of Swarthmore College where Pearson earned a B. A. degree in 1919 and managed to dodge the draft so openly that his mother-in-law, Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson, later accused him of having "thee ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{d}$ and thou' $\mathrm{d}^{\prime \prime}$ nis way to stay out of the war. This is a very dull chapter containing nothing new and nothing very interesting about Pearson. (p. 11-21)

## CHAPTER THREE - "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND" PAGE 23: This chapter is

 devoted to showing how Pearson betrayed his closest friend, his mother-in-law and even his own. daughter. It also shows how his partner Allen went to war in World War II, lost his arm fighting with General Patton and came home to find that Pearson had beat him out of his interest in their joint column and the column had deterioated to a point where he hardly recognized it as the same. "Allen perhaps should have sued, in law and in equity, but he didn't. . . thus the last chance that Drew Pearson could be brought back into bounds was lost along with Bob's shattered arm and Pearson's broken word. In time, Bob Allen recovered his courage and bounce and resumed column-writing on his own: he had lost his right arm, but had saved his journalistic soul. Drew had lost nothing he valued - just honor." (p. 30, 31)
## CHAPTER FOUR - "HIGH-LEVEL HATCHET-MAN" PAGE 33: The authors

 state that during World War II, Drew Pearson had been painfully loyal to the Roosevelt Administration. This was not only a record but was also because he claimed a great personal admiration for FDR. His reward for involuntary cooperation with the war-effort was to be made the beneficiary of repeated "leaks" from the very highest level of government, subject to an Administration ban against betraying the source and at the risk of formal official denial. (p.33)FDR had several bones to pick with General MacArthur. Roosevelt was intensely pro-Navy. MacArthur was not and, moreover, from Bataan he kept calling for the Navy to come to the rescue of his beleaguered troops. Worse still, Roosevelt was afraid the GOP might nominate General MacArthur for the Presidency in 1944. "So Drew Pearson, acting as hatchet-man for FDR went after General Douglas MacArthur... he was also acting as a hatchet-man in Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' campaign against his.boss, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

## M. A. Jones to Wick Memo <br> RE: REVIEW OF BOOK <br> "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

FDR had found Cordell "Judge" Hull difficult to manage. . . FDR intended to be his own Secretary of State and was irritated by those diplomatic officials who would not play his game. (p.34, 35)

The authors go on to give details of the battle between FDR and his enemies and how be became annoyed with Winston Churchill and allowed Ambassador William Phillips to give the gist of his secret report on India to Drew Pearson who printed it in his column and this angered Churchill. The authors indicate that this statement marked the end of the British hold on India while it was common knowledge in inner intelligence circles that Roosevelt had personally "leaked" the report to Drew in order to hit back at Churchill. (p. 36)

Washington intelligence circles also indicated that President Truman "leaked" the Wake Island story, after bugging the interview with MacArthur with a view to his later removal from the Far Eastern command, secure in the belief that no one would credit him with using a man whom he had branded as "a sunovabitch" over a nation-wide radio hook-up. As Drew put it later, "Well, Mir. Truman and I have been on friendly terms since then, and he has done me some favors." (p. 38) The authors go on to say that when Pearson wrote about highly secret atomic developments, there was always the chance that his informant was David Lilienthal. When his column quoted from a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cut-back on Miarch 9, 1953, it was a fair bet that one of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, or their Chiefs of Staff had slipped him a copy. For these and other indiscretions Pearson was investigated by the FBI and military intelligence officers but the probers always withdrew when they began to suspect whose fingerprints would be found on the document.

Bufiles on Pearson indicate that the Director briefed the Attorney General on 3-24-53 on the request made by the Secretary of Defense Wilson to conduct an inquiry as to how certain material had been obtained by Drew Pearson. The Director pointed out that is was useless to conduct an investigation because of the large number of copies made of a particular document and the large number of individuals reading it. (62-97856-96)

On page 47, the authors state that Pearson, in his pursuit of Bernard Goldfine, Sherman Adams's too-generous friend, he connived at the use of microphones to get evidence - a power which the Supreme Court has denied to law enforcement officials.
M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
In his attack on Senator Dodd, he asserted his right to steal and convert to his personal advantage by publication the private correspondence of a public man. This one is outlawed by the Constitution, except on the basis of a sworn warrant.

On page 48, the authors discuss the letter which Pearson purported to be a letter from Miss Frances Knight of the State Department to Mr. Hoover. NViss Knight promptly branded the letter as "absolutely false - a complete fabrication." Mr. Hoover said he had never received such a letter. The authors stated that many Americans would prefer to accept the casual word of J. Edgar Hoover than believe Drew Pearson on a stack of Bibles.

CHAPTER FIVE - 'WHO KILLED FORRESTAL?" PAGE 49:
Much of the data contained in this chapter is a rehash of allegations previously published, but two or three items are of possible interest. One item is contained on page 53 indicating that Forrestal was induced to invite Walter Winchell, who was then feuding with Pearson, to a tete-a-tete lunch in his impressive office in the Pentagon. Winchell had regarded his brief connection with the war-time Navy as a high point in his life. After Winchell talked to Forrestal for some time, he was sent "up to talk to Symington"... and was fed the Air Force line. The authors then stated that at one stage Forrestal and others went to Roosevelt with proof that Pearson had bribed a Navy clerk to get classified information. "FDR laughed, and said, 'Now I've got him! From now on he'll be my hatchet-man. "" The authors state it is a fact that Pearson suddenly turned around in his attitude toward FDR. (p. 53)
"It was publicly stated, and printed, that Pearson had driven Forrestal to suicide." The authors state that if that is true he was the first important public official in American history to be murdered by a poison pen." (p. 54) All of the ramifications of why Pearson attacked Forrestal are set forth in this chapter.

On page 61, the authors state that on May 17, 1944, about five years before Forrestal's death, Pearson stated in his column that the General Electric Company had developed a new listening device by "ich outside parties could pick up conversations as much as 3 miles aiw..n. Pearson made accusations that Charlie Wilson once eavesdropped on a "Council of War" at which Forrestal and others were in attendance and criticized the Commander-in-Chief. This was told to Roosevelt and he seemed to enjoy the story. Subsequently, under threat of action by Mr. Wilson, Pearson was forced to sign that Wilson did not use any such device and he had to publish a retraction on May 30, 1944.

## M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

## RE: REVIEW OF BOOK

## "THE DREW PEARSON STORY".

CHAPTER SIX - "THE TOOL OF SPECIAL INTERESTS" PAGE 63: Forrestal's the end of an era for the Washington Merry-Go-Round. It confirmed Pearson's status as a political big game hunter. The authors state Pearson had no independence as he has always been a hired hatchet-man, for one President or another, for Big Business or for Big Labor. This chapter tells of Pearson's support of the New Deal including the preview of the Supreme Court packing fight of 1937 in the book titled "The Nine Old Men" which he helped Bob Allen to write. (p. 63, 64, 65) Eisenhower would have nothing to do with Drew, so Pearson slashed at Ike's "soft underbelly" - to wit the self-righteous little New Hampshire Presidential Assistant, Sherman Adams, in the Goldfine case.

Pages 68 and 69 contain statistics concerning Pearson's earnings and in 1948 he allegedly told someone his gross income was $\$ 325,000$ a year.

## CHAPTER SEVEN - "THE SOCIAL LION" PAGE 75: The authors spoke on

 page 76 of the Metropolitan Club and the fact that Pearson is seen dining at the Club from time to time. They say "This is a place for good conversation and elegant, if brief, relaxation. The Club draws the line at only two types of members - Negroes, Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals... watching Drew handsome and today white-haired and white-mustached - chatting as quietly as anyone else, it is difficult to realize that this is a man who seven days a week prints venomous tittle-tattle about anyone and anything. . . there. was talk, some of it extremely heated, about expelling Bobby Kennedy from 'the Club' when, as Attorney General, he suggested that Negroes should be admitted to membership." (p.76) There is some repetition in this chapter as in other chapters as it seems to be a summary of different things placed together to show that Drew Pearson is a "social lion."
## CHAPTER EIGHT - "THE CORSO CASE" PAGE 89: "A very tough little

 retired Army Intelligence officer has finally put Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson on the spot for unauthorized possession and use of a classified FBI Document. . . Anderson and Pearson got hold of what is claimed to be a 'raw' - which means unevaluated FBI file on Colonel Phillip J. Corso, retired, and used it in their own rough way to attack not only Corso but Republican Michael J. Feighan, Cleveland, Ohio, Democrat, whom they have openly attacked for, according to them, having become too conservative during his many terms in Congress.... A 'raw' FBI file, carrying interrogations of many persons, would almost be bound to include adverse remarks." (p. 89, 90)M. A. Jones to Wick Memo<br>RE: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

The entire chapter is devoted to the Corso case including several pages of pretrial testimony and the authors state the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man who has buan commended by J. Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the Declaration of Caracas...etc. On page 94, the authors say the FBI must either certify to a Court that what Pearson and Anderson submitted is a copy of a classified FBI report on Corso - or else. Then they proceed to lurnish interchanges about the report between Corso, Celler and Corso's attorney.

## CEAPTER NINE - "HEIR APPARENT" PAGE 99: "Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's associate and

 heir apparent, possesses Drew's expertise and nose for scandal but lacks Drew's finesse, social grace and flashes of humane awareness." The authors then state that Jack Anderson is quite ordinary in appearance but flashes an air of arrogance which is part of his character. They furnish a brief biographical sketch of his life and show that under oath he volunteered for the Navy in 1944.On page 107 the authors state that consistency has never troubled Anderson. He and Drew have recently lambasted the FBI for listening in on phones in connection with suspected criminal syndicate operations at Las Vegas. Yet, members of the Washington news media were present when he was caught in the act of bugging a press conference. xiecording devices and the Goldfine case are discussed by the authors beginning on page 109.

On page 113 while being questioned by Robb, the witness Anderson stated, "The night of the great imprudence - you were there anauthorized congressional investigator, whose credentials are as good as J. Edgar Hoover's, was conducting an investigation. He was using a microphone as one of his investigative techniques, which, as I recall, you did in the Burlington Hotel once.... (p. 113)

The Director's name is used again on page 116 when Anderson answered a question put to him byimir. Donovan concerning techniques used by investigators. Anderson said, There is nothing wrong about it. J. Edear Hoover has used microphones in his work. I presume that a congressionai investigator who has credentials to represent a committee is entitled to use the same devices. I don't know. That's his business, not mine. Miy businc:s: is gathering news." (p.116)

Nv. A. Jones to Wick Memo<br>RT: REVIEW OF BOOK<br>"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

## CHAPTER TEN - "SOVIET ROULETTE" PAGE 123: 'One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story

is his relations with Soviet Russia and to Communism." He has achieved a growing personal acceptance in official Soviet circles and is frequently quoted by Russian leaders in support of their anti-American policies. (p. 123) Pearson attacked the careful Richard M. Nixon, who is credited with the questioning that exposed Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent. Drew went after Nixon incessantly for years and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election. (p.125, 126)

The 'Daily Worker'' reported June 26, 1947, that Pearson testified in Federal Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of the 16 leaders of a "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee" on trial for contempt and conspiracy. (p. 127) Nikita Khruchchev ridiculed American campaign promises in an election speech in Moscow where he started his speech with the words "Dear comrades" then quoted Drew Pearson in a rather lengthy paragraph. (p. 129) In 1963, Drew Pearson took Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court with him to meet the Soviet Prime Minister. (p. 130)

On page 131 it is stated Pearson writes that when Senator Keating makes his war-mongering speeches about Cuba, thus reminding his colleagues in the Senate of the times of the late Senator MicCarthy, "we hear the voice of Keating, but it is Rockefeller who is doing the prompting." (p. 131) On page 132 the authors state that Pearson reports that Nelson Rockefeller is the chief Republican pretender to the Presidency of the United States in the next election. The rest of the chapter is taken up with things that Pearson has reported or predicted.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN - "THE DODD AFFAIR" PAGE 141: "Senator Tom Dodd

 of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates... He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a friend of Jim Forrestal. He had been a member of the staff of the FBI and was secoad ranking me mber of the Judiciary Committee and head of its Internal Security Sub-committee, bane of Communists and as such wouldn't talk to Pearson. He is a Roman Catholic. There are other reasons why Drew deemed it safe to attack Dodd..." Much of the data contained in this chapterM. A. Jones to Wick Memo

R保: REVIEW OF BOOK

- "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
is "old hat" and of little interest. Dodd's trip to Germany to help Julius Klein is related on page 149. At the bottom of this page it mentions that "Katzenbach. ventured to question the columnists, who grimly reported that Katzenbach said he had not investigated Dodd in connection with the alleged theft of the Otepka papers." A week later, Pearson reported: "The FBI has leaked out word that it intends to wind up its quickie probe of Tom Dodd (D-Conn.) and his unethical conduct by the week-end - with a white wash." The Pearson-Anderson column asserted the FBI role constituted a "police state operation." The authors make the statement on page 152 that 44 "Merry-Go-Round" columns were devoted to a single Senator during a period of major world upheavals and even if Senator Dodd had been guilty as charged, there were more urgent things going on in the world that would eppear to call for a national columnist's occasional attention. Some of Pearson's columns are then quoted.

On page 156, the Director's name is mentioned again as follows: "The 'Washington Observer' wondered whether there was any connection between the anti-Dodd crusade and the New Year's 1966 Soviet orders to the American Communist Party to get rid of four men in our public life: CLA Director Admiral Raborn, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, House Speaker John McCormack, and Senator Tom Dodd of the Senate Internal Security Committee."

On page 158 the authors call attention to the fact that the man who had it in his power to send Pearson and Anderson to jail for theft had his own Texas reasons for keeping on good terms with the two columnists. This was made public when President Johnson invited Mr. and Mrs. Drew Pearson to attend the State Dinner for West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and then pointedly omitted both Senator Dodd and General Klein from his guestlist, the very men who had been the most active promoters of close U. S. relations with West Germany for mutual defense. But maybe Lyndon is only waiting. Few have criticized his sense of timing." (p. 158)

## CHAPTER TWELVE - "PEARSON AND LBJ" PAGE 159: This chapter starts

 off by stating thatnext to sex the most fascinating indoor sport in Washington is to watch the fast action between that wily Texas politician, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Drew Pearson, the hard-shell Pennsylvanian who invented the "new journalism," etc. (p. 159)
"Lyndon, in a career stretching back to the early FDR days, when he worked in the office of Congressman Kleberg of Texas, has survived
Mi. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK

- "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
like Drew, all manner of scandals and happenings that would have eliminated other men from the scene - and has come up smiling, and both can get down in the gutter, bite and kick, and both can appear well-tailored and bland in a drawing room, the most imposing figures present. Both have repeatedly been nearly counted out only to get up off the floor and win. They are both at times unpredictable and deadly. Drew is now taking off again after Lyndon. What is going to happen next? Is Pearson, finally, going to be knocked out of the ring?" (p. 160) More of Pearson's columns are quoted in this chapter to show how he felt toward President Johnson in eadier days.

This chapter tells of the changes in tempo between Pearson and Lyndon Johnson at various times and mentions the fact that Drew changed his attitude toward the President in the Fall of 1963. On page 167 the authors state that "Washington had been rocked in the early Thirties when Mrs. George Abell left the home of her husband and moved into Pearson's house in Georgetown - and even more excited when, shortly thereafter, she gave birth to a baby son. Lyndon Johnson now appointed the youngster, whom Drew had brought up, as Assistant to the Postmaster General and his wife was taken onto Lady Bird's staff. His enemies, of course, whispered that Drew was not just grateful but 'bought off' by these appointments." The chapter goes on to relate that Pearson changed again toward the President after Johnson sent the Marines into the Dominican Republic.

On page 175, the authors state that although the KennedyKatzenback Department once pretended it must wait for the Senate Ethics Committee to finish its inquiry before the Department could make a decision whether to prosecute Anderson, and presumably Drew as an accomplice, for the burglary of Senator Dodd's files, ultimately, LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue. The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files...then only LBJ can save Drew.

## "The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ.ultimately

 will dump Pearson is not in Drew's favor." (p. 176)CHAPTER THIRTEEN - "THE BRASS RING" PAGE 177: The authors state that at the beginming of the period of "managed news" which began with the censorship of World War II, there has been a crying need for fearless, honest, outspoken and accurate journalism. Drew Pearson has praised himself for all these qualities and has taken the line that if Drew Pearson had not existed, he

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
would have been created by necessity. "The years he has been operating have been characterized by the steady decline of the Press and by the rise of radio and T. V. . . . from the point of sheer endurance there is nothing to equal his performance: a total of well over seven million written words in the daily column plus hundreds of TV and radio scripts. . . No man can possibly produce such an output over the years without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

The authors in the last paragraph of the book quote Shakespeare, "It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." The authors state that Pearson has not used his strength like a giant but rather like a gnome, sometimes mischievously, sometimes maliciously, • but rarely with magnanimity, humility, and almost never with restraint. Drew has accumulated a fortune but dug the grave of his reputation with his own typewriter. (p. 183)

SAC, New Yours

Director, FBI (02-46e55)-

1 -Mr. N.P. Callahan 1 -Mr. W.C. Sullivan

## 11/30/66

1 -Mr. B.M. Sutler
1 -Mr. R.W. Smith
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, when it is available, and forward it to the Bureath marked to the attention of the Rescarch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime Section, Special Investigative Division (Route through for review)

AMB: jess/
(11)

NOTE: Book requested by SA.J. E. Kelly, Special Sources Unit, for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Cire

> "The Intruders: The Invasion of Privacy by
> Government and Industry" by Senator Edward Long, scheduled For publication January, 1967 , by Frederick A. Praecer, 111 th Avenue, New York, New Yowl $10003, \$ 5.95$ a copy.

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1 -Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (G221 IB)
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bb bic
date: January 6, 1967
D. C. Morrel解

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM . ROSE LE MARTIN OT
IOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
DATED 12/30/66

A letter dated 12/30/66 has been received from Rose L. Martin, LospAngeles, California 90006. Correspondent forwarded a copy of her book, Fabian Freeway," which was inscribed as follows: "To Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, with admiration and respect. Sincerely, Rose L. Martin., Los Angeles, December, 1966." She stated the personal copy was being sent to the Director not for any purpose of securing an endorsement. She said it was her hope the Director would read the book and that it might in some way be of help to the Director or the country. She also expressed New Year's Greetings.

## REVIEW OF BOOK:

. This book, published in 1966, discusses the way in which the Communist Party has a master plan for converting both Great Britian and the United States into Socialist countries in a world-wide association controlled by' communists. Her thesis is that Fabian Socialism inevitably leads to communism unless somehow it is stopped. Six appendices contain listings of such groups as the Americans for Democratic Action, sponsors of the National Committee to abolish the House on Un-American Activities Committee and officers of the American Civil Liberties Union. She believes Socialists in Federal appointive and elective positions should be identified for the American public, and she somewhat loosely refers to Socialists as "liberals" and "progressives." The Director is mentioned on page 289 as . having informed President Roosevelt as to the subversive activities of 80 persons in the Federal service, 37 of whom had attained positions of high importance. It is said President Roosevelt ignored repeated warnings from


is made President Johnson appointed Abe Fortas to the Warren Commission to "improve" on the Bureau investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. On page 438 Adam Yarmolinsky is mentioned as being of a Socialist background, and the rumor is discussed that liberals were grooming Yarmolinsky to succeed the Director.

## BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect Rose Lee Martin held the position as Information Specialist in the Department of Labor until $5 / 16 / 58$ at which time she was removed. She has been the subject of an extensive Security of Government Employees investigation which reflected she is absolutely without morals, scruples or ethics. She previously testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and apparently created the impression that she was a sincere, religious person. Information, on a confidential basis, was made available to Ben Miandel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 5/19/58 regarding the background of this individual.

Martin admitted to the Civil Service Commission she had formerly associated with some Communist Party members and had formerly engaged in moral indiscretions. During the $1920^{\prime}$ s, she is known to have been the mistress of her professor at the University of Chicago, the late Robert Mors; Lovett. Following this association she went to New York City and remained in touch with leading figures of the Communist Party. During the late 1920's and early 1930's she became well known to American communists who were in Europe. Persons acquainted with her abroad stated she was a "screwball" who was accepted by the communists only because she was physically attractive and had loose morals: Numerous persons had described her as a pathological liar and a "con artist" without "peer." She seems to be able to cultivate associations with prominent and influential persons throughout the world.

OBSERVATIONS:
In view of the above information, it is apparent the Director would not want to communicate in any way with Rose L. Martin.

RECOMMENDATION:
That no acknowledgement be made of the letter received from Rose L. Martin dated $12 / 30 / 66$.

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English sailor who shares a train compartment with her. Most of the book is taken up by the series of sexual memories and daydreams which inflame him to the act and his guilty terror afterwards, before he escapes. Mr. Loughran definitely has talent, but his writing becomes too arty and pretentious, and the drama inherent in the situation dribbles away.

## Nonfiction

## By Jessie Kitching JANUAR̈Y 9

THERE WAS A PRESIDENT. Random (Ridge Press), \$2.95
The N.B.C. News photographic record and news coverage of the cataclysmic weekend of President John F. Kennedy's assassination and funeral: Vertical columns of news reports are placed beside immensely moving and horrifying pictures, some of them blurred, hasty shots of the assassination. Occasionally there is a flashback, in pictures, to the President as he was in life, with his family or his associates. Book size, $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{X}$ $111 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. Expertly and simply assembled and arranged, this record has the power to move one to tears. First printing, 25,000. Major advertising and publicity.

THE LIBERATION OF THE JEW. Albert Memmi. Grossman, $\$ 4.95$
A reasoned, provocative, and potentially important book that deserves to be read, even if not accepted, both by Christians and Jews. Albert Memmi, a French social philosopher, speaks here for the troubled modern Jew all around the world as he examines the nature of "Jewishness" and the role of the Jew in modern society. In the first part of the book, he scrutinizes many of the problems that trouble Jews living as a minority group: name-changing, assimilation, conversion, intermarriage, and the like. For each problem, he proposes a challenging, often controversial, solution. In the last half of the book, Memmi describes his own search for definition as a Jew and applies his personal solutions to the identity crisis of Jews everywhere. Although the thoughts presented are complex, the writing flows smoothly and the insights gained are well worth the reader's effort. Translated by Judith Hyuen.

## JANUARY 16

MAN ON THE MOVE: The Story of Trans, portation. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. Putnam, $\$ 7.95$ How man has managed to get from one place to another, throughout history: on foot, by stone sledges, chariots, ships, galleys, animals, carts, coaches, carriages, bicycles, trains, balloons, cars, airplanes, space ships, and submarines. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., of the Fire-
stone Tire \& Rubber Company, tells clearly and well, without technical language, how the various forms of transportation were invented and used and what effect they had upon the peoples of the world. The book sounds like a labor of love on the part of the author. With 75 illustrations, and a long bibliography.

## JANUARY 25

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON: TwentyEighth President of the United States: A Psychological Study. Sigmund Freud and William C. Bullitt. Houghton, $\$ 6$.

This is, quite simply, one of the most fascinating books in many a day. Wilson biographers and historians will probably be arguing over it for years. Applying the psychoanalytic methods' developed by Freud and drawing upon private, unpublished information collected from a number of Wilson's intimates, who supplied it on the understanding that their namtes would not be revealed, Freud and Bullitt, the distinguished American diplomat, completed this work in 1939. Bullitt had known Wilson and had resigned from the American Peace Commission in Paris in 1919 in protest over his actions there. Freud admits in his preface that he began the work with an antipathy to Wilson and ended it in pity for him. Briefly, it is the thesis of the two men that Wilson was, throughout his life, so much a victim of his unresolved Oedipus complex towards his father, who was the greatest love object in his life, that many of the crucial decisions he was called upon to make as President of Princeton and later as President of the United States at the time of World War I were inexorably affected by that fact. The picture of what may well have been going on in the subconscious mind of the man who held the fate of the world in his hands in 1919 is as tragic as it is frightening. Wilson, say Freud and Bullitt, had come to identify himself with Jesus Christ and was moving rapidly towards a state of unreality verging on psychosis when he had the collapse in September, 1919, that culminated in his death in 1924. For background material on this book see the PW of October 24, p. 34. For details of the publisher's publicity, advertising and promotion plans, see the PW of October 31, p. 45. (Barbara A. Bannon).

## JANUARY 26

KING COHN. Bob Thomas. Putnam, $\$ 6.95$
Harry Cohn was proud of two things-Columbia Pictures Corporation and being known as the biggest son of a bitch in Hollywood. Bob Thomas has done a thorough job of telling how this pride was justified on both counts. Since Cohn was a self-made man, this is a story of rags to riches with no holds barred, and it makes very entertaining reading, especially so since almost every name mentioned is that of a star or a starmaker. Cohn's biography is a good, juicy description of a colorful character who spared no
one in his rise to the heights, and held the reins firm once he got there.

## JANUARY 30

## HELL IN A VERY SMALL PLACE. Bernard

 B. Fall. Lippincott, $\$ 8.95$This account of the siege of Dien Bien Phu is a dedicated piece of work, backed with meticulous research and written with a fire and eloquence not normally found in descriptions of battles. (The siege of Dien Bien Phu, in early 1954, in which the French lost their Indochina war, was a tragic curtain-raiser for the present U.S. war in Vietnam.) Bernard Fall interviewed every survivor he could find on both sides, searched the documents, and read the firsthand accounts that have been published. He concludes that the battle was lost in Hanoi and Saigon among the distant generals; lack of supplies and men from France was a factori; and ${ }_{r}$ so was the monsoon rain, which drowned the battlefield in mud. He says, too, that Lyndon Johnson, as Senate maiority leader, was involved in quashing an American proposal for armed intervention. The bulk of the book simply follows the heartrending, desperate state of the French garrison and their heroic but futile attempts to break though the long siege. With maps, illustrations, an index. Initial ad budget of $\$ 7,500$.

OVERCHARGE. Senator Lee Metcalf and Vic Reinemer. McKay, $\$ 5.95$
The American electrical industry is controlled by a few giant corporations called investor-owned-utilities; the result is unreasonably high electric bills for the average consumer. This book is a meticulously documented study of the role of these "I.O.U.'s" in American life, their history, pricing, policies, and ventures into politics. It suggests possible solutions to the problems these aggressive monopolies have created. Although the reader is occasionally swamped with names and statistics, the case presented is an interesting, though damaging, one. A book in the classic tradition of angry, but balanced, muckraking, "Overcharge" is controversial and important.

THINK BACK ON US: A Contemporary Chronicle of the 1930's. Malcolm Cowley; ed. by Henry Dan Piper. Southern Illinois Univ. Press, \$10.
To have one's literary judgments stand, in the main, valid after 30 years-that great distinction belongs to Malcolm Cowley. Here is a selection of Cowley's writings of "the 1930's (into 1941), mostly from the New Republic. The editor, Henry Dan Piper, assembled the writings to use them as a source book of college readings in the intellectual, social, and literary history of the Thirties. They do this to perfection. Very few of them have lost importance. As part of the "social record," see the searing social protest of "The Flight of the Bonus Army"; also Cowley's
welcome to the U.S. of the talented exiles from Nazi Europe; and also the recurrent echoes of Marxism and the class struggle. As part of the "literary record," see the lucid, near-clairvoyant reviews of writings by E. E. Cummings, Ernest Hemingway, André Malraux, Winston Churchill (the first war speeches) and others. Cowley appends an essay written recently just for this book, on how and in what spirit he wrote his New Republic features. A magnificent collection: good general reading for style and content, it should also be a standard purchase for college libraries.

## JANUARY

THE INTRUDERS: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry. Senator Edward-Long. Praeger, $\$ 5.95$
The individual's privacy is something the American citizen has cherished and been assured of by the Constitution, yet within recent years this privacy has been invaded in the name of the government and industry. This is the claim of Senator Long, and he's written a book about it to voice his indignation. Wiretapping, bugging, polygraphs, mail covers, all have been used by the FBI, the agents of the Treasury, the police, the customs, and business and industry to uncover facts about persons without their knowledge. Clearly and critically, the Senator outlines this state of affairs and its continuation in spite of what some courts have ruled.

## FEBRUARY 1

THE HOUSE OF TOMORROW. Jean Thompson. Harper, $\$ 4.95$
Six years ago, Jean Thompson (a pseudonym) was waiting for her illegitimate baby to be born in a Salvation Army home for unwed mothers. She was then 20 , an articulate, restless, intractable college student panicky at her predicament and resolved to hide it from her parents, who were abroad. Her diary of the months of waiting is a painfully honest record of her brutal jolt into self-knowledge. She writes, also, of the other girls, aged 13 to 45 , in the home (which seems to have been an excellent one), of their problems and tragedies and the biggest dilemma of each, whether to keep the baby or let it be adopted. The book is not a shocker and it's a long way from being grim. There is courage and much sardonic humor here. The title, a quotation from Kahlil Gibran, is unfortunate. Do not shelve the book with books on interior decoration.

ANIMALS OF THE NORTH. William $O_{\text {. }}$ Pruitt, Jr. Harper, $\$ 5.95$
A very graphic description of life patterns of some of the wild creatures of the far northern coniferous forest: the red squirrel, vole, snowshoe hare, lynx, wolf, caribou, and moose. The author's point is that the North, which receives

Title of Book "THEXYNTUDERS: THEXNVASION OF PRIVACY BY GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY"
Author
SBNATOR EDWARDIENG

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

Mir. Wick

FROM

No A. SCones ${ }^{2}$

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT" BY WILLIAM INANCHESTER

DATE: 3-24-67


## SYNOPSIS

## The New York Office has obtained from Harper \&

 Row an advance copy of captioned book which will be officially released April 7th. Book is lengthy ( 647 pages of text; 710 pages total). Contains appendices, chronology of events for period November 20-25, 1963, source materials utilized by Manchester, identities off persons interviewed by author, maps and index. Key portions of book previously serialized in Look Magazine. Book deals with events surrounding assassination of President Kennedy; not subsequent investigation. Reflects tremendous amount of work and compilation by Manchester. FBI mentioned frequently, but does not play prominent role in narrative. Major comments about FBI previously publicized in Look series. For example, the comment that the Director did not send Attorney General Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence and that the Directors attitude was one of "no compassion;" a so-called favorite joke of President Kennedy in which Kennedy would state that the three' most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and whatever else came to mind; that President Johnson applied a prod to the FBI to get the Dallas investigation underway; that Johnson showed Ted Sorenson an FBI memo that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedys death. The memo was too vague for serious consideration and Sorenson allegedly commented that it was "meaningless." (The Director did send Mir. Robert Kennedy a letter of. condolence. In this connection Mr. Hoover has commented, "Manchester is a liar, but it is obvious he was fed this by RFK." In reference to the Sorenson incident, no such FBI memo could be identified by the Bureau). In evaluating the assassination, Manchester comments that Lee Harvey

1 -Mr. Wick
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APR 做 1967 mH


M: A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "The Death of a President"
Oswald's visit to Russia and subsequent behavior had brought him "under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Manchester adds that "one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of this sort happened." Nianchester speculates on all the factors involved: |"Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done... Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise." Toward the end of the book, Manchester comments that "the Secret Service had failed." Investigations of the assassination had begun but "the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence" - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies, turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves." In general, Manchester approves of Warren Commission report, but has some reservations. "Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the reports harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's "safety." Relative to security of notables walking from White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral, Manchester mentions a"vague " warning received from the FBI that the "Director" was "concerned" and "advised against" the march. This warning angered Sargent Shriver who reportedly stated that all were concerned and one didn't have to be Director of FBI to know the march would be dangerous. "It's a ploy, Iso that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so." IIt'd be a different story if he ${ }^{8}$ d turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the libest agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then Id have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device." The Director, in an exchange of letters with Manchester in February,

iv. A. Jones to Wick memo

RE: "The Death of a President"
1967, relative to the series in Look Magazine, commented that Manchester's "lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance (referring to comments on alleged failure to send note of condolence) are most disgusting." Over-all, book is long, full of many surmises and items of gossip, and is critical of Bureau in some instances.
RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

M. A. Jones to Wick memo RE: "The Death of a President"

## DETAILS

## BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has received through the New York Office an advance copy of William Nianchester's book, "The Death of A President," which is to be published April 7, 1967. This book, which has been highly publicized, deals with the period of President Kennedy's assassination, November 20 -November 25, 1963. Excerpts were previously published in Look Magazine. It is an extremely lengthy book (647 pages). It contains an Appendix, a list of source materials, maps pertaining to routes in Dallas and Washington and a diagram of the Presidential plane and an Index.

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The major listings are being set forth below:
p. 32-33

Manchester speculates about Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald's ravings stamp him as an "incoherent hater, nothing more. Looking for doctrine in them is like looking for bone in a polyp. Yet he had tried to defect, and both his conduct in Russia and his bizarre behavior after his return brought him under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau fof Investigation. Inasmuch as the Bureau's handbook charged agents to "be on the alert for information ${ }^{8}$ indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there。 Nothing of the sort happened. His file was in the hands of FBI Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., a husky, thirty-five-year-old Notre Dame graduate and an outspoken admirer of John F. Kennedy. Since November 4, 1963, Hosty had known that Oswald was employed as a laborer in the Texas School Book Depository at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. This warehouse provided the deadliest sniper's roost on the Presidential motorcade route, because the motorcade was scheduled to first zig and then zag directly beneath its windows. A gunman could size up the President's car as it approached the building from the front, wait until it pivoted sharply at his feet, and fire as it crept slowly out of the turn to his right. Hosty, however, didn't make the connection. He had received no official
notification of the route, and when local newspapers published a map of it, his sole concern was whether or not Jim Hosty would catch a glimpse of Kennedy. 'I noticed that it was coming up Main Street,' he said five months later. 'That was the only thing I was interested in, where maybe I could watch it if I had a chance ${ }^{\text {in }}$

Manchester then goes on - talking about all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done. . . Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise."
p. 119

Makes mention of Kennedy's "pet joke," the last line of which could be adapted to the occasion. It went: "The three most overrated things in the world are the state of Texas, the FBI, and hunting trophies."
p. 181

Immediately after the assassination virtual panic erupted at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In one instance, "a tall man in a light gray speckled suit shouldered his way past her (Nurse Doris Nelson), shouting, 'I'm FBI!' He appeared violent, and Andy Berg, the closest agent (Secret Service), knocked him down. Sprawled on all fours the intruder gurgled, 'You're not in charge now. What's your name?' ${ }^{\text {TW What's yours ? }}$ ' demanded Kellerman (Roy Kellerman, Secret Service), moving in. Credentials and commission books were whipped out; it turned out that the man really was from the Bureau's Dallas office, though his presence in the hospital was unauthorized. Dragging himself
 and the unfortunate agent vanished into the limbo reserved for FBI men whose blunders embarrass the Director."
p. 192

Says that a United Press International Bulletin on the assassination went out from Dallas and that Mr . Hoover, along with other Government officials, learned about the news.

Mr. Hoover is shown as calling the Attorney General's office. Mr. Robert Kennedy is not there and Mir. Hoover talks with Angie Novello, an assistant. The Director then calls Mr. Kennedy at the latter's home in Virginia. Kennedy was at his swimming pool. The Director advises that the President has been shot, and that he would call later when he learns more details.

p. 257

Mir. Hoover calls Attorney General Kennedy again. The Director had been on the phone with Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas office. "Until a moment ago he hadn't been learning much (he was among those who thought Parkland was called Lakeland), but the most important of the details which he had promised that he would endeavor to get had just come through."Mr. Hooversaid that the President was dead, "snappily and hung up."
"He expressed no compassion; he did not seem to be upset. His voice, as the Attorney General recalled afterward, was snot quite as excited as if he were reporting the fact that he had found a Communist on the faculty of Howard University. ${ }^{2}$ Ordinarily garrulous, he had suddenly turned curt with his superior. It would be charitable to attribute the swift change to the stresses of that afternoon. Yet although Bob Kennedy continued in the Cabinet for over nine months, Hoover,
whose office was on the same floor, never walked over to offer his condolences. One of his assistants wrote Kennedy a moving letter, and the agents in the FBI's crime squad sent him a message of sympathy, but their Director, unlike the Director of the CIA, remained sphinxlike. He did speak to Bob one day when they happened to enter the Justice Department together, and he accepted a Christmas gift from him, a pair of cufflinks bearing the Justice seal, but those were their only contacts. It was his brittle consistency which made Hoover unique."
p. 287

Mention is made that Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade's assistant, William F. "Bill" Alexander prepared to charge Oswald with murdering the President "as part of an international Communist conspiracy." However, Nicholas Katzenbach persuaded two members of the Vice President's Washington staff to have their Texas contacts kill it. A footnote at this point reads: "Shanklin of the FBI was especially helpful in aborting Alexander?s folly."

On Friday, November 22, 1963, after the Presidential plane had returned to Washington with the coffin, Mr. Johnson is in the White House。 At 7:25 $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{m}_{0}$, he called Mr. Hoover. "The Director was home. Unaware that regular programs had been suspended, he had waited until seven $0^{\circ}$ clock before turning his television on, thinking to catch $\mathrm{NBC}^{\text {'s }}$ s nightly newscast on Channel 4 . He was watching a rerun of Kennedy's October 22, 1962, missile speech and wondering whether this was the best Huntiey and Brinkley could do when the phone rang. His old neighbor said he wanted a complete FBI report on the assassination. Depressing the receiver, Hoover called his office, ordering a special assistant and thirty agents to Dallas."
p. 432

Mention is made that an autopsy made at the Bethesda Naval Hospital: ". . . the metal from Oswald's bullet was turned over to the FBI."
pp. 457-459
A discussion of the Dallas situation relative to plans for convicting Oswald. Manchester comments that the publicity relative to Oswald and the so-called evidence possessed by law enforcement made responsible lawyers wince - that their comments to the press and television would make their legal case weak. In this connection, Manchester states: "... and when the FBI informed Chief Curry that its handwriting experts had identified the calligraphy on Klein²s American Rifleman coupon as Oswald's, Curry revealed the details at a televised press conference. J. Edgar Hoover was furious. The Director called Dallas and warned that there must be no further discussion of FBI evidence in public. Curry admired Hoover and proudly displayed a signed photograph of him on his office wall."
p. 472

Mention is made that Johnson was extremely aggressive in ordering things done. Nianchester mentions the new President "fenced sharply with the soft-spoken but immovable Nick Katzenbach over whether the assassination should be investigated by a federal or state board of inquiry; he applied the Johnsonian prod to J. Edgar Hoover, who by now was dispatching fleets of agents to Love Field....."
p. 481

The President and Ted Sorenson confer. The President asked whether Sorenson felt any foreign government might be involved in the assassination, and Sorenson questioned, "Do you have any evidence?" "The answer was that there were no hard facts. Johnson showed him an FBI memo advising him that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The report was too hazy for serious consideration. There were no names or facts, and the name of the FBI's informant was in code. 'Meaningless, ' said Sorenson, handing it back. The President said nothing."
p. 520

Manchester says that in both Kennedys assassination and Oswald's murder "two vivid threads are evident: warnings of disaster had come from responsible sources, and peace officers, in weighing them, had miscalculated gravely. "He then goes on to make the following mention of the FBI: "Actually, the Dallas Police Department's original plan had been to move Oswald at ten $0^{\circ}$ clock Saturday evening, and J. Edgar Hoover, among others, had retired under the impression that it was being carried through. At $2: 15 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Sunday, Hoover's Dallas office began receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening the prisoner's life. The Dallas FBI urged a $3 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ 。transfer - in vain."
p. 528

Manchester comments that after Oswald's murder by Ruby just about everyone thought the assassination actually was a conspiracy. "Indeed, the more a man knew about conspirators, the firmer his conviction was. In the West Wing lobby a Secret Service agent watched Ruby disappear and muttered tightly, 'That was the messenger.' Independently of one another the (Secret) Service, the CIA, and J. Edgar Hoover all assumed a previous link between Ruby and Oswald."
p. 560

For the funeral at St. Matthew's Cathedral were large numbers of security men of all types"...there were squads of FBI agents and the pick of the CIA...."

The discussion here centers on the walk of the notables from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. A number of warnings of possible trouble were received - from the RCMIP, the PBI and the CIA. "The RCNP had 'received information' that an unidentified French Canadian with an unidentified grievance was heading south to shoot General DeGaulle. The FBI was even vaguer: ${ }^{2}$ The Director' was 'concerned ${ }^{2}$ and 'advised against' the march. This was too much for Sargent Shriver. Once more the precise businessman was confronted by the gray custard of bureaucracy, and once more he recoiled, emitting sparks. 'That's just ridiculous,' he snapped. 'We're all concerned. You don't have to be the Director of the FBI to know it²s going to be dangerous - even the White House doorman knows that. 'It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so. ${ }^{8}$ It $t^{〔} d$ be a different story if he ${ }^{\text {P }}$ d turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I ${ }^{\ell}$ d have to do a doubletake. But this is just a self-serving device. ${ }^{\text {q"t }}$
pp: 630-631
Mirs. Kennedy is now leaving the White House and Nanchester does some summarizing. He comments that the President pinned the Treasury's highest award on Rufe Youngblood, the Secret Service agent, while, at Mrs. Kennedy's insistence Secretary Dillon also decorated Clint Hill of the Secret Service. He adds that these ceremonies leit an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in much of official Washington. "The central fact was that the Secret Service had failed, and there was feeling that the first reaction ought to have been one of collective shame and not of pride in exceptional men - that the medals should have followed investigation of the failure. Investigations had begun, of course, but here, too, the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fiity agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no ${ }^{8}$ evidence - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves."

In general, Manchester approves of the Warren Commission report. "The Commission had met its mandate. Oswald was correctly identified as the assassin; the absence of a cabal was established." However, he has some reservations. "The treatment of related questions was less satisfactory. This was especially true of the findings on Presidential protection. Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBi, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report ?s harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety"

In the source section of the book, Manchester mentions that he had interviews with the Director, Mr. DeLoach and Agent Hosty. File 62-111371 reflects that he talked to Mr. Hoover and Mr. DeLoach at the Bureau. On September 24, 1964, (the date Manchester lists for interview with Hosty), he called the Dallas Office and asked to speak with Hosty, without previously identifying himself. Manchester asked several questions, but Hosty said he was not in a position to answer.

OBSERVATIONS:
Manchester's book is a massive compilation of facts, surmises and suppositions. It is tremendously wordy. Already, even before publication, it is a controversial book and will probably continue to be. Manchester makes snide and critical remarks about the FBI and Sometime reports information which is completely at variance with the facts, such as the comment that Mr. Hoover did not send a letter of condolence to Mir. Robert Kennedy. In an exchange of letters with Manchester in February, 1967, relative to Manchester's comments about this matter, Mr. Hoover stated: "Frankly, your lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance are most disgusting, and I have no alternative but to believe you have set forth a deliberate falsehood specifically designed to malign my reputation." The Look
serialization earlier this year. contained most of the comments about the FBI which have been outlined above. Nianchester is quick to be critical and obviously has interviewed more of the Kennedy than the Johnson people, inasmuch as the book was originally commissioned by the Kennedy family.

The book is being maintained in the Crime Research Section (in the Bureau library).


# MAY 1952 EOIIION. GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 <br> UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorandum 

DATE: 3-28-67


FROM

SUBJEGT:
NI. A. Jones


"THE DEATH OF A PRESDENT" BY WILIIANI NEANCHESTER

By memorandum dated March 24, 1967, the captioned book was reviewed in which it was pointed out that, among other things, Nianchester had charged that immediately after President Kennedy's assassination the F'BI had assigned fifty agents to a crash investigation, is wrote a "skimpy report," and then "leaked the report to a news magazine." Relative to the "leak, " Mir. Tolson has asked, "What about this?"

A review of our files reflects that the Bureau's first report was completed on December 9, 1963. Through Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, copies were sent to members of the Warren Commission, the Department of Justice and the Secret Service. In a memorandum from Mir. DeLoach to Mir. Mohr on that date it was pointed out that the Bureau told Mir. Katzenbach that it was "charging him with the safety and handling of these reports inasmuch as we have discharged our duties, other than the continuing investigation."

Manchester, in making his leak charge, is manufacturing
Premarks in his book about the FBI. The FBI did not leak the results of its investigation and did everything it could to maintain the security of its reports. Of course, the press was full of all kinds of speculation as to what the FBI was or was not finding in its investigation. Nlanchester offers no proof of his allegation which is just a wild statement on his part.


RECOMIMENDATHON:


Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: JAHAM.
74-1333

## DETAILS:

Jaham is the code word for the investigation of the allegations made by Whittaker Chambers against Alger Hiss which resulted in Hiss's indictment by a Federal Grand Jury, New York, 12 ml 15 m 48 ; a conviction of Hiss for perjury for which he was sentenced to five years in prison 1-25-50. This memorandum is a brief review of a book entitled "Friendship and Fratricide: An Analysis of Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss" by Meyer A. Zeligs, M. D., a practicing psychoanalyst in San Francisco, California.

Meyer Zeligs' book is a defense of Alger Hiss. It borrows heavily from previous writings in defense of Hiss, such as "In the Court of Public Opinion" by Alger Hiss, "The Unfinished Story of Alger Hiss" by Fred J. Cook and "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss" by The Earl Jowitt.

Zeligs appears to be a friend of Carl Binger, a psychoanalyst who testified as a defense witness in the perjury trial in an attempt to discredit Whittaker as a pathological liar. Zeligs attempts to do the same thing in his book without having had any personal contact with Whittaker Chambers. This is what Binger attempted to do during the trial.

Various references to the FBI in Zeligs' book are taken for the most part from the court transcript and have been commented upon previously in connection with the three books cited above. One situation is new. One of the points Zeligs attempts to make is that Alger Hiss refused to permit his stepson, Timothy Hobson, to testify, because he did not want to subject him to any embarrassment. Zeligs contends that Timothy Hobson would have been able to refute Whittaker Chambers' story that Chambers had visited the Hiss house regularly over a period of several years. Zeligs, on pages 407 and 408 of his book states the following:
"In a recent interview Hobson elaborated for the writer the circumstances that precluded his being called as a witness in his stepfather's defense:
"Two FBI agents visited me early in 1949. I was then living in a cold-water flat in New York. They were polite with me, regarded me as being on Alger's side rather than their side. They were not interested in whether or not I knew Chambers and did not ask me anything about him or the

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: JAHAM
74-1333
case. They let me know that they already knew a great deal about me and my personal life. They read to me a list of names of all my lxiends. They had already talked with all of them atid had encompassed all of my activities. The FBI had tug completely into my life. My friends later informed me that they had been interviewed by the FBI. I was told by the FBI agents that my Bohemian way of life was all part of the case and would be brought out during the trial. It was polite blackmail.
"When asked by a member of Hiss's counsel whether he would be willing to testify, Hobson said that he certainly would. But Alger responded, 'I'd sooner go to jail than have them embarrass Timmy on the stand.'"

Zeligs indicates in a footnote on page 408 of his book that he obtained the information from Hobson "from personal interviews, 1960-64."

THE FACTS:
Hobson was interviewed by Special Agents James R. Shinners and Donald E. Shannon of the New York Office 2-9-49 regarding

There would appear to have been little
likelihood of Hobson being embarrassed had he taken the witness stand since his friends and family knew his proclivities.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: JAHAM
74-1333

Both Shinners and Shannon have since resigned from the Bureau for personal reasons. Shinners resigned 5-26-50 and Shannon resigned 8-20-54.


SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)


1-Min. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. December Garner ${ }^{1966}$
1 - Miss Butler

PURCEASE OF BOOK CBOOK REVIENS

Enclosed is a clipping from "The New York Times, " December 16, 1966, page eight, which refers to a "report concerning Chinese propaganda" made public recently by Brooklyn College.

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the referenced report for the use of the Bureau and forvard it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intezligence Division.

Enclosure
I - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB: frw
(11)

NOTE:
Report requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities
Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for inclusion $2 n$ the "Chinese Library." The cost of the report is not known but it is probably free or nominal in price.


white racism in the Chinese Commemist internal propagande Gi ected against America and tia Soviet Union," the head of a research team looking into Cninese propaganda reported yesterday.

Hew Haven at the Yale Un of visenoiogy at Brom Col-versity Graduate Program in ay when boing interviewed Jege, said there was much eviChinese peasants wid to make Dr. London, who is director deep-set eyes and yellow hair: up 80 to 85 val polation per cent of the chology at Erooklyn College, is about an American's skin, most proneept have little or no aiso conducting other studies, would reply, "hairy," Dr. Lonconcept ồ race.

The Chinese equivalent of the tivitios io psyopolich acon said. He the shen color maind China and"is not mentioned spontaneousweare in. China, the profossor ${ }^{\text {m }}$, Sovet Union.
said, and for most peasants one project deals with the The professor said also that "the only significant dividing sovet intercst in mental tel- Chinese propagandi, until re-: categories of mantind are still cpathy and another with the, cently, was directed against the those of the Chimese and the role of traditional suporstition U.S. Government but now is' contomporary Chinese lifedirected at "American imperi-: including also other Asians of and the way Russians look at alism." The American people: the yellow race." Amervin 10 vearch directed at were excluded in the former
Di. London his wife and three. themselves. Chinese risearch aswociates con- Dr. London said in ho, nlitical inter ment issued by Eruohlyn Col- in the latter, lie said. er-lege that, while Chinese anti-1 In addition, the reearchers Orient at such pleces in the American propagande, posturstroportnd that anti-American Orient as Fong Kong, Macaoroften show American soldionsproparanda "recoives an" "nd 'Inivan with reiugees from in carionture, "they are not apathetic recoption" except for difforent areas of China over aporceivid as racial carimaturesa large proportion of urban period of two years. They also. "In fact," he adied, "there isfyoungsters in China. Propamade studies of published ma-fevidence that some peasants do ganda against Russia is more terials. Inot take seriously any of the effective in northerr China, Brookiyn College made pub- features that are emphasized where it "feeds on an eheady sic the first general report of in the posters of Americans-pexistont hatred of Rusnans." tinir fixdings in connectionbir noses, decp-set blue or than in miny parts of the - witir a talk by Dr. London ingreen eyes, long, shinny arns south, they found.

SAC, Jow Yorls
1/16/67
Director, FEI (62-46855)
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
I Mr. R. S. Garner
PURCKASTE OE BOOK
1 - Miss Butler BOOR REVIDITS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book fox the use or the Dureau and forward it to the Bureau manked to the attontion of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Last Manchu" edited by
Paul Kramex. - Scheduled for
publication in February, 1967,
G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison

Avenue, New Yoxk, New York 10016, $\$ 5.95$.
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domesfonfet Division (Route through for review)
I - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
da $\underset{(10)}{\text { AMB: }}$
(10)

NOTE: Book requested for inclusion, as a reference, in the "Chinese Library" by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-3r. B. K. Guttier I- NIR. R. \#. Smith

SAC, TOH YOw

Director, F3I (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF LODE

## 200K TEIVIETMS

You ate requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, 25 soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau maimed to tho attention ox the Research Satellite Sqetion, Domestic Intelligence Butistion.

 . . L $\$ 8.95$, January 25, 1067, publication.
1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, (6221, IB)

NOTE: Book requested for review by Section Chief 7. A. Branigan, Soviet Section. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

EX 101


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5 \text { JAN } 231967
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# OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 . 5010-106 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 <br> uNITED STALES GO , RNMENT 



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FROM : W. D. Griffith

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The above-captioned book which was published in Bombay, India, during 1966, has been reviewed in the FBI Laboratory.

The author covers the basis for the identification of handwriting, the use of expert testimony, disguised writings, ink examinations, typewriting examination, and cross-examination of experts. For the most part, the observations of the author pertain to document matters peculiar to India. His remarks concerning the cross-examination of experts is general in scope and does not appear to be penetrating or particularly valuable. While the author presents a number of interesting illustrations, his book at best can only be considered a general and not comprehensive approach to the field of document examination and the crosstexamination of experts.

It is interesting to note that, in India, conflicts in expert opinions reportedly are more pronounced than anywhere else in the world. The author stated that in perhaps $90 \%$ of the court cases there are divergent expert opinions on disputed handwriting and the profession has suffered a considerable loss in prestige. In almost every case, an expert is invariably asked whether identification of handwriting is an exact science and whether in almost every disputed handwriting problem, divergent expert opinions are offered. In the present edition of the book, which is the third edition, the author has endeavored to show that identification of handwriting is in fact a science and there cannot possibly be two opposite honest expert opinions on any particular problem. He states that the fault lies with some of the unscrupulous experts who conveniently shut their

64-175-257
I. - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Griffith
I - Mr. Dingle
1 -Mr. Dahlgren
1 - Mr. Cadigan
1 -Mr. Mesnig
NOT RYCORDETE
$\begin{aligned} 199 \text { JAR } 191907 & \text { I- Mr. Oberg } \\ & \text { I Mr. Webb }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & 199 \text { AN } 191967 \text { I - Mr. Oberg } \\ & \text { I }-\mathrm{Mr} . \text { Webb }\end{aligned}$
1 -Mr. Miller


-     - Mr. Bohr

(CONTINUED OVER).

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: "THE IDENTIFICATION OF HANDWRITING
AND THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF EXPERTS"
BOOK BY M. K. MEHTA, DELHI; INDIA
64-175-257
eyes to the apparent facts. He further states that some members of the legal profession cannot, perhaps, escape blame for encouraging experts to support the case of their dishonest clients. The courts in India have not accepted typewriting examination as a science and expert testimony on typewriting examinations is inadmissable.

In India, there are many languages and dialects in use, although there'are only fourteen recognized scripts. The handwriting expert in India is required to offer his opinion on various problems in different scripts.

The above-captioned book is being indexed and will be placed in the Document Section Library of the FBI Laboratory.

The examiners in the Document. Section of the FBI Laboratory have been advised that this book is: available for individual review. ACTION: None. For information.

UNITED STATES GC RNMENT Memorandum
TO :

FROM :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-468,55)
DATE:
1/20/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE
SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION)

SUBJEGT:


ReBulet $12 / 23 / 66$, regarding a "report concerning Chinese propaganda" made public recently by Brooklyn College according to an item appearing in the "New York Times" of 12/16/66.

On $1 / 10 / 67$, discreet inquiry by SA RICHARD G.
HOFFMAN at the library and main book store of Brooklyn College, determined that they have not received a published report or paper concerning fhinese propaganda" by Dr. IVAN SONDON.

Discreet inquiry made of the secretary of the Psychology Department, Brooklyn College, concerning this matter, and also of an article appearing on Page 5 of the "Kingsman", Brooklyn College campus newspaper edition of
 12/23/66, (which referred to Dr. LONDON's work in the Chinese propaganda) reflected that the secretary did not know of any paper that had been officially published concerning Dr. LONDON's research and that any more definite information would have to come directly from Dr. LONDON.

In view of the foregoing, no further action is being taken on the request contained in referenced Bureau letter UACB.


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


JUN 221967.
Bur/he)

SIC, New York
director, $\operatorname{zBI}$ (62-46355)
$1=$ Mr. N. P. Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. W. C. Sullivan

1.     - Mr. R. W. Smith
$2 / 20 / 67$
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
2.     - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK IEEYEEDS

You are requested to discreetly obtain as soon as possible one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Rescaran-Satellite section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book

1. Anmijillo: the Lira and Times tox a Caribbean Dictator ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ by Robert D.xCrasswollon, Macmillan, Now York, $\$ 8.95$
 Thestin, Doubleday and Company, Inc.. Garden City, Nev York, \$7.05

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review.)
1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for revilegt t:

NOTE:
Books requested by SA T. W. Leavitt, Latin-American
Section, for the use and retention of the Legal Attache, Santa Domingo, who has stated the books would serve as invaluable references to familiarize personnel with various personalities who are still on the Dominican scene and with information concerning the workings of the various governments of the Dominican Republic.

AMB:cstu ${ }^{\prime}$ (10)
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EX-102


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62-46.555-447
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19 FEB 211967


(1967



THE SECRET RULERS
BY FRED J. COOK INFORMATION CONCERNING
FROM : J. H. Gale -

According to the dust jacket of the abovecaptioned book (which has been published by Duello, Sloan, and Pearce), The Secret Rulers is a study of "Criminal syndicates and how they control the U. S. underworld.". The author, of course, has long been known for his hostility, toward the FBI.

The Secret Rulers is sill another attempt to: exploit public interest in organized crime by rehashing the 1963 testimony of Joe Valachi before the McClelland Committee, citing the historical background of the Mafia gleaned from a number of standard works, and exposing "inside" information which has been published in various newspapers and magazines
over the years. As one newspaper reviewer put it, Cook ${ }^{8}$ s study fails to either "advance our knowledge of organized f crime" or disclose any."startling new information about the Mafia."

Despite Cools's long-standing campaign against the Director and the FBI; it is interesting to note that his book contains only, a few passing references to the Bureau, including one mention of our probe of racketeering in Youngstown, Ohio, Which he credits with "Sparking" a number of indictments and convictions on both the local and Federal levels. He did, in one snide passage, however, assert that "the Youngstown underworld...was not daunted by the awesome reputations of the $\| E B I$ and other federal sleuths." In another, he makes reference to an allegation that, shortly after the Apalachin meeting in 1957, the Director "threw all his enormous influence and prestige" against a proposal by a committee of the International Association of Chiefs of police for "action on a national scale to cope with the interstate criminal conspiracy."

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1-Mr. Deqoach 1-Mr. Roses 1-Mr. Gale } \\
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& 1 \text {-Mr. Wick o } 1 \text { - Miss Butler }
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MEM: niknok 62-46855-CONTINUED - OVVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Secret Rulers

In addition to the public sources listed above, it is apparent that Cools drew considerable material from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics since he refers several times to their files and once to what he describes as one of their "confidential memos." Nearly five pages are devoted to the Narcotics Bureau's investigation and prosecution of "Commission" member Vito Genovese during the late $1950^{8}$ s.

As we have come to expect in dealing with Cook ${ }^{2}$ s writings, however, the book is loaded with numerous errors of both a major and minor nature. Names of leading hoodlums are misspelled, 69-year-old "Commission" member Joe Zerilli is listed as being married to the daughter of his late associate Joe proiaci (whereas it was actually Zerilli ${ }^{8}$ s son, Anthony, who married Rosalie Profaci), and Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel is described as having collapsed on the floor following his murder in 1947 even though a photograph earlier in the book clearly shows him slumped back on the davenport where he had been reading a newspaper.

Of a more serious nature is Cook ${ }^{\text {i }}$ s distortion of the role played by hoodlum Joe (Adonis) Doto prior to his voluntary deportation in 1956. . Apparently swayed by newspaper publicity, Cook devotes over half of his book to the activities of Adonis and describes him and Frank Costello as having been "the top men of the New York mob." Albert Anastasia, late "underboss" in what is now the Carlo Gambino "family,".is mentioned on several occasions as having been one of Adonis ${ }^{2}$ chief assistants. In actuality, at the time of his deportation, Adonis was merely a caporegima (or captain) in what is now the "family" of Vito Genovese and not on a par with either Costello or Anastasia.

At one point Cook refers to himself as "a crime expert...on the North Jersey racket situation," but his current book does little to bear him out. From a scholarly standpoint, it does not even have an index, despite its length of nearly 400 pages, its $\$ 7$ retail price, and the literally hundreds of names it. mentions.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

## Memorandum

To : $\quad$ DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: $2 / 17 / 67$
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
from :
subject:
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReNYlet $8 / 11 / 66$, concerning the book-hSERET SERVICE: THIRTY-THREE CENTURIES OF ESPIONAGE", by, WILMER and DEINDORFER.

A copy of this book was ordered at the Doubleday Book Shop, New York City in December, 1966. Recently, Doubleday has advised that this book is temporarily out of stock at the publisher and that they expect to be able to make the book available in the Spring of 1967.

As soon as this publication is received, it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

Manchu", edited by PAUL KRAMER.
PURCHASE OF BOOK
ObOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet to New York, 1/16/67. B,
Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Last $\ldots, \ldots+\cdots$
(2) - Bureau (Encl.1) (BM)

REC 11
WHB:mrm
(3)



FEB 271967



PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet 1/23/67.
Submitted herewith is one copy of / / Friendship \& Fratricide: An Analysis of-Whittaker-Chambers and Alger Hiss", by MEYER A ZELIGS, -M. D.

REC 8 $624 i-5-450$

B FEB 28 9067
(2) - Bureau (Encl.1) (RMM-106

I . New York

## EKD:mrm

(3)

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subject：
$C$ PURCHASE OF BOOKS
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## 来

ReBulet to NY，2／20／67．
Submitted herewith is one copy of＂Overtaken by Events＂，by JOHN BARTLOW＇MARTIN．

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> pew require Twhavy $3-6-67$

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## （2）－Bureau（RM）（Encl．1）

V1－New York
WHB：mrm
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Buy U．S．Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 －Mr．N．P．Callahan
1－Mr．W．C．Sullivan
1 －Mr．B．M．Subtler
SAC，New York
3／13／67


I－Mr．R．W．Smith
I－Mr．R．S．Garner
1 －Miss Butler

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book，as soon as available，and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research m Satellite Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．
＂The／Truth About the Assassination＂by Charles Roberts．Grosset \＆Dunlap Special （Original），paperback $\$ 1$ ，published ，arch， 1967

1 －Soviet Section，Domestic Intelligence （Route through for review．）

1－Mr．析．F．Row，6221，I．B．

NOTE：
Book requested by SA R．E．Lenihan，Soviet Section， for review．The book will be retained in the Bureau Library．



MD MAR 131967

TO : Mr. W. C: Sullivan
1 -Mr. DeLoach
I - Mr. Wick
1 -Mr. Sullivan
DATE: $3 / 3 / 67$
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mrs. L. Whale
1 -Mr. J. T. Kelly
FROM : C. D. Brennan


SUBJECT: "COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. --SOVIET PA KN"
STAT STUDY PREPARED FOR THE
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, UNITED STATES SENATE

PURPOSE:
This memorandum reviews captioned booklet which was released to the public 2/27/67. BACKGROUND:

The booklet consists of a two-page introduction, 21 pages of material, and a 16-page study showing similarity between material published in "The Worker," east coast commonist newspaper, and "International Affairs," a monthly organ published in Moscow, Russia.

The introduction states this study updates premvious studies conducted showing that the Communist Party, USA, is an essential cog in the cold war being conducted against the United States by the Soviet Union.

All material in this study is public Fir in ivorian material previously known to the Bureau. The study reiterates
 Gus Hall, General Secretary; the late Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James E. Jackson, Herbert Aptheker, and lesser lIghts. It shows, through published statements, the mutual loyalty which exists between leaders of the Communist Parties in the United States and Russia, and shows that a comparison of the policies of these Parties readily detects the significant incidence of agreement between them.


> Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
> RE: "COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.-SSVIET PAWN" STAFF STUDY PREPARED FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTiGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, UNITED STATES SENATE

In a section entitled "Conclusions," it states that, despite protests of the Communist Party, USA, against being referred to as an agent of a foreign power, there is reason to believe practices established in 1919 continue today in a secretive form and the party is still under the domination of the Soviets. The study notes that past testimony of ex-communists has disclosed that on numerous occasions the Soviet Union has furnished large sums of money to assist projects carried out by the Communist Party, USA, and there is reason to believe this practice continues through intricate banking devices.

No mention is made of the Director or the FBI in this study.

## ACTION:



For information.


-

SAC, New York

You are requested to obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Scction, Bomestic Intelligence Division.

1. X"Castro's Cuba, Cubn's Fide1" by Lee Lockwood. Scheduled for pubIication $4 / 17 / 67$, Macmillan Company, New Tork, $\$ 9.95$. (Another ad schedules publication for $3 / 20 / 67$, $\$ 8.95$. )
2. K\pies, Dupes and Diplomats" by Ralph DeToledano. Revised edition; was pubiished 1/20/67; by Arlington House Publishers, 81 Centre Street, Now Rochelle, Ney York 10801, $\$ 5$.
VARB: Vjr
(12) $i^{2}$

1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - Soviet Section, Domestic In through for review)
1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
NOTE:
Book \#1 requested by SAs V. HI. Nasca and H. L. DeBuck, Latin-American Section - recommend purchzge-of Lockwood's book for perusal by Bureau; Lockwood hidstbendot investigative interest to Bureau due to contacts with Cubansi book \#2 requested by SA Brian P. Murphy, Soviet Section, for reference purposes. 453 The books will be retained in thembeau hibrary.


SAC, Newark

Director, FBI (62-46855)
pURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOR REVIEWS
You are requested to obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Chana-After-MaOM by A. Dak Barnett. Published by Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey -08540, paperback $\$ 1.95$

1 = Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)

1.     - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:b11
(10)

NOTE:
SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, is requesting this book for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. The paperback edition is requested in the interest of economy. After carding by the Bureau Library, the book will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

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$\qquad$
Gand -

Ex 102


1-Mx. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
March 14, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OR BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith 1 -Mr. R. S. Garner 1 - Miss Butler

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Business Intelligence and Espionage" by Richard H. Green. Published September, 1966, by Dow Jones-Irwin, Inc., 1818 RIdge Road, Homewood, Illinois 64030, \$12.95

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
(Route through for review.)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.
:
$\underset{(11)}{\text { AMB:b11 }} \mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{J}}$
NOTE:
SA Brian P. Murphy, Soviet Section, is requesting the book for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

REC -21
EN -113


Gl MAR 1\% 1967


SAC, Newark

## 3/17/67

1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

F"International Relations Among Communists" edited by Robert HymeNeal. Scheduled for -publication April 26, 1967, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, paperback edition (Spectrum S-151) \$2. 85.
1 - Internal Security Section, Domestic Infepligence Division
1 -Mr. M/F. Row, 6221, I. B.
AMB: ebb $\ell$.)
(11)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA R. C. Putnam, Internal Security Section, for reference purposes. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.


SAC, Hew York

Director, NBI (62-46355)

Callahan
I - Mr. D. ${ }^{3} I_{\text {. Sutitlex }}$
I - Mr. R.W. Smith
3/30/67
1.- Mr. Garner

1;- Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of each of the hopis listed, for the use of the Bureau, and forward them to tho Bureau marion to the attention of the ResearchSatolitito Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Awakening of China: 1793-1949" by

Roger zelissier, edited and translated by Martinfrieffer/ Putnam, Hov York, \$7.95, scheduled for publication April 20, 1967.
2. "The China Reader I: limerial China: The

Focino of the Last Dynasty and the origins of Modern Chin, 1644-I911," "Théchina Reader II: Republican China:

- tationnlism, War, and the Rise of Communism, 1011-1049," "Thefmina Reader 1 II" (Describes the sudden frenzy of China's now "cultural revolution")
mo three volumes are edited by Trank/schurmann and orvillemenell. Scheduled for publication April 24, 196\%, Vintage Books (Rándom House, New Yowls), paperbacks: Volumes I and IT \$1.95 each, Volume III \$2.45

3. "The Pagoda and the cross: The Lite of Bishop Lord of Marylnoll"by John F\% Donovan, M. M. Scheduled


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA\# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) $=4$
Page 46 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 151 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 169 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 185 ~ Referral/Consult;

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\(X\) Deleted Page(s) \(X\)
\(X\) No Duplication Fee \(X\)
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Reurlet to Newark dated 3/14/67.
Enclosed is one 0 pr of the book entitled China After MaO" by A. DOAK X BARNETT, purchased on 3/23/67, by SA DANIEL E\% BRANDT from the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.


Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) - A - 6

1 - Newark DEB: kd
(4)

REC 39

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62-46855-4 / 58
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10 APR 511967


# Memorandum 

## "TEE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS

 OF THE WARREN REPORT" - PUBLISHED BY DELACORTERRESS BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by ... BOOK REVIEWSYNOPSIS: (for the sake of clarity in this me mo Lewis and Schiller will be Review of above-titled book requested by Mr. DeLoach. FBI is mentioned throughout book. Most references merely factual. But contains criticisms of FBI and Secret Service. Typical of these criticisms is a sentence contained on p. 171 relative to possible_conispiracy. The not dig deeply enough into this ticklish area."

Bob Considine has an "Introduction" in book and states Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. Considine feels that author Lewis and investigator Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination. Schiller states in his foreword, he was in Dallas $31 / 2$ hours after the assassination took place as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening fRost" and he saw the chaos and horror of that time. Authors feel majority of accusations against Commission unfounded and in some cases intentionally distorted. Authors accuse Lane of using gimmicks of professional huckster-distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and sheer fantasy. Background data on Lane ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s civil rights participation and arrest included. Testimony of SA Shaneyfelt set forth. (pp. 69-70) Mrs. Sylvia Meagher regarded as the "Housewives' Supersleuth" and the unchallenged authority on the 26 volumes of the Warren Report. Separate chapters devoted to Penn Jones, Jr., and Edward J. Epstein, their theories of conspiracy, etc. Director ${ }^{?}$ s name mentioned p. 94. when authors state Commission counsel Liebeler loaned Epstein two FBI reports, one of which bore FBI seal "and J. Edgar Hoover's hame on the cover....". Authors discuss observations of Mrs. Carolyn Walter which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein
M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT"

## SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:

stated insufficient attention was paid to her observations. Retired journalist Harold Weisberg who accused Commission; of pursuing preconceived case of Oswald is discussed in chapter $V$. At bottom of p. 125, Weisberg alleges the FBI and the Secret Service framed fothe whole thing, not the murder, but everything that hays happened since. Additional testimony of SA Shaneyfelt contained on pp. 129-131.
Chapter VII, p. 163, deals with George C. Thomson, California, who "peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza. . . The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson." Last chapter "THE REASONS FOR DOUBT, " pp. 169-179, contain authors' allegations against FBI and Secret Service. "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." (p. 17.3) This statement is typical of the statements made by the authors against the FBI and the Secret Service in these last few pages of the book.

BUFILES:
No record in Bufiles on author Richard Warren Lewis. Several references on Lawrence Schiller.

RECOMMENDATION:
That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

$N_{1} \beta_{-1 a-}$

from : M. A. coneal.
sUbJECT: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"
BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by... BOOK REVIEW

## DETAILS <br> LAWRENCE SCHILLER

The above-titled book bearing the subtitle "The Endless Paradox" was written by Richard Warren Lewis based upon an investigation by Lawrence Schiller with an introduction by Bob' Considine. It has been reviewed at the request of Mr. De Loach. The FBI is mentioned throughout the book more than 50 times. Most of the references are merely factual but the authors are somewhat critical in the last chapter of the book as set forth in this memorandum.

In his introductory remarks Considine states that author Richard Warren Lewis and investigator Lawrence Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. . . he states this book "shapes up as the Rosetta Stone of this Report. " Considine states that Mark Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. He states that regardless of the fact that Lane has appeared before the Commission and has had a host of open confrontations at his lectures, his book, "Rush to Judgment" is still with us. He further states that "One hopes that the work of Lewis and Schiller gets airborne through the smog spread by the poisoned calculations of the professional cultists." (pp 7-10)
In his "Foreword" Lawrence Schiller states he was in Dallas three and one-half hours after the assassination took place, as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening Post". and he saw the chaos and the horror of that time and the sights and sounds of Dallas in November, 1963, are impossible to forget. In his introduction, he points out that the investigation which he and Richard Lewis conducted to get the facts for this book was not conducted from an arm chair; that they returned to Dallas again and again; that they went to
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mir. Sullivan
1-Mr. Wick

BMS:lml
(5)

[^63]
 OF THE WINRLEN LEEPORT"
$\therefore \therefore \because: \therefore \cdots, 1)$. C. , to check out facts at the National Archives; they insci uncrviews with Commission members and members of their saifi; they traveled 18,000 miles to seek out witnesses and they met with the critics themselves. Schiller stated that in the end, there was no doubt in their minds that the majority of accusations and allegations against the Commission were unfounded and had been based on material that was not only misinterpreted but, in some cases, intentionally distorted. (pp. 11-15)

In speaking of Mark Lane on page $2 \dot{0}$, he states Lane was succeeding with the gimmicks of the professional huckster--distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and even sheer fantasy. "A high point of the routine occurred when he dramatically unveiled well-coached witnesses he thought should have been quizzed by the Commission. He showed no restraint in hinting that President Johnson was protecting the real assassins." On page 21, he states that Lane embraced the civil rights movement in 1961; that he was arrested and convicted of breaching the peace in Jackson, Mississippi, where he and a Negro leader attempted to use segregated facilities at the municipal airport. The authors take Lane to task for his evasive testimony on two separate occasions before the Warren Commission and they set forth a variety of data concerning Lane to show his methods and his rather irrational behavior. .

In chapter II, the testimony of SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt is set forth and the authors refer to him as a photographic expert with the FBI who made exaustive tests to determine the authenticity of certain exhibits concerning the Oswald rifle photograph. (pp. 69-70)

At the beginning of chapter II, titled "The Housewives" Underground, " the authors quote Mark Lane as saying that for three years there has been an unorganized group of housewives, editors and students who have the 26 volumes of the Warren Report in their homes and they have played a very important role in developing the body of dissenting information andthat he, Mark Lane, is part of that network. A great deal of space is devoted to one of the leaders of this housewives ${ }^{\text {p }}$ underground movement, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, a widow who was regarded as the "Housewives" Supersleuth"--the unchallenged authority (among the skeptics) on the 26 volumes. They interviewed her andquestioned her in detail.

Beginning on page 79, the authors devote a chapter to Penn Jones, Jr., who is convinced there were at least two riflemen firing simultaneously and he stated he knew of 18 people who were in one way or another associated with the assassination and who are now dead. Jones spread his incredible story among television and radio audiences in some of the biggest cities in the country. He published a book called "Forgive My Grief" which served as a Bible for his faithful flock. Certain photographs are contained in this chapter and stories of various deaths are contained therein.

Chapter IV is titled "Edward J. Epstein." He is a 31-year-old Harvard University graduate student; he gave up a fellowship to produce his thesis for a master's degree in government. Ris subject was the workings of the Warren Commission. And, through his mentor, Professor Andrew Hacker, Commission members and staff met with Epstein and he eventually gained access to privileged files and reports. A swift metamorphosis occurred once his thesis was completed. Without informing his benefactors he transformed his thesis into the book titled "Inquest" which was a broadside against the findings and methods of the Commission.
"The chemicals that catalyzed Epstein's innocent efforts into a best seller were two FBI reports, unmarked as to classification, given to him by assistant Commission counsel Wesley 'J. Liebeler under representation that they were to be used only, in connection with his thesis. One of the blue-bound volumes, imprinted with the FBI seal and J. Edgar Hoover's name on the cover was a summary report dated December 9, 1963, which capsuled what FBI investigations into the assassination had uncovered up until that date: '...'' The second FBI document referred to was a supplemental report dated January 16, 1964. "Both of these documents directly collided with the final official autopsy conclusions contained in the Warren Report." (pp. 93-95)

On pages 105 through 109, the authors discuss the observations of Mirs. Carolyn Walther which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein stated that insufficient attention was paid to her observations.

Chapter V deals with Harold Weisberg, a retired journalist who accused the Commission of pursuing a preconceived case against Oswald.

At the bottom of page 125, he states that his book is the one that does not draw upon eye-witnesses; that he is the severest critic of the Commission because he restricts himself to the Commission's information; he states the FBI and the Secret Service framed the whole thing, not the murder part, everything that has happened since. Additional testimony of the FBI photographic expert Shaneyfelt is contained on pages 129 through 131 when he was questioned by Commission counsel Arlen Specter and Commissioner Gerald R. Ford.

Chapter VI is devoted to the "Superbuffs" and the authors state the numbing wreckage wrought by the fourth Presidential assassination within a century has washed up a curious assortment of flotsam and jetsam. It is hard for people who have turned into the category of amateur detectives to believe that one deranged individual could possibly have murdered someone of the stature of the late President.

Chapter VII, beginning on page 163, deals with George C. Thomson of Glendale, California, a consulting civil engineer who peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. "Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza. There were at least twenty-two buillets fired. The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson. An automatic weapon equipped with a silencer was used. Kennedy was not killed. He was impersonated in the Presidential limousine by Officer J. D. Tippit."

Chapter VIII is titled "The Reasons For Doubt." This is the last chapter of the book and contains the authors' own doubts as to certain phases of the whole investigation they conducted. The authors state on page 170 that the gravest errors committed by this resourceful computer-age investigation were directly attributable to the same human frailities which have existed for centures. They say "A conspiracy is difficult to prove with the scientific certainty of, say, the tracing of a bullet to a weapon... Instead of employing every conceivable means to establish the possible existence of such an explosive likelihood, as the Commission staff did in the area of ballistics and trajectory, the conspiracy investigations of the FBI and the Secret Service alone were believed implicitly... The Commission did check out the possibility of the FBI and/or the Secret Service being involved in a possible plot. This was done by using the Internal Revenue Service and other Government agencies for investigative reports and conceivably the FBI and Secret Service probes did not dig deep enough into this ticklish area." (p. 171).

## MI. A. Jones to Wick Memo <br> RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS

OF THE WARREN REPORT"
The authors mention Garrison's accusation of a conspiracy between Clay Shaw and David Ferrie and others on pages 171 and 172.

On page 173 the authors state "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." They did not deal with the fact that in the re-enactment at the scene of the crime a Cadiliac limousine was substituted for a Lincoln Continental and one would think that the FBI would rephotograph Billy Lovelady to establish irrefutably his resemblance to Oswald and there is no indication that this was done. The authors go on to criticize the FBI and the Secret Ser vice for what they consider discrepancies in the re-enactment on Dealey Plaza and Neely Street which appear in the Warren Report. (pages 174 and 175)

The authors relate that much of the abiuse leveled' at the Commission protests the manner in which its hearings were conducted; that the Commission has been denounced for the hasty manner in which . it arrived at its final conclusions. (p.178)

RECOMINENDATION:
That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)


1 -Mr. R. S. Garner;'
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS


You should obtain one copy of the following book, as soon as it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The scavengers and Critics of the warren Report: The'Endless Paradox," by Richard Warren Lewis and Lawrence/schilier, Belacorte Press, New York, New Fowls, \$4.95, scheduled for publicantion April 26, 1967.

1 - Soviet Section, DID, (Route through for review)
1 - M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:jmk:11b (11)

NOTE:
Book requested by Special Agent R. F. Lenihan, Soviet Section, for use in official assignment. Book will be filed in Bureau library where it is not now available.

REC. $8 /$ 8



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorandum


DATE: $\quad 4 / 25 / 67$

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OT BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet 3/14/67.
A copy of Business Intelligence and Espionage"
$E$ by RICHARD M MGREN, published September, 1966, by Dow-Jones-Irwin, Inc., Homewood, Illinois, has been forwarded to the Bureau, attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division by separate cover.

Receivecel $4-24-67$
Ansi.
 (3)

1 - Mr. ma. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner

1.     - Miss Butler

SAC, New York
$5 / 1 / 67$

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
st re
The book MWennerstroin: $\qquad$ The Spy" by ram E'thonblom Sure te was reproduced in the United States in 1965 by Coward-ICCann, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, Mew York 10016. The book, translated from the Swedish by Joan Bulman, is priced at \$4.95 copy.

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the above book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M, F. Row, 6221, I. B. AMB:11b
(9) ;


Book is requested by SA T. F. Coble, Soviet Section, Tor general reference use as well as for source material for lectures. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library, where it is not now available, but it will be charged permanently to the Research-Satellite Section Library where it will be readily available to personnel of Soviet Section.

Tolson $\qquad$
DeLoacin
Mohr
Wick $\qquad$
Casper $\qquad$
Callahan
Conrad $\qquad$
Felt $\qquad$
Gale $\qquad$
Rosen $\qquad$
Sullivan
Tavel $\qquad$
Trotter $\qquad$
Tell. Room
Holmes
Mandy $\qquad$
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ST-114

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\text { REC- } 4162-46855=461
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saC, Chicago

$$
1 \text { - Mr. N. P. Callahan }
$$

1 -Mr. B. M. Sutler

## 5/3/G7

1 -Er. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler


You should obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the follow inc Dols and forward them to the Bureau marisa to the attention of the Eesearch-datellite Section, Domestic mbellicence Division.
> 1. "Studies tn Chinese Thought" edited by Arthur F. Wright. University of Chicago Press, Phoenix Paperback, \$2.45, scheduled for June, 1007, publication


1 -Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Division (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)


ALB: $\operatorname{cst}_{C} D^{\prime}$
(10)

## NOTE:

Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section (NIS), for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as references. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library, where they are not now available, but charged permanently to NIS.

REC. 52


ReBulet to New York 8/9/66; NYlet $2 / 17 / 67$; and Bulet to NY 3/13/67.

Inquiry at Doubleday, Book Shop, 655 Fifth Avenue, New -YorkCity, revealed that Secret Service ar Thirty-threo, Centuries of Espionage by Richardfilmer and Robert Deindorfer will not be available until possibly July, 1967, at which time an attempt will be made to purchase this book: again. The order was cancelled and the money applied to the purchase of Castro's Cuba, Cuba'a Fidel.




TO

SUBJECT:

Mr. Wigk<br>M. A. Dfores?

DATE: 4-4-67

## REVIEW OF/WHO'S LISTENING NOW!' 

San Dlego Colt

Captioned book's main theme is criticism of electronic "snooping" both in Government and industry.

Part one deals with Government use of bugging and wiretapping in such "fantastic proportions" that investigation by Senator Long's Subcommittee was necessitated.

## PORTIONS OF PART I DEALING WITH THE THE FBI

Pages 21-30 are a rehash of the recent controversy on wiretapping involving the FBI and Robert Kennedy. The authors are particularly critical of Kennedy for denying that he knew of the FBI's bugging activities during his tenure as Attorney General. They imply Kennedy's vendetta against Hoffa was the reason for his having the FBI plant bugging devices to help trap the union official.

Pages 30-36 deal with the FBI's use of electronic devices

$\int$generally and criticize Mr. Hoover and the FBI for such activities. Most of this material is plagiarized from an article by William Turner, ex-FBI Agent, 11-66, issue of "Ramparts," in which Turner criticized the Bureau's use of wiretaps. The authors state while Mr. Hoover has done an admirable $j$ jo in keeping the Bureau a nonpolitical body, he runs the Bureau as a 9 viritual dictator" causing many to quit the FBI because they "found that they were expected to break the law in performance of their duties."

Pages 36-43 deal with the recent highly publicized case in
Lias Vegas in which the Bureau used bugging; in connection with investigating casino "skimming" operations. Pages 43 and 44 mention the testimony in Kansas City by a phone company supervisor before the Long Committee in 1965,. that the FBI had placed taps on several private phones between 1961 and 1965. Page 60 also notes Senator Long was attacked by newspapers for investigating the $\dot{F} B I$ and that Attorney General Katzenbach called on Long to "ask him to lay off the FBI." (This comment was taken fromp Turner's article mentioned apecil Enclosure
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Wick
(Ex-110


M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: REVIEW OF "WHO'S LISTENING NOW"
WIRETAPPING BY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
The use of electronic devices by Internal Revenue Service in investigating tax cases is discussed, and Commissioner Sheldon Cohen is criticized for not cooperating with Senator Long's committee. Electronic "snooping" within the Government itself is mentioned, such as the case of Otto Otepka, allegedly the victim of wiretapping by fellow State Department officials.

## REMAINING PORTIONS OF BOOK

Parts two and three deal with private bugging, citing sordid divorce scandals exposed by such devices. Use of bugging devices by students against teachers felt to be "too radical" in their classes is also mentioned. Examples are set forth of industrial espionage through use of electronic devices. Part four discusses the mechanics of wiretapping and shows diagrams of devices.
The conclusion reiterates that Government agencies,such as the FBI, violate the Federal law against wiretapping.

To show that the FBI "does not let truth stand in the way of a conviction," the authors on pages 152-4 discuss the 1958 retrial of Kathryn Kelly, "Machine Gun" Kelly's widow. They state that an FBI Laboratory man had concluded that signatures on a kidnap note allegedly prepared by Mrs. Kelly were not hers; however, the FBI refused to give the 1958 jury this data. (This incident appeared in a 1962 article by Edward Bennett Williams; at that time we refuted this allegation.)

## GIL AND ANN CHAPMAN, AND PUBLISHERS EXPORT COMPANY

The Chapmans are not identifiable in Bufiles. FBI library sources disclose no references to them as authors. Captioned book notes that the Chapmans, from San Diego, wrote "Was Oswald Alone?," an analysis of facts "ignored" by the Warren Commission. The FBI has recently investigated the publisher in connection with publishing obscene literature. (Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter).

## OBSERVATIONS

Captioned book is a poorly written, sensational-type rehash of information already public; it is doubtful it will receive wide distribution. The authors, while critical of the FBI, are particularly hostile toward Robert Kennedy. (Commissioner Cohen, has called our attention to the book as a "sleazy" repetition of data on the wiretap controversy.)

## RECOMMENDATION

For information.

SAC, Hew York
1-M A. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttlex
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
5/3/67

Director, 532 ( $62-46855$ )
1 - Mr. Re S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS


You should obtain discreetly, wen available, one copy each of tho following hooks for the uso of the Bureau and Forward then to the Bureau marked to tho attention of the Desemxeli-Satellite Section, Domestic Intolliccnce Division.
"I Kan Called Lacy" by Piexco, Accoce and Fiompefued. Translated by $A$. 解. Sinowtan Suiting. Coward-McCann, $\$ 5$, April, 1007
"hyphtinece poozing-alass by Ennis Dlooctorin.

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\text { Tow release } 7 / 21 / 07 \text { by Fawner, Straus C Ciroma, }
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$$
\text { Inc., } \$ 0.05
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NOTE:
Books requested by following personnel: (1) SA B. P. Murphy, Soviet Section, for reference purposes. Will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available, (2) SA J. E. Nanning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in "Chinese Library" as reference. Will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available.

EX 112


SAC, Boston

Director, $\mathbf{z B I}$ (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOCK
book navinis:



You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following rook for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Mae Mroynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy" Dy Ece-Kaimmeter and William R.Tancey. Massachusetts Institute of Technology press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, paper $\$ 3.05$

NOTE:
Book requested for reference by SA P. T. Basher, Internal Security Section, and by SA R. S. Garner, Research Satellite Section. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Book concerns the racial situations and conditions in U.S.
melosune

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Putnam's present book, "Race and Reality," is a continuation of his 1961 book, "Race and Reason," reviewed in Civil Rights Section, memo 7-24-61. His theme is a condemnation of the race equality theory of whites and Negroes which has been desseminated by anthropologists and other scientists. Author cites theories of many scientists then answers those theories. He cites views of W. W. Howells, Anthropologist of Harvard and states: "Howell's retreat through the treacherous swamp of scientific fallacy to the imaginary rock of the Constitution was a pathway scientists tread often enough." (p. 34) Putnam said Howells attacked Dr. Wesley C. George, author of "The Biology of the Race Problem." Author then stated: "It is totally incorrect to say that a principle of equality is embodied in the Constitution. The 14th Amendment refers to 'equal protection of the laws, ${ }^{\text { }}$ but nowhere in this amendment, nor anywhere else in our national charter, is there any support for a concept of social or biological equality." Author states the evidence submitted to the Supreme Court in the desegregation of schools case was falsely interpreted by the Supreme Court due to the manner in which the evidence was submitted by the chief witness in that case, who was a Negro.

Author blames erroneous scientific theories on Franz Boas. He quotes Henry Garrett on page 41, who stated: "I. knew Franz Boas personally, I was able to observe his influence as founder of the science of anthropology in America...I was also able to observe the increasing degree of control exercised by the (Boas) cult over students and younger professors until fear of loss of jobs or status became common in the field of anthropology unless conformity to the racial equality dogma was maintrained...." Author states Boas' record before HCUA showed 46 listings of communist-front connections. Author discusses incapability of Negroes to govern themselves. He cites Republic of Haiti where Negroes have been on their own since 1844. Author states, "The Negro's current performance could stand, for the moment at least; ;as Exhibit A in my roster of evidence against the equalitarian."

REC. $7 \quad 62-46855$

[^65]1-Mr. Wick
11
M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW, "RACE AND REALITY"
Author cites statistics from a Labor Department pamphlet and FBI's Uniform Crime Reports of 1963: "The American Negro on the average produced per capita eight times as many illegitimate children, six times as many feeble-minded adults, nine times as many robberies, seven times as many rapes and ten times as many murders as the White man."

Putnam feels a monstrous deception has been successfully played upon the American people and every possible means used to prevent true evidence of the superiority of the White people over the black people. On page 66 he states, "All the power of the educational establishment, all the massive and saturating influences of a vast Negrophile news media, all the cunning of politicians, and the pleas of the churches, and all the international tentacles of the United Nations were ruthlessly employed to deceive both our youth and the general public..."

Author states on page 96, "The heart of the Negro problem lies in establishing the correct answer to one question, namely, are the Negro's limitations the result of his bad environment or is his bad environment the result of his limitations?" The author devotes the rest of this chapter to questions he has received and answers he has given over a period of years. He apparently feels his answers to these questions renders the answer to the heart of the problem. Author says the Negro is pushing forward faster than ever before "and more efforts are being made to encourage him, yet his relative crime and illegitimacy rates are increasing. The FBI will confirm this to you." (p. 118)

On page 161 part of the author's answer to a question reads: "Perhaps it was not entirely a coincidence that the FBI recently arrested a research associate in 'social' anthropology at Harvard, a man named Zborowski, on a charge of perjury growing out of the Bureau's investigation of a soviet spy ring."

BUFILES reflect no derogatory data on author.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


# Memorandum 

:Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM :Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS $\angle$ BOOK REVIEWS

1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
DATE: 5/5/67
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. D. Cotter/
Mr. J. E. Manning
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

- This is to recommend purchase, as volumes become available, of Biographical Dictionary of Republican China," the most complete reference work on modern China.

Columbia University Press has been working for ten years in preparing a biographical study on 20th Century China. This is to include life stories of the 600 most important Chinese of this century including persons from Communist China as well as Nationalist China. The reference is to be published in five volumes.

Addition of this work to the Chinese Library will provide supervisors of Chinese work as well as research analysts with the most up-to-date comprehensive background of Chinese mentioned both in the press and Bureau communications on a day-to-day basis. Volume I is now completed and available. The price of Volume $I$ is $\$ 20$. That will be the approximate price of subsequent volumes when published.

RECOMMENDATION:
That authority be granted to purchase complete 5-volume set of "Biographical Dictionary of Republican China" (to be retained in the "Chinese Library"), and that
 Research-Satellite Section arrange for purchase of these volumes as they become available.

62-46855


1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221: IB)

## 62 MAY 171967

TO : ITr.C.D. DeLoach

FROM : \% Co Sullivan

JOHN CHARLES NETT INFORMATION CONCERNING RESEARCH-SATESEITE MATTER

> 1-PIroCo D. DeLoach 1-Rir.R. J. Wick DATE: May 2,1967
> I-Mr. M. A. Jones
> I- HI. W. C. Sullivan.
> $1-M r$. R. W. Smith
> 1-Mr. os. Garner

## 

By letter dated April 20, 1967, to the Director which was previously acknowledged, John C. Ref, an authors: agent, of 120 East 75 th Street, New York City, advised that he would mail to the Director an advance copy of a new book entitled "The Journal of David Q. Eittle, "by R. Daniel McMichael, which is to be published about May 27 by Arlington House. Nerf characterized this book as a "frightening" book which tells how the threat of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union was ended by a treaty of friendship in the early $1970^{\circ}$ s.

As a matter of information for future reference, Neil, who was a colonel in the United States Army during World War II, is well-known to me. Bufiles contain no data concerning him, but Army records show that he was born on October 31, 1913, in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Catholic University and graduated cum lade from Kenyon College with an A. B. degree in 1936. He was a freelance writer before he became an authors' agent. In addition, Nett serves as Vice he became an authors agent In addition, Nett serves as Vice
President and Treasurer of the National Strategy information Center, in
RECOMMENDATION: which is headed by Dr. Frank Barnett. RECOMMENDATION:


Memorandum


EX-102
REC $12.46753^{\circ}-469$

(2) - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM) Encl canted by Be. Kiurang; I - New York

WHB:mrm (3)

celideadrinam. Ats 5-15-67. Amis.


TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) - Memorandum
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM :
 SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
3 BOOK REVIEWS
乡
ReBulet 3/30/67.

FEC. IO O

 ROGERXPMESIER,


SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-A6S55)

PudChase or book
BOOR REVIENS -
$5 / 15 / 67$
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mir. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butier

You should obtain discreaty one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marised to the attention of the Research-Satellite Eection, Domertic Intolligence Division.
"Mbiographical Dictionary of Republican China,"
Volume I: Ai-Chtu, edited by Howard Soorman. Pabilished in February, 1067, by Columbia vniversity Press, 440 W .110 ch Street, Hew York, New Yorl: 10025, \$20.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)
I- Mr. M. F. Row
AMB:paz
(10)



NOTE:
By memo 5/5/67, R. W. Smith to T. C. Sullivan,
"Purchase of Boolss, Book Reviews," approval granted to purchase five-volume set above book as volumes become available. Volumes will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."


13 MAY $1 \% 1857$


SAC, New York
5/24/67
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1- Mir. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau desires that you determine the availability and the price of the following book. Your reply should be forwarded to the Resenrch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
$b$ bi k Chinese Characteristics" by Arthur $\pi /$ /Smith (Rd ed. rev.; Hew York: F. H. Level, 1894)
(6) AlB :is

NOTE:
Inquiry initiated by SA J. F. Wacks, NIS.
$\qquad$

1. MAY 241967
sAC, St. Louis

Director, FBI (62-46855)


1-W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. B: H. Subtler
1 -Mr. R. W. ST deter
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the Solloning book and to forward it to the Bureau maimed to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"From Anathema to Dialogue: Marxist Challenge to the Chrigtian Churches" by Roger Garaudy. Translated by Luke ${ }^{\prime}$ 'Nell. Herder ¿ Herder, 314 M. Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri, 1966, \$3.95


NOTE:
Book, requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes, will be retained in Bureau Library where it is not nov available.

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REC 26
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May 19, 1967
REC 99

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nr. Royce Gerald/Kloeffler } \\
& 729 \text { Lakeside Farts } \\
& \text { Clearwater; Florida } 33515
\end{aligned}
$$

Dear Moo Noeffler: $R_{1} G_{1}$
Your letter of May 8, 1967, enclosing a copy of your book "Americanism vs. International Communism" has been received.

1 appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the book to me; however, as a matter of long-standing policy I have refrained from commenting on any publications not prempared by this Bureau or me. I know you will understand my position in this regard.


Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover ${ }^{\text {/ }}$


Summer Address- June through October 4201 Mass Avenue, Washington 1.6, D.G

Royce Gerald Kloeffler
professor - engineer . author
729 LAKESIDE PARK ClEARWATeR, FLORIDA
May 8, 1967

J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation<br>Washington: 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:


You and I have many interests in common. We are writers, we are anti-communists, and we are dedicated to the best education for American youths.

The attached complimentary book constitutes the the first half of a manuscript prepared, published, and copyrighted at the personal expense of the author for review by educators. This book is idesigned for use as a special text in high schools and colleges to inform American youth of the Ideology and dangers presented by Communism to our way of life.

In this book I have quoted some of your statements lon pages 30-32 inclusive. Will you please have these pages checked to ascertain if my presentation is correct. Perhaps some appropriate member of your staff would review this book and advise the author whether he feels there is a need and a place $\qquad$ for a book of this character.

This printing of the book is not for sale to the public. The tentative outline for the last half of the book will be found on an insert sheet (rear). This last half will draw upon your two fine books on Communism.

FROM :

SUBJECT:


SAC, NEW YORK ( $100-87235$ )

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet to NY, 3/30/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy each of the paperback editions of the following books which were all edited by
(1) "ThéChina Reader I: Imperial China: The Decline of the Las' Dynasty and the Origins of Modern China, the 18 th and 19th Centuries".
(2) "Thetchina Reader II: Republican China: Nationalism, War, and the Rise of Communism 1911-1949."
(3) "The China Reader III: Communist China, Revolutionary Reconstruction and International Confrontation, 1949 to Present."


SAC, Hew York

1.     - N. P. Callahan

1-B.M.Suttler
1-R.W.Smith
1-R.S.Garner
1 - Miss Butler
From: PFC. 25 , FBI $(62-46855)-4 / 6$
PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

EX-108
airted

To:


Reurairtel 5-26-67.
You are authorized to purchase one copy of "Chinese Characteristics" by Arthur H. Smith (available at Paragon Book Gallery, \$6). The book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the Attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (route thegn forgheyiew) 1-M. F. Row


NOTE:
nu h
AKB:mh (10)

Book requested by SA J.F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as reference.

$\qquad$



F BI
Date: $5 / 26 / 67$
Transmit the following in $\qquad$


DIRECTOM, FBI (62-46855)

FAIN : $\quad 2 A C$, TBA YORK
$\mathrm{TO}:$
$\mathrm{FACN}:$
$\mathrm{SUBJLOI}:$
PUKCHnSU OP 300 K

$\qquad$
BLOK SEVEN

Re Bureau letter, 5/24/67.
On 5/26/67, Brentano, Inc, and Barnes gid Noble Company, two of iVY's principal bookstores, advised XUChese Characteristics by ARTHUR F. H. level, 1894), out of print. Possibly available only from rare book dealers. Paragon Book Gallery, 14 East 38 th street, NYC, advised has one copy at $\$ 5.00$.

Bureau requested SUAIRTEL if purchase desired.//


$\qquad$
$\qquad$ M


SAC, Hew York

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1)N. P. Callahan

1\%.W. C. Sullivan
1-B. M. Suttlex
1-R. W. Smith
June 5, 1967
1-R. S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler
purchase of book
DOOM REVIEWS

## BOOK

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the book Where is Vietnam? ${ }^{\text {WM }}$ edited by Walter Lowenfels with Nanhraymer (Anchor Books, Garden City, New York, paperback, \$1.20,.1967, lat. ed.) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 -Int. Sec. (Route through tong review)
1 -MI. M. F. HOW, 6221 IB
AMB:eco/cjs
(11)

NOTE: Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan advised Internal Security personnel he thought a copy of above book should be available to Bureau. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


Tolson Melon Wick Casper Callahan Conrad Felt Gale Rosen Sullivan Tavel Trotter Pele. Room


REC $46 / 62-4 / 6=547$


## Memorandum



SUBJECT:
 (though dated May 8, 1967) from captioned individual. He enclosed a complimentary copy of a booklet entitled Americanism vs. International Communism, which he has written and had published at his own expense. The book is for use as a high school and college text.

He mentions that on pages $30-32$ he has quoted the Director and would like the book reviewed by the Bureau and then advise him whether there is a need for such a book. (It is noted that the book is already in final printed form). He adds the book is not for sale to the public and will be followed by another one. This will deal with the theory and practice of communism and the contrast between this ideology and Americanism.

## 号

$P_{i}+1,1 \%$
A review of the book reflects that it describes the contrast of living conditions in the United States and the Soviet Union. Such topic's are included as schools, churches, agriculture, retail 'marketing; social welfare, culture, manners and morals. Kloeffler comment sit that the $^{2}$ Soviet Union has developed a fine educational system, initiatéd a-good social welfare program and has built up a strong industrial organization. On the negative side, is the Soviet atheistic and materialist culture, a low standard of living, a class society, and a totalitarian form of government. The book is anticommunist, but not in an extremist form. It is not written in a scholarly form, but draws information from a variety of secondary forces. The author points out "that the principal aim of Communism is the defeat of America and the Domination of the entire world."

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62-468=478
$$

On pages 31-32, Kloeffler makes brief mention of

* Mr. Hoover and the FBI in afderection on communism in the universities.


1-Mr. Wick (with enclosure)
1-Mr. DeLoach (with enclosure)
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan (with enclosure) FCS:bem (6)
M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: Royce Gerald Kloeffler

He is commendary of the Bureau, saying that because of the FBI's "'very high grade" work communist infiltrators have had difficulty in the United States. He makes brief mention of the DuBois Clubs, communist infiltration in the civil rights movement, and then quotes accurately from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on March 4, 1965, relative to communist influence in the 1964 student riots at the University of California at Berkeley.

The book identifies Kloeffler as a native of Michigan, holding degrees in electrical engineering from three universities. He served on the staff of Kansas State University for 44 years and is the author or co-author of 10 books on engineering. He served in the electrical industry for five years and with the National Security Agency for six years. Nothing derogatory concerning him was located in Bufiles.

## OBSERVATIONS:

Kloeffler's book appears to be a hobby-type project. He apparently is retired from his life-long work as an engineering teacher and has written this book in his spare time. The book is a compilation from secondary sources and is easy to read. Its purpose seems to be primarily educational.

It is felt that Director, following long-standing policy, |should thank Kloeffler for the book but say that he is not in a position to comment concerning it. Likewise, we should not attempt in any way to verify information in it.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Kloeffler.




BAC，Tow Yorg


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I＇－Mr。N。 P。Callama
$1-1 \mathrm{Mr}$ 。B．M．Suttler
1－MiroR。W。Smith
May 21， $199 \%$ ．
1－Mir。R。S。Garner
1 －Miss Butler


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AMB：cjs （10）

NOTE：Book requested by $S A$ J．Po Lee，Soviet Section， Din，for review。 After review，book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available。

Tolson
DeL．oach
Nohs
$\qquad$
Wick $\qquad$
Casper $\qquad$
Callanan
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Feit $\qquad$
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1082 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) ;01-31.8
UNITED STATES GOV AMENT
date: $\quad 6 / 5 / 67$
 DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : (J SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

Reurairtel 5/31/67.
Enchosed is one copy of Chinese Characteristics" by ARTHUR H. SMITH, purchased at/Paragon Book Gallery, New York City, for $\$ 6.30$. time.

U"S. Enclosed copy is only copy available at this

## REC 22 <br> EX-104 62-46855-479


(1 - Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 -New York


RM:blb
(4)

## Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/2/67 (f tie: (ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS


ReBUlet to New York, 11/30/66.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Intruders: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry", by Senator FDWARDUOMG. $\frac{1 D}{D C}$



54JUN 231967
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

Director, EBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF bOOK
C book reviews

6/9/67
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B.M. Subtler
1 -Mr. R.W. Smith
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You we requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book THo Medium Is the Massage" by Marshall Ifchuhan and Quentin Fore (New York: Bantam Books; paper, \$1.45) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satelilite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

(10)

NOTE:
Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan has requested
book that a copy may be available to Bureau personnel. The book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested

$\qquad$ Mohr Wick Callahan Collaho $\qquad$
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-
Sullivan
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| JUN 8 |
| COMM-FBI |

UNITED STATES G ERNMENT
Memorandum


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:
6/9/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELIIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM :
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJEGT:

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SAC, NEW YORK ( $100-87235$ )

PURCHASE OF BOOK
ReBUlet $6 / 5 / 67$.
Submitted herewith is one copy of the book
There is Vietnam?", edited by WALTER NOWENFELS.


EX-104
© JUN 141967


54JUN 201967
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


ReBUlet to $N Y, 3 / 30 / 67$ and CUlet to $N Y$ 5/3/67. the Cross: The Rife of Bishop Ford of Maryknoill ${ }^{\text {Hin JoHN }}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text { PRRRACCOCE and PIERREYQUEI. }}$
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ACTIOX:
Mar incormation.
it Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855).
DATE: $\quad 6 / 28 / 67$
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division
NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/9/67.
Enclosed is one copy of The Medium Is The Massage by Marshall McLuhan and Quentin Fiore.


SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

> SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS,
BOOK REVIEWS


ReBulet to Chicago 5/3/67 requesting Chicago obtain "Studies in Chinese Thought" and "Chinese Thought and Institutions".

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book
entitled Chinese Thought and Institutions by JOHN K, FAIRBANK.
Studies in Chinese Thought" by ARTHUR F of WRIGHT is not yet available, but will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as it is obtained.

(3)


## REC 46, $2-46852-486$ <br> NOT RECORDED <br> 

 EX -108

Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1- N in: DeLoach
1-Mx• W . C. -Sullivan
1 -Mr. Wick
DATE: June 28, 1967

FROM
C. D. Brennan


1 -Mr. Rosen
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan
I - Mr. J. L. Martin
SUbJECT: "THEY SAY - BLOOD ON MY HANDS" (THE STORY OF ROBERT M. SHELTON, IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA.),
BY ROBERT M. MIKELL

entitled "They Say - Blood On My Hands" which purports to be the story of Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America. The book is written by Robert M. Mikell, described as a "Southern writer from Montgomery, Alabama."

The book is supposed to be an objective analysis of Robert Shelton and the United Klans of America taken from official records and interviews with Shelton. It is an obvious attempt to whitewash and cleanse Shelton and his organization.

The book is eight chapters dealing with Shelton's boyhood life, the Klan's his tory and organization, Klan ceremony and symbols, the Klan and the civil rights movement, the Klan and communism, and finally, the investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities qi the Klan movement in the United States.

NOT RECORDED
The book is a trite, poorly donenpropaganda exploit. It is repetitious and badly organized. Some portions of it have obviously been plagiarized from other sourcesmand newspaper accounts.

The author described Robert Shelton as an "articulate, intelligent man, completely sincere in what he believed, highly efficient and zealous." It disavows any knowledge or connection with acts of Klan terrorism and violence.

The book goes into the murder of Viola Liuzzo and lattempts to justify the crime by, describing the Government's chief witness, Gary Thomas Rowe, as a "pimp y" and aarypederal prostitute."

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan Re: "They Say - Blood On My Hands"

In an interview by the author with Shelton, the Imperial Wizard discusses infiltration of the Klan. by the FBI and states there are numerous informants in the Klan 。 He claims to have no objections to the FBI infiltrating the organization since the Klan is basically "an educational program to educate the people concerning the various conspiracies."

The FBI is mentioned throughout the book and is criticized for its investigation dit the. Klan. Nevertheless, the author quotes extensively from the writings of the Director, The author claims that our. Government is infiltrated with communists and traitors and that one of the main objectives of the Klan is to fight communism.

This book will not receive wide circulation and is for the consumption of the gullible and illiterate klansmen. It is an obvious attempt to paint a new image of Shelton and the Klan and in this regard, it will fail. RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

-


FROM : J. H. Gale

SYROPSIS: As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and procedure, Senator Long has launched a continuing campaign against what his publisher calls "invasions of privacy by agents of the federal Government." In the captioned book, which is merely one phase of his campaign, Senator long attacks microphones, wiretaps, mail covers, twoway mirrors, polygraphs, and computers. Federal agents, referred to repeatedly as "snoopers," are described as "sneaking, creeping, and peeping around" in the same type of investigations that hitler used during the $1930^{\circ}$ s to destroy privacy in Nazi Germany. By implication, the subjects of the se investigations are generally made out to be respectable persons engaged in minor or borderline violations. The obvious advantages resulting rom a coordinated drive against organized crime, on the other hand, are dismissed by Senator Long as bringing the United States "perilously close to a national police force."
particularly singled out for attack by Senator Long is what he calls the "lengthy and tarnished record" of the Internal Revenue Service. By way of summation, after citing specific cases, he says that "it is possible to consider the IRS the agency that engaged in a maximum of privacy invasion to achieve a minimum of worthwhile results.

Although critical of a number of Bureau investigations

* (such as the search in the Rudolf Abel case and the electronic Coverage of the Judith Colon case), Senator Long also has some favorable comments to make regarding both the Director and the Bureau. For example, he credits the groundwork laid by former
$1-\operatorname{Mr} \cdot$ DeLoach
$1-$ Mr. Bohr
$62-46655-1$ - Miss Butler
NOT RECORDED 1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Sullivan 102 JUl! 19 , 67 - Mr. McAndrens
I -KIT: Wick 1 - John E. Mchale, Jr.


Memorandum to Mr. De loach
Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward Vo Long

Kt wo Hoover with making the FBI "the most generally respected Lammeniorcement agency in the United States." He also sets forth a series of quotations from the Directors speeches and Writings to show the undesirability of wiretapping except in certain types of violations. Passing slaps are taken by the Senator at the Bureau's former use of microphones, which he says were not as limited as wiretaps, and at our "name check" Service, which he lumps in with lie detectors as an invasion. oi privacy.

By way of conclusion, Senator Long calls for greater legislative restrictions on electronic surveiliances, suggests that Congress consider framing a "Code of Conducts for Federal investigators, and predicts that the Supreme Court may broaden the number of investigative techniques covered under the fourth Amendment.

Longis book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, New York It is currently being sold in book stores throughout the nation.

RECOMSIENDATION:
For information

SEE DETAILS - PAGE 3


Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Intxuders by Senator Edward V. Long

DFRAILS: United States Senator Edward V. Long, author of captioned book and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, is of course well known to the Bureau. In recent years he has also won a certain amount of national prominence for what his publisher describes as his constant fight "to protect citizens from harassment and invasions of privacy by agents of the Federal Government."

Not unexpectedly, then, The Intruders is a 230-page attack on microphones, wiretaps, mail eovers, two-way mirrors, polygraphs, computers, and Government investigators in general. Seven times in two pages it refers to Federal agents as "snoopers," and public lears are played upon by intimating that these were the means Hitler used to destroy privacy in Hazi Germany during the 1930 's. "Overzealous" investigators are alternately described as "creeping in and out of other people's private lives" and as "sneaking, creeping, and peeping around the margins of the law.".

Overlooking, or deliberately ignoriag, the vicious killers and hoodlums who have been the primary targets of technical coverage when their conspiratorial activities thwarted normal investigative techniques, Senator Long pounces on two or three instances where agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration have used electronic surveillances against apparently respectable persons engaged in borderline ofienses. Even regaxding professional racketeers, however, the Senator warns that a coordinated drive by various agencies against organized crime "brings us perilously close to a national police force." He says that "the history of the Federal Government': use of wiretapping....is maxked by evidence of excesses on the part of Federal officers who have trampled over individual privacy and rights."

By and large, most of Senator Long's serious criticisms are directed at what he calls the "lengthy and tarnished record" of the Internal Revenue Service。 After citing a number of instances encountered by his Senate Subcommittee, he says that "it is possible to consider the IRS the agency that engaged in a maximum of privacy invasion to achieve a minimum of worthwhile results."

With respect to the FBI, Senator Long attacks a number of specific cases (such as the search in the Radolf Abel inventigation, the electronic coverage in the Judith Coplon case, and

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Long
the arrests made during the sowcalled "Palmer raids" of 1920), but he also has some favorable coments to malse. Te says, for example, that the groundwork laid by former Attorney General Harlan Fisle Stone and the administration of Hzo Hoover have made the FBI "the most generally respected law enforcement agency in the United States."

On several occasions, Senator Long quotes from the speeches and writings oin Mr. Hoover, incIuding: (1) his December 2, 1929, testimony before the fouse Appropriations Committee, wherein he declared that although wiretapping "may not be illegal, I think it is unethical"; (2) a letter dated Febxuary 9, 1940, to the editor of the Haxvard Law Review, describing wiretapping as an "archaic and inexticient" practice which "has proved a definite handicap or barrier in the development of ethical, scientific, and sound investigative techniques"; (3) 1941 and 1950 statements to Congressional committees, in which he reiterated his opposition to wiretapping except in espionage, sabotage, and kidnaping cases; and (4) a February 7, 1949, letter to the editor of the Yale Law Journal, pointing out that "it is no secret that the fgi does tap telephones in a very limited type of cases with the express approval in each instance of the Attorney General of the United States ...."

Still another quote, dated 1953 or 1954, is attributed to Congressmen Kenneth Keating, who told Senator Long that he had been advised by Mr. Hoover and the then Attorney General Herbert Brownell that they preferred no wiretapping legislation at all to a bill which would require the obtaining of a court order. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with this particular quote, but the genexal tenor of the ideas exrressed agree with a May 22, 1962, conversation between the Director and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, during the course of which Mr. Hoover warned that the main problem with court orders in the field of wiretapping is that "you can't trust some judges, and when you shop around, you will be in trouble."

While describing the "name check" service which the FBI provides for other Government agencies, Senator long throws the reference into a paragraph dealing with lie detectors and

Memorandum to Mr. Detoach Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Iong
adds that "an indication of disloyalty unleashes an added investigation by the Bureau." He also skims over a pererence to the limitations the FBl has alvays placed on wiretaps by commenting that its use of microphones "does not seem to have been so strictly limited."

In concluding his bools, Senator Long calls for greater legislative restrictions on electronic surveiliances, suggests that Congress consider framing a "Code of Conduct" applicable to all Federal investigators, and predicts that the Supreme Court will "continue to defend the might of privacy in the cases that come before it ${ }^{\text {it }}$ possiniy even broadening the number of investigative techniques covered under the provisions of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution.

The publishing of Long "s book has been handled by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, New York.

## DIPECTOR (62-46855)

Attention: Hosearch - Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-4737) (C)

PURCEASL OR BOOK -
BODK REVILWS
noBulet, 5/23/67.
Enclosed herexith is one copy of the book "Tron Anathema to Dialoguo: A Marxist Challeage to the Christian Churchos", by Rogex Gaxaudy.

3- Eurcau (Enc. 1) R,mi.
1-St. Louis TBS:pav
(A)

## SAC, Newark

Director, TBI (62-65855)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { N. P. Callahan } \\
& \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \text { Suttler }
\end{aligned}
$$

July 19, 1967
I -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF ROOK

 Crook nevinYou are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau; it should be marked to the attention of the Research-
 Satellite Section, Doantic Intelligence Division.

 AMB: csc
(9)


NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research- Satellite Section, for reference purposes. After perusal book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Check of GI re book negative.
"The National Observer" is a Sunday newspaper published by the Dow-Jones Company, publishers of the "Wall Street Journal."

DeLoach $\qquad$


## Callahan

$\qquad$


54 AUG
Gand


Mr. W. C. Sullivan

|  | July 7, | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Mr. C. D. | Deloach |
| 1 |  | Sullivan |
| 1 | 走口. W. | Eranigan |
| 1 |  | Saith |
| 1 | Miss Alta | Eutler |
|  | - 4x. J. P. | Lee |

DOOX REVIST:
"LIGHy AT MLDNIGHT"
EY Exica FaLlacei

This momorandum sets forth tha resulta of a review of the abowe captioned book.

## BACKGROMHD:

Erica $\begin{aligned} & \text { hallach was tho ward of Noel Field. Field was }\end{aligned}$ born in 1904 and is an Amorican citizen who was strongly suspected of acting as a Soviet espionage agent. In 1949 he dismppesrea in Pragua, Czechomlovakia, and shortly thereafter his wife and brother, Herman, nlmo digappeared. Erica wallach, attemating to locate Field behind the Iron Curtain, was arrested in 1950 and imprisoned until her release in 1955. Hool Field and his wife reside in hungary.

THE BOOX:
In this book Erich Willach sets iorth in grant detail her experiences following her arrest in Eagt Eierlin on August 26, 1950, until her final release in October, 1955. She talls of her interrogationg by East German security poilice and by the seviets which questioning want on for more than two years in an attempt to get her to adiat that she was engaged in espionage. Finalily ghe was tried in Moscow long vith leo Bauer, Gerann commuist, and they were sentencod to death. This sentence vas comsuted to 15 yeare in a labor caup. She then describes her day to day experiences in a sowiet labor catap located at forkuta in the Artic Region of Rusaia. She tells of the intolerable conditions experienced there. Finally she relates the istory of her rehabilitation by the soviets and her ultimate release With profuse mpologies by the soviet security police.

THE AUTHOR:
Euraau Kiles ghow that Wallach has, since Per release, accompanied her hughand to the U.S. and is living in farreaton, Virgimigg Her husband is an American citimen and is employed in a bank in washington, D. C. Wallach has appeared before the $53^{\text {tomed }}$ Comptotee on Un-American Activitios and has also been Dethremiewtu by Burean Agents and proven to be cooperative.
CONTINUED - OVEA

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \text { - } 356939 \\
& 1-62-46655 \text { (Book Reviev pile) } \\
& \text { JPL:sic }
\end{aligned}
$$

Momorandum w. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan  100-358039

TEX PUBLISHER:
The publisher of this book is Doabloday and Coupany, Incorporated, and is the guccessor to Doubloday Doran and Company. 14ETION OF THE FR1:

The Dureau is not montioned in this book since it deals wholiy with hor experiences vhile inprisoned behiod the Irea Curtain.

ACIIOS:
For information. it is recommonded that this book be pleced in the Eurean Libraxy.


The govermment report concluded that Castro is a bone-bred rebel against authority. Anyone who has spent time with him could have told the agency this. Lockwood, whose respect for Castro's feelings at all times approaches the worshipful, refrains from saying it outright, yet time after time his book evidences Castro's inherent rebellion.

Lockwood recounts a personal anecdote that illustrates the dictator's feeling about time. "I will see you again very soon and we will have our talk', Fidel Castro had promised in May. Now it was August and I was still waiting . . . and beginning to run out of time and money mad, most of all, patience."
At one time Castro aspired to become an orthodor Maryist. He had ousted Batista with the aid of allies who were decidedly unrevolutionary from a Marxist point of view. Instead of the workers and the Negroes, his cohorts had largely been members of the middle and professional classes, Rotarians, Lions. If anything, Castro's rebellion against Batista had to contend with the indiffer-
ence, even hostility, of the lower classes. True, the farmers in the Sierra Maestra had joined his camp because of the brutalities of government troops, a sense of alienation from a central government that had long disregarded them, and the important fact that Castro was in the mountains, living among them. But the farmers were the exception. In 1958 the Negrees in Santiago, Cuba's second largest city, sang derisively: "The Whites to the hills and the Blacks to the Carnival." In 1957 in Havana I noted that when upper-class Castroites met to plet, they waited to speak until the servants left the room.
Nevertheless, within a your after his victory, Castro began destroying tha middle-class July 26 Movement and endeavored to become allied with the workers and Negroes. He tried to create the legend that his had been an orthodox proletarian revolution. On this Lockwood rightly challenges Casiro.

## B

UT if Fidel, for his own reasubs, persists in this story, his other pretenses to Communist orthodoxy have been brief. Though in April 1963., on the eve of the Playa Gión invasion, he proclaimed himself a Marxist-Leminist for the obvious reason that he needed all the help he could muster for the forthcoming onslaught, eleven months later Castro scathingly denounced Cuba's Comminist Party leaders. Of heir eflort: to take
over his revolution, he snorted: "W"at do they think? That they won this revolution in a rafle?" Later he sta a public trial that revealed how th line Communist Party had worked with Batista against the rebels in 1957.

Today, the secretary general of Cuba's Communist Party is not a Communist, nor is the commander of the Cuban armed forces Cuba, rather, has a government that runs, accoring to the pleasure and ryythm of its leeder as a careful reading of Loolkood's book demonstrates. Fidel rises when he chooses, dresses as he wishes, says pretty much what he pleases, and keeps a schedule attuned not to bureaucratic norms but to his own imner clock. Lockwood once watched him playing clominoes for three days in an army tent.

It turns out that the Cornmunists who in 1957 prissily called Fidel a bourgeois romantic were right. Though he has publicly embraced Communism, he is utterly unlike any other Communist chief of state, and resembles to this day the typical alienated young bourgeois-undisciplined, hedonistic, with wrinkled clothes and untied shoelaces, in perpetual rebellion against his class. Like many thwarted bourgeois, Castro is a Bohemian; he is too old-fashioned to be called a beatuik. He has a respect for hard work, a distaste for marijuana aud drugs, and a sense of the basic amenities. He is also a political scientist of rave acumen, with an aptitude for barnyard logic and for relating to the common. folk that is staggering.

But-and this should be emphasizedthe also has many of the beatnik qualj ties: he eats when he wants, bathes when he wants, scratches wherever he wants, rejects a normal life. Even before his divorce he was rarely at home. It was his brother Raul who went to see Fidel's son Raulito, who played with him and kept alive some sense of family in the houschold. It was Raul who remained close to his mother and sisters after the revolution, visiting them often, as Fidel rarely did. Nowadays, when Fidel gets tired of it all, he goes to the apartment of Celia Sanchez, that devoted, selfless woman who was by his sido in the Sierra Maestra and even then was like a mother to him. She soothes him, coaxes him, sees that he gets what he wants to eat, argues with him, and renews him.

## T

H.HE more that one recalls him and the more one refreshes his memory from Lockwood's very alive book, the more Castro emerges as the first of rcbellious youth to take power. Fidel is perhaps the first young people's premier. He is the first head of state to stop playing the game according to the old rules. Other leaders, from Nkrumah to Hitler, have ended up riding in Rolls-Royces or Mercedeses, wearing plumed uniforms or tailor-made suits, attended by protocol experts. It is symbolic that the Cuban leader clings fiercely to the beard and the uniform of the hills, that he continues to disregard appointments, protocol, and dogma.

He has compromised less and reained more the revolutionary than any f his counterparts. The Soviet dictator May have taken off his shoe and banged it on a U.N. desk, but he also went in for soft Italian tailoring; the Chinese Red chiefs-if the wall posters are to be believed-built themselves pleasure compounds in the Forbidden City; Mussolini may have strutted in his Squadristi uniform, but at Munich he quavered; even Adolf Fitler made Eva Braun into a respectable married woman at the last minute. Fidel romains true. The young of the Nex Left see him she the one who didn't cop out or sell out, and they are devoted to him and to his representativentie fied CheGueran. Unchangeability is not necessarily a vittue; but in the business of revolution, where the sellout is almost the rule, Fidel's fidelity to the idea of revolution endears him to the disillusioned. Of course, Fidel engineered one historic sellout: he betrayed the middle classes that put him into power. But he did that to free himself of any obligation to the July 26 Movement, so that he might make his own sort of revolution.

## W

 ORKING with tape recorder and camera, Lee L.ockwood has neverthcless avoided sounding camned, and has presented a vivid Castro. Unfortunately, his is a limited portait. The author shows some deficiencies in knowledge; he was insufficiently prepared, for example, to counter such misstatements as those about the anti-Castro rebels in the Escambray Mountains in 1960-61, or to knock down some of Fidel's logicalsounding pipedreams - e.g., his monologue on the superior economic position of food-growing countries over industrialized nations. It may be that it is not an author's place to argue with his subject; however, Lee Lockwood does counter Fidel on some points. Under any circumstances, the writer's function goes beyond recording the subjects remarks. Lockwood's inability to reconcile his obvious sympathy for Fidel with the professional detachment one expects from a journalist seriously detracts from his book. If it were as farr-minded about Castro's actious as it is insightful into his personality, this would have been a great work. It remains a warm portrait and an interesting contribution to the slim body of knowledge about Cuba's revolution.Memorandum
TO : DIFECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $8 / 10 / 67$
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) } \\ \text { SAC, NW H YORK }(100-87235)\end{array}\right.$
SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK:
1
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet to New York, 5/1/67.
Submitted herewith is on copy of "The Spy without a Country" ("Wennerstrom, the Spy"), by H. K. Ronblom, translated from the Swedish by Joan Bulman.
(2)- Bureau (Encl. 1) (XM)

1 -New York

WB/
(3)


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57 AUG i810
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORINT NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOV NMENT
Memorandum
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/9/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlet to New York, 5/3/67.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Chinese
Looking Glass", by DENNIS BLOODWORTH.
$n$
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM :

SAC, NEWARK ( $62-3371$ ) (ROC)
subject:
purchase or boor kim $\omega$ S
bOOK REVIET

ReBulet 7/19/67 to Newark.
Enclosed herewith as requested is a copy of the following book:

> "NEWSEOOK: Russia Today", published by "The National Observer", a publication of Dow Jones and Company, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland.
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WHR: ss lEAch fico

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## SYNOPSIS:

Review of new Luce book, "Road to Revolution," appeared in "The sunday Star" of 7/30/67. Director noted on clipping of this review, "Give this most careful analysis. H."

Copy of book, which is enclosed, was procured and reviewed by Research-Satellite Section. Lace, who is 30 years old and college graduate, joined promed Chinese Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in April, 1963, after brief membership in Communist Party, USA. Broke with PLM in January, 1965, Formerly on Security Index. Luce has been described as changeable, erratic, and mentally unstable. Reported to be using and peddling narcotics. "Road to Revolution" is full of quotations from numerous public sources, among them quotations from Director's statements. Book's appendix contains lengthy excerpts from FBI document; "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots," which Luce calls. "magnificent report." All references to Director and FBI favorable. "Road to Revolution" is rehash and embroidered version of information luce has previously given in compresshensive interviews with Bureau Agents; information in his first book and in numerous magazine articles he has written; and information which has been widely published in public press. "road to Revolution" adds nothing of substance not already known to Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:
For the information of the Director.
Enclosure
100-434042 $\bigcirc$ ( 1 - $-62-46855$ (Book Revicwifile)

RSG:st:cda (11)


Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan Re: PHILLIP ABBOTY LUCE 62-46855

## DETATLS:

A review of a new paperback book entitled "Road to Revolution," written by Phillip Abbott Luce and published by Viewpoint Books, of San Diego, Callfornia, appeared in "The Sunday Stax" of July 30, 1.967. The Dixectox noted on a clipping of this zeview, "Give this most careful analysis. H."

By menorandum, dated August 1, 1967, captioned as above, the Dlrector was informed that a copy of this book was not then available. A copy, which is enclosed, has now been procured and reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section.

## The Author

Whillip Abbot Luce, who is 30 years old, is a graduate of Mississippi State University and has a master's degree in political science from Ohio State University. He originally was a rabid segregationtst, but became an ardent integrationist and later jolned the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Disappointed with the "mild radicalism" of the CPUSA, he thercupon afililiated with the more militant, Red Chineseoriented progressive Labor Hovement (PhM)-now the Progressive Lahor Daxty (PLP)-in April, 3963. But he soon became dism illustoned with the DLi and broke with it in January, 1965. Luce was Pormerly on the Sccurity Index of the New York Office.

Luce has been variously described as immature, insecure, ixresponstble, changeable, erratic, and mentaily unstable. In June, 1965, he told Bureau Agents that he had used naxcotics-mincluding maxijuana, heroin, and LSDmmon an "experimental basis." According to a report received in June, 1967, he is now using and peddling drugs.

Book Replete with Quoted Matertal
"Road to Revolution," which bears the subtitle

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Memo Smith to Mre. Sullivan Re: pHILLIP ABBOMY LUCE 62*46855
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"Communtst Guerrilla Waxtaxe in the $N . S, A, *$ is a thin bookmo 139 pager excluding an appendix-wwich is heavy with extensive
 nade by the Dixector; $5 x \mathrm{~m}$ puplications and speeches of offictals of such communist oxgantzations as the Comunist Party, USA, and the Progxestivo Labor party, and such black nationalist groups as the Student Nonviotent Coordinating Committee (SNCO), Revoluthonary Action Hovenent (RAll), and Nation of Islam (NOL); thor the ginnd juxy xeport of the Cleveland flot of July, 1966; from magazine and newsm paper anticles: from the book, "Guermila Warsare," by Exnesto "Che" Guevaza, the Cuban guexrilla waxiaxe expere; and srom the writings of wao Tse-tung, the Chinese communist Leader.

geferences to Dinectox and mat
Quotations include the Drector's statement that "a majox progxam" of the comunists is the "exploltation of racial unrost." ( 1.18 ) Another duotation is the Director's chaxacterization ox RAN as "a mighly militant, secretive orcandzation following the Chlnescoxtented Marxist-Lentnist 14ne: (pp. 27, 69)

The book's appendix contains 20 paces (pp. 141m161) of oxcerpts from the first printing-mebruary 23, $1965 \mathrm{~m}=0 \mathrm{D}$ the FBI document entithed "prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots." Luce terms this document "a nagniticent report" and "the best manlysis and prospectus for the prevention and control or ghetto xlots yot published." (p. 134)

A11 other refexonces in the bools to the pirector and the FBI axe favoxable. (pp. 5, 75, 7\%, 105)

## Drenaring Lor Guerrilla Hamfare

According to "Road to Revolution," the communiots belleve that the Negro ghettos hold tho answex to thetr goal

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CONTLAUED-OVBR

Wemo Smith to Mr. Sullivan Re: PHLLLIP ABBOLT LUCE $02-46355$

of revolution and the destruction of this Nation's social order and, for this reason, there is a strong probability that gucxilila wariare will become an actuality in the near Tuture. "The proponents of a guerrilla wax in this country," 巟uce says, "would develop a comon operation among tho various communist groups and the black nationalists. The key would be sinultaneous "uprisings" in the ghettos. At the same time, black revolutionarites in the South would attempt to texrorize local communities and inflyet heavy pxoperty damage on the taxm system, But while the revolum tionaries in the South would play a distracting sole; the major thrust of this guexrilla war would be tn the cities."

The book states that preparations for guerrilla vaxfare are now under way:
"Training for this guerrilla war is presentiy takiug place in Cuba and within the United States. Guns and ammunition have already been stored in the United States by commuists, and training sessions amon's the various communist and black nationalist groups have been zeported by police agencies throughout the country. While I was an offtcex of Progressive Labory $\{$ Leamed of a number of projects in which peopie were betng prepared for a future guerrilla operation Not only did we store cuns in New York Clty, but target paactice was held on Long Tsland prior to the haxlem riots. I was personally asked to find a hiding place for some of the guns we possessed and also to find a place suitable for taxget practice." (p. 37)

This quotation is an ombroidored version of simylax data which Luce gave to Bureau Agents in New Yorls in a comprehensive signed statement dated June 29, 1965.

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COMTINUED-OVER

Memo Smith to Mr. Sulilvan Re: pHILLIP ABBOT LUCE 62-46855

He said then that Milton Rosen, ton phe ofilcial, told him during the Summex on 1964 that:
". . .they had enough guns for everybody, . and that Levi Laub (another pha official) had seen them and would asle each one what kind of a gum he would like. Rosen stated that the guns had keen brought up tron the south by Jake Rosen (4iaton Rosen's brother). 1 understood that they had about four dozen gutis.
"Laub asked me in 1 knew of a place where we could hide the guns, statimg that at that time he had them hidder in his parents' apartment. At one time, Freddy Jerome (another PLM leadex) mentioned target practice on Long Island. I never participated in any target practice. The only time l ever saw a gun was when Levi laub showed me a revolver. 1 know that at one time Jake Rosen carried a xevolver "

Whe foregoing signed statement was incorporated in a New Tork report dated December 17, 1965, entitIed "Phillip Abbott Luce, Security lattex-phy," which was disseminated to the pepartment, the secret Service, and the intelligence agencies.
ansewhere in the book, Luce details that $4 n$ June, 1964, one month before the Harlem riot, he met with four other plum memers in a secluded area of New York City's Central Park to discuss the possibility of creating a guerrilia operation ia the Negro ghettos. Four of the five had been to Cuba the year before. Orders were not to move until the authorities began to crack down on the BLiF. Later, they wezo all briened on their individual responsibilities and each was armed with a pistol. Hovever, the Government did not move against the phi and so this initial underground operation never vent into effect.

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Memo Smith to Mx. Sulisvan Re: PHELLTP ABEONT HVCE 62-46855

Luce iummished substantially the same information to Burcau Agents in a signed statement dated March 12, 1965, although luce made no mention of being axmed with a pistol. This signed statement was also Included in the aforementioned New tork xeport dated December 17, 1965.

A monograph entttled "Progressive Labor Party," datea Julv, 1965, which vas prepaned by the Reseaxchmiateliste Section, describes in detail how the php deliberately seeks to foment and exploit racial tension and how it has prepared a number of its members for guerifila:marfare. Copies of this monograph were disseminated to Govemment oxidelals and interested agencies.

## Rehash of Ola Material

From a review of "Road to Revolution," it is readily apparent that it is nothing more than a rehash and an embellished version of information that luce has previously Iurnished to Bureau Agents; information which has appeared in his first book, "The New Left," and in a number of magazine articles he has written; and information Which has been widely published in the public press. Luce's book does not add anything of substance to what he has said pefoxe ox is not known to the Bureau.

SAC, How Tori:

Director, MBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
September 5, 1007
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
IT Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OT DOOR
EOOK nLvicus
"Topaz" by Leon Wis is scheduled sow publication October G, 1967, by HeGraw-11i11 Rok Company, 330 W. 42 Siret, Fort York, Fey York 1003G, \$5.35 a copy.

As soon as this book becomes available you should discreetly obtain one copy for the use of the Bureau and gormand it to the Durcum marked to the attention of the Rescmeh-Satcllite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route throgit for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:csc

NOTE: SAE. H. Mossburg, NIS, feels the book should be available to the Bureau for perusal and reference purposes. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.
$1.2 \cdot 46-491$ 10 SEP 61967


DATE: $\quad 8 / 31 / 67$

PURCHASE OK BOOKS

ReBulet to Chicago 5/3/67.
Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book entitled $\mathbf{c}^{\text {studies }}$ in Chinese Thought" by ARTIUR R WRIGITP.

(2) Bureau (Encl. i) (RM)

I - Chicago
J MW: $m \mathrm{mp}$
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NIS q-5.67.
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REC-10


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1 -Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
SAC, Men Yow

Director, MBE (62-46855)

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\begin{aligned}
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { R.W. Smith } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { R.S. Garner } \\
& 1-\text { Miss Butler }
\end{aligned}
$$

O PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

September 3, 1967

 Columbia University Press, 2 , 60 Broadway, How Yorli, Zen York 10027 and is priced at 85 a copy.

You are requested to discreetly obtain a copy ox this book as soon as it is available and to Lombard it to the Bureau raised to the attention of the Rescarch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 -Mr. M.F. Row, 6221, IB
1 - Internal Security (Route through , \&queview)

AMB: st, サ (10)


NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief C.D. Brennan, Internal Security, for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


$\qquad$
Debouch $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Bishop
Casper $\qquad$
Conrad $\qquad$
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan _______
Tavel
Trotter
Tale. Roger
Tell. Roar $C D$
Holmes


$\operatorname{Br}$

Title of Book
Author

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section
This book.has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" et bettem-of-page.) attached

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 7/8,9\&D.)

ROUTING
Domestic Intelligence Division, 9\&D.
Internal Security Section
$\square$ Nationalities Intelligence SectionResearch-Satellite SectionSubversive Control SectionIdentification Division, I. B.
$\qquad$
Training Division, J. B.
$\square$
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Administrative Division, J. B.
$\qquad$
Files \& Communications Division, J. B.
$\qquad$
General Investigative Division, J. B.
$\square$ $\square$

Laboratory Division, J. B.
$\square$
$\qquad$
Crime Records Division, J. B.
$\square$
$\qquad$
Special Investigative Division, J. B.
$\square$ $\square$

Inspection Division, J. B.


BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
$\square$



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Nature of Book:
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Felt

New york -The national dismay which fool lowed the epidemic of Negro riots in scores of cities will not permit us tot turn easily away from the problems the social explosion has laid bare.
But- while the great majority of Negroes are poor the positive factor to jo recognized is that there does exist a Negro middle class, the forthnate, comparatively fever To loartit something of the nature of che Middle class Negro in the White Man's Woidit Dit El it Gonzberg of Columbia University with several associates, directed. fan in-depth study of 120 Negro students in atlanta and New York City His book, by that name, has just been published by the
Columbia University Pie ss Columbia University Press
First of all, says Dr Ginzbergs tho a great many Negroes are needy and oppressed, it is an error to consider the 21 million American Negroes in the light of a "single poverty prototype:" In the civil nights struggle, friend and foe tend to stress the negatives. The result has been to obscure the existence of a large and growing numbers of Negro families whopare no longer poo and ignorant:
Who and how many are these "no longer poor" and ignorant?" In the early $1900^{\prime \prime}$; "W, He Dubois analyzed the Negro community in the "Souls of Black Folk", He talked then of the "talented tenth" This was the shiver of Negroes who despite tremendous obstacles had managed to raise themselves from direst poverty and ignorance Fifty or sod years later Franklin Frazier, in the "Black paurgeoiste, considered the situation of a successful Negro group only a little larger * But today says Dr Ginzerg; a broader definition of the Neg middle class includes about onetimid of the at mint ion American Negroes: They have incomes above the poverty level they have eqaibity of employment, read
sonable opportunities for education are open to them. The subject matter of this book is based on intensive interviews by Negro ret searchers among Negro students at between 17 and 22 who come from such middle-class ;backgrounds and who express a lively Expectation of moping ahead in American society:
"These young men," according to the analysis of interviews," "are making their plans.. . . in terms of their interests and apti: tudes with little reference to their being Negro, ".
Until now, racial identity has not interfered seriously with these in the "shaping of their goals." They have already achieved educt tional statics superior to most Negroes - and even most whites: Gerioraly, they feel confident about their future, At the same time, they recognize the Civil Rights movement is largely responsible for the broadened opportunities for themselves and other Negroes. By t they do not see the movement as the keystone of their person l futures.
These middle class Negro students at Morehouse and Clade Colleges in Atlanta a nd at City College, New York University and Columbia in New York City - see "the major personal effect of the Civil Rights movement as general encouragement of their will to succeed,
At the same time such response to broadening opportunities walks hand - in - hand with the possibility that desegregation may mean increased competition for them.

In short, while many Negro middle - class students are willing to: run risks in the protest movement, "they are not angry young men. 'some believe, sail Dr Ginzberg that on balance "it is' an advantage to be a Negro at the present stage of the country s history when society is finally attempting to make amends. Th turning point has been reached and passed . Equality of oppor throaty is finally changing from a promise into a reality for many Negroes?

The Washington Daily News 23
The Evening Star (Washington) $\qquad$
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date
$9-5-67$

SAC, New York

$$
1-\text { Mr. N. p. Callahan }
$$

I -Mr. B. M. Sutler

September 15, 1967
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

## $O$ Purchase of books

You should obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

HThefrontiers of China, A Historical Guide,"
written by Francis/detson and published in 1966 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, for $\$ 5.50$.
"A /Concise History of East Asia," written by Reid 10-18.64. An c. P. Fitzgerald and published in 1966 by Frederick A. praeger, Now York, New York, for \$7.00.



1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row
(10)

NOTE:


10 SEP 181967


SA John E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence -Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested these books for review. They will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."


Bishop
Casper
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale

## Ross Sud Td

$\qquad$



Holmes
Holmes
Candy
$\qquad$



I-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
Sopterbor 1B, 196t
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler


The boot "I Am From Hoscow by Text Reotrov is
 and Company. TVev Hoz?, Now Yoxis, and witI be priced at th.95.

Zour axe roquested to discreothy obtein a copy of thys Fook whon avajlable ame to Sonraza zt to the Dureau mantod to the attontion ot the Rescarchmsatellite Section', Domeretc Tntelligence Tivisiom.

I - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for revicur) (10)



NOTE:
Book requested, by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section. Krotrov is the subject of Bureau case entitled "Viaduct-Espionage-R," Bureau file 65-68331. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library.

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## Memorandum

1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
Date: September 29, 1967
I -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
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Bishop
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1 - Administrative Policy
SUBJECT: $\underbrace{\text { BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION FOL }}$ SENOR
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Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, $0 \pm$ J functions as central control and repository for book reviews at Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. Records of book reviews are maintained in main control file 62-46855. Purchase of books is brought to attention of Administrative Division. During period 9-30-66 through 9-29-67, a total of 75 books was received at Seat of Government. Thirty-five books were reviewed, 35 were obtained for reference purposes, and
 five were received by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. Of 14 book reviews completed by Domestic Intelligence Division, seven were done by Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. A status report is submitted annually. REC 3

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.
62-46855


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Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION 62-46855

DETAILS:
The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Hesearch Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

SCOPE:
The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

## COST OF OPERATIONS:

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

## CONTROL:

Records of book reviews are maintainted in a main control file (62-46855) which is checked monthly to ascertain existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

## REVIEWS CONDUCTED:

During the period 9-30-66 through 9-29-67, a total of 75 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Thirty-five books were reviewed, 35 were obtained for reference purposes, and five were received

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION 62-46855
by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. (18 of these were obtained for inclusion in the "Chinese Library," Nationalities Intelligence Section). ResearchSatellite Section completed seven of the 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Ten books requested have not yet been received.

INSTRUCTIONS:
Instuctions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

OVER-ALL VALUE:
The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in purchase of books for review and in writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been, or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

FUTURE ACTION:
The work of the Book Review Control Desk will
continue to be evaluated by the Research-Sateliite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

## (\%)

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Memorandum
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/3/67 (ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 9/18/67.

- Submitted herewith is one copy gin Am From Moscow." by YURY SRROTKOV.


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## RET




If ordinary in cost, you are requested to obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
: Workers' Paradise" by Eugenol frons. Hunk \& Wagnalls
Company, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, Nev York 10017- scheduled for publication October 15, 1967, price not known.

[^66](9)


NOTE: Book requested by \#l Man A. W. Gray, R-SS, for research and reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.
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Re Bureau letter to New York, $9 / 5 / 67$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of Topaz" by


LEON/URIS.


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SAC, Seattle

Director. TBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OE BOOK
EDOS MWTIETS

October 12, 1967
I -Mr. R. W. Smith
I -Mr. R. S. Garner
I - Miss Butler

You are requested to discreetly obtain one cony of the following books and forward tit to the Bureau merited to the attention of the Research-satelitte Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Division. Book Diterencest edited by ponaldiverceadzold. (Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1967. . 452 pages and index, \$10).

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route throqgity preview)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
AMB:st 4

NOT: Book, requested by SA J. F. Wacks, NIS, concerns recent past and present of communism (viewed both as ideology and as a political, economic, and social system) in Russia. and China on a comparative basis, to gain better understanding of main structural and developmental features of two regimes and their doctrines and systems. After carding by Bureau Library, where book is not available, book will be charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS.

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1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
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1-Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New Yorl
October 19, 1967
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCIIASE OF BOOK

BOOK REVIEWS

You axe authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following fook, when available, and forward it to the Bureau narled to the attention of the nesearch-Sateliite Section, Dometitic Intelligence Division.

Protest and Prejudice: 1 Study or Belief in the Brack Conmunity", by Dr. Gary T Marx. (Harper \& Row, Fev York, publication scheduled 10/25/67, \$8.50.)

I - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:st st
Paid 10.27-67 pur.
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NOTE: Book has been requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. The book is a survey of Negro attitudes directed by Dr. Gary T. Marx, under the auspices of the Anti-Defamation League of. B'nai B'rith. Dr. Marx has been associate professor of social relations at Harvard University since 7/1/67.



TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
$\qquad$


Re Bureau letter to New York, 9/15/67.
Submitted herewith is one copy each of "The
Frontiersfof China:A Historical Guide," by FRANCTSTATTSON., and "Concise History -of East Asia," by C.P. 1 EPZGERALD.

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& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { N. P. Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \text { Suttler }
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SAC，New York
October 19， 1967

Director，FBI（62－46855）
1－Mr．R．W．Smith
1－Mr．R．S．Garner
I－Miss Butler
PURCHASE OF BOOK．

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following books for the use of the Bureau；it should be marked to the attention of the Research－Satellite Section， Domestic Intelligence Division．
＂The位lansman＂by William BradFord Hic．（Delacomte Dyes，Hew York，published September，1967，\＄5．95．）
1－Racial Intelligence（Route through for review） 1 ） 1－Mr．M．F．Row，6221，I．B．

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NOTE：Book requested by SA J．V．Walsh，RIS，for use in connection with＂Klan＂assignments．The book will be carded by the Bureau Library，where not available，but will be charged permanently to the RIS for ready availability as reference．


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1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now ayailable.

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& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \text { Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~W} \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \text { Sullivan }
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SAC, NOW YORK

Director, FBI (62m46855)

PuRCHASE O. LOOnS
BOOK REVIEWS

 in the very near future, and one copy of "The Auto biography of Malcolm X' authored with the assistance of Alctimiey and published by the Grove Press in 1965. These books should be forwarded to the Bureau marlied to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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NOTE: Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. The books will be placed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.


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1 -Mr. B. H. Suttler
1- Mir. R. V. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
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UNITED STATES G
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM

subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet dated 10/23/67.
Ph
Submitted herewith is one copy of "Privacy and Freedom" by ALAN F. WESTIN.
$9^{56} 62-46855-505$
Ex 108
DATE: 10/26/67

AC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

（ATTN：RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
FROM DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION）
FROM（JSAC，NEW YOKK（100－87235）
SUBJECT：PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet dated 10／4／67．
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MAY 1062 EDITION

- GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES G ernment
Memorandum

TO :


Re Bureau letter, 5/15/67.
Submitted herewith is one copy of biographical. Dictionary -of Republican China, " Volume 1: Ai-Ch'u, edited by HOWARD I/BOORMAN. 110,1020

## REC $5462-46405-507$

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November 3, 1967
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, for the use of the Bureau, and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case and Its Cast" Dy Rosemary tames and Jack Wardlow. Pelican Publishing Company, Maritime Building, 203 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, paperback \$1.75.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:stst
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NOTE: Book requested for review by $S A$ R. E. Lenihan, Soviet Section. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.


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OPTIONAL FORM NO． 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR（41 CFR）101－11．6
UNITED STATES G ERNMENT
Memorandum
то ：
FROM ：Mon
DIRECTOR，FBI（62－46855）
DATE：11／3／67
Attn：Research－Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division
SAC，NEW ORLEANS（89－69）
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet to New Orleans，11／3／67．
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Or Politics？The Garrison Case and Its Cast＂by ROSEMARY
JAMES and JACK WARDLOW．
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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: $11 / 6 / 67$
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, $10 / 30 / 67$.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "The fepionage . Establishment" by DAVID AWISE and THOMAS BA ROSS. -

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan
October 31, 1967
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta May Butler
1 -Mr. J. P. Lee
BOOK REVIEW
"SHADOW OF A SPY"
by E. H. Cookridge

This memorandum is a review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:
This book reviews the life of George Blake, British MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) agent who operated as a Soviet agent from 1953 to 1961. After his identification in 1961, he was sentenced to 42 years in prison. In October; 1966, he escaped from prison and it has now been established by the British that he is in Moscow.

THE BOOK:
This books tells the story of Blake's life beginning with his birth in 1922 in Holland to a Dutch mother and a British father. It tells the story of his childhood in Holland, the death of his father in 1933, his participation in the Dutch underground after the outbreak of World War II, and his escape to England in 1942. On his arrival in England to his disappointmont he was not recruited for intelligence work but served in the British Navy during World War II. After the war he warised for British Naval Intelligence in Germany and finally in 1947 returned to England, joined MI -6, and the following year was sent to Seoul, Korea. He was there in 1951 when it was overrun by the communists and he was interned until 3953. It was during this internment that blalso became convinced on the correctiveness oi t the communist system and volunteered his services as an intelligence agent. The books traces Blake's postwar career as an MI-6 agent in England; Germany; Beirut, Lebanon; and finally back to England where he was arrested in 1961 and sentenced to serve 42 years in prison.
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Memorandum W. A. Branigan to H. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW; "SHADOW OF A SPY," by E. H. COOKridge 65-66652

Cookxidge presents an interesting theory that Blake actually was a triple agent. He claims the British deliberately had Blalke appear to be a Soviet agent in order to penetrate Soviet intelligence but the Soviets succeeded in tripling Blake back against the British. The author gives no basis or iact for this interesting theory but does malse the claim that MI-6 would not dispute this theory in private but would not admit it in public (page 154).

THE AUTHOR:
Bureau files show that 5 . II, Coolrridge, whose true name is Edward H. Spixo, has written several books on espionage in the past. The British have previously advised us that he prepares his books xrom overt sources such as newspaper articles and other publications.

THE PUBLISHER:
The publisher of this book is Leslie Frewin Publishers Limited of London, England, and Bureau Iiles contain no information concerning this company.

MENTION OF THE TBI:
The Bureau is not mentioned in this bools.
ACTION:
For information. It is recommended this bool be placed in the Bureau Library.

## 


"The/KIansman" by WILIIAM BRAD ER DD HUIE.
$O_{\text {BUCHASE OF }}^{\text {PERV }}$ BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet, 10/19/67, captioned as above. DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46885) DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (66-847) " by WILEIAM BRAPEORD HUIE.

## REC 4

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SAC, New York

Dixector, FBE (62-46855)

I - Mr. N.p. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
November $\mathfrak{3}, 1967$
1-Mr. R.W. Smith
1-Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss. Butler

PUSCIEASE OR POOR BOOR RXUETUS

You are requested to obtain discreetiy one copy of the following book and to sorward it to the Bureau martred to the attemtion of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelyisence Division.
"ghe Soviet Wnion: The Firity Years" edited by Haxrison E. Salisbury. A Now Yorls Times Bools. New Fork: Faxcourt, Brace \& World. \$8.95 to January $2,1968-2 . \$ 10$ therearter.

1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB



NOTE: Purchase of book recommended by SA R. S. Garner, R-SS, for reference purposes. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. The New York Times sent a team of 14 reporters and critics to the Soviet Union to analyze its.society. The book is a compilation of their appraisals.

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan
7. W. Smith

1- Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Bohr
November 9, 1967
1 -Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 -Mr. D. J. Brennan

1. Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 -Mr. Garner

## SYNOPSIS:

"Containment and Revolution," a paperback forwarded to Bureau by Legit, London, is a collection of seven articles and is said to be the first volume in a series, "Studies in Imperialism and the Cold War." The book is edited by David Horowitz, has a preface by Bertrand Russell, and is sold under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Social Research, London, England. Articles in the book are critical of various phases of U.S. foreign policy from the time of Woodrow Wilson to the present, but are of no especial significance to the Bureau. Horowitz, Russell, and three of the contributors are well-lnnown to the Bureau.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library.

Enclosure


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Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
$\square$

## DETATLS:

The attached book, "Containment and Revolution" is the first volume in a sexies entitled "Studiesin Imperialism and the Cold Far, " edited by David Horowitz under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Soclal Research, London, England. The contributors of the seven axticles contained in the book are described as "an impressive twomeneration group: of American and Bxitish scholans of the New Left." The articles are said to show that the cold war has served primaxily ats a rationalization fox a modern brand of imperialism, obscuring the txue reasons fox Amextcan and British "interference in local revolutionary upheavals of recent years."

While the articles axe of no especial significance to the Bureau, three of the contributors, as well as editor David Korowitz and Bortrand Russell, who wrote the Prepace, are vell known to tho Buxeau.

The Editox
David Horowitz, until recently a director of Research and publications for the Bertrand Russell peace Foundation (BRPF); is currently London editor of "Ramparts;" a vicious American muchraling magazine with extremist views. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, he has been abroad since 1962 and has been a candidate for a poctor of philosophy degree at the London School of Economics.

Boxtrand Iussell
Bextrand Russel1, well-known 95-yeax-old British philosopher, socialist, and longtine crittic of the Buxeau, heads the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, sponsor of the Wax Crimes rxxbunal, which has formulated plans to "try" the United States on charges of war crimes in Vietnam. The book is sold under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre Iox Social Research; London (105-157637; 100-148352)

Memo E. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

## The Contributors

Isaac Deutscher; a British subject born in Poland, was reportediy, at one time, a member of the Polish Communist Party. He was issued a visitor"s visa to participate in a teachmin on Vietnam in Berkeley, Californiá, in May, 1965. His contribution, "Myths of the Cold War," is a revision of the speech he made on that occasion. He was issucd another visa in 1967 in order to conduct a seminar at New Yorls State University and to lecture at Columbia, Princeton, and Amherst Universities. (100-366878)

William Appleman Williams, the contributor of "Amexican Intervention in Russia: $1917-20^{\prime \prime}$ and author oi several books, is presentiy on leave from the History Department, University of Wisconsin, and is doing research while residing in oregon. He has been critical of U. S. policy in Vietnam and, to some degree, was aifiliated with socialist clubs while at the University of Wisconsin. Williams is also on the Bureau's Reserve Index, Section A. (100-428401)

Todd Gitlin, the contributor of "Countex-Insurgency: Myth and Reality in Greeco,"

Tho following iour contributors are not identiriable in Bureau hiles: John Bagguley, "The World Wax and the Cold War," is identified as editor and coeditor of two boolss on Vietnam and one on the British army to be published in London. John Gittings, "The Origing of China's Foreign policy," is identiried as a former member of the Royal Institute of International Aptaixs, London, and stafit nomber of the Institute of International Studies at the Univergity of Chile in Santiago. Henry H. Bexger, "A Conservative Critique of Containment: Senator Tart on the Early Cold War program," is identified as Assistant professor of History at the Univensity of Vermont and the author of geveral articles. Richard Morrock, "Revolution and intervention in Vietnam," is identified as a graduate in international relations at Columbia University.

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
I - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Nev Forks

Director, FBI (62-46855)

November 15, 1967
I - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau Domestic Intelligence Division.
 (also known as HAN Su-yin). Basic Books, Inc., 404 Paris Avenue South, New York, New Yowls 10016, scheduled for publication November 16, 1967, 55.95.
1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through mongiview)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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NOTE: Author Elizabeth Comber, aka HAN Su-yin, is a medical doctor and has served as an apologist for Communist China during her lecture tours in the United States as well as during tours publicizing her numerous books.
Memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, 11/9/67, $\square$ recommends book ne pure-
chased for Chinese Library and upon receipt, book will be reviewed. Book will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available, and it will be charged permanently to the "Chinese Library."
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BACKGROUND:
An advance copy of the above book which deals with the espionage activities of the four major world powers and which is scheduled for release early this month has been obtained from one of the authors, David Wise. With the Director's approval, the Crime Records and Domestic Intelligence Divisions assisted one of the authors, David Wise, former Chief of the Washington Bureau of the 'New York Herald Tribune" and a good friend of the FBI in furnishing him material on three Bureau cases which are featured in certain chapters of this book.

SYNOPSIZED REVIETH:
This book, consisting of nine chapters, begins with the theme that since World War II the espionage organizations of the major world powers have become great wellsprings of secret power within their own societies whose operations have provoked events to the point where the governments which they were created to serve have either teetered on the brink of disaster or actually fallen. In subsequent chapters, the authors attempt to present a portrait of contemporary espionage by describing the organizations, personalities, and operations of the espionage establishments in the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and Communist China.

The Soviet intelligence organizations are described as formidable powers within the Soviet system with their worldwide communications, dossiers, thousands of agents, border troops
weapons, and wire-tap experts in 37
 intelligence services (MI-5 and MI-6) are revealed and the security scandals in Great Britain resulting from the Maclean. Burgess, and Philby cases are discussed. The authors claim the profumo--Christine Keeler case caused the retirement of Sir Roger Hollis, MI-5 head, and also ultimately lead to the resignation of Prime Minister

Memorandum N. A. Branigan to N. C. Sullivan RE: "THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT"

The Central Intelligence Agency, (CIA) is presented in an unfavorable light in that the authors claim its top personnel are of privileged background drawn largely from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton and that it "tends to view itself as the caretaker of an inherited wisdom and the proper judge of sound national behavior." The authors also claim CIA has gone far beyond its original intended role as a foreign intelligence collection agency as evidenced by its home front activities and the creation of its Domestic Operations Division in recent years. The authors call for new machinery in Government to control CIA and its operations.

Red Chinese intelligence activities in Asia and Africa are highlighted. The authors state at present Chinese intelligence activity in the U.S. is limited largely to the collection of unclassified material.

The FBI is highlighted in chapters six, seven, and eight through the case studies presented by the authors on the following three Bureau cases: Baltch case (Soviet illegal agent husband and wife team arrested in July, 1963, but prosecution dropped on orders of Attorney General); Hirsch--Melelsh case (Igor Melekh, Soviet national employed by United Nations, and Willie Hirsch, German alien, arrested October, 1960, on espionage charges on evidence obtained through Bureau double agent operation. Prosecution dropped and both allowed to depart U.S.); Butenko case (John Butenko, electrical engineer, and Igor Ivanov, Amtorg employee, arrested October, 1963, and convicted on espionage charges December, 1964, and received 30 and 20-year sentences respectively). The FBI role in these cases is treated most favorably by the authors. In connection with the Baltch case dismissal, the authors point out that from a security standpoint what is important about Sovietsoies is that they be caught and this is what the FBI did. "Whether a spy, once caught, is imprisoned or sent home, or traded, is probably a good deal less important than catching him and putting an end to his spying."

In conclusion, the authors reiterate the problems created by the espionage establishments oi f today, particularly in their ability to promote events by clandestine activity. They admit the U.S. needs its intelligence machinery but warn that it should not be treated as "something sacrosanct, separate and apart from the normal constitutional processes of Congressional and Executive control."

THE PUBIISHER: Random House is the publisher of this book. Bureau relations with this publisher have been most cordial.
ACTION: None, FOr your information. A more detailed review of this book follows.

## THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross

## Chapter 1 -- "The Espionage Establishment"

The authors state that since the end of Horld War II powerful espionage establishments have grown up in every major country in the world. They were created to spy out secrets of other nations. They have also engaged in clandestine political activity, stirring revolts, and overthrowing governments. In the process these intelligence organizations have themselves become great wellsprings of secret power within their own societies. Their operations have provoked events to the point where the governments which they were created to serve have either teetered on the brink of disaster or actually fallen. By way of example the authors cite the retirement of Khrushchev with the assistance of the KGB (Committee of State Security) and the resignation of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan caused by the Profumo case.

The authors point out that espionage establishments tend to attract the elite, privileged, and better-educated members of their societies. In the West, intelligence officers often come from the older, upper-class families. In England and America there runs through the higher echelons of MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) a strong unstated undercurrent of noblesse oblige. The authors assert that the mounting public awareness has had a substantial influence on the real world of espionage. It has affected how governments act in their dealings with one another and helped to bring about a revolution in espionage. They state that spies are no longer disavowed; that today they are traded for one another and publicly acclaimed.

The authors have attempted to present a portrait of contemporary international espionage first, by describing the organizations, personalities, and operations oi the espionage establishments of the four major world powers and second, by presenting two detailed case studies to illustrate how Soviet spies work in the United States. The authors then discuss the espionage revolution with principal focus on the background to the major spy trades of the 1960s. Finally, they offer some personal conclusions on the follies, the dangers, and the necessity of the world's second oldest profession.

## THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

## Chapter 2 -- "The Soviet Union"

The authors describe the vast Soviet intelligence organization known as the KGB from its inception in 1917 when it was known as the Cheka to the present time. The various leaders of the organization are identified and factors leading to their rise and fall are presented. For example, the replacement of KGB chief, Vladimir Semichastny, former protege of Khrushchev, with Yuri Andropov, a Brezhnev man, was discussed. The authors explain that the KGB operates abroad extensively through a network or agents placed in its missions, embassies, and official agencies. Its legal operators have official cover and oiten diplomatic immunity. In the United States they operate through the Embassy, Amtorg, Tass, and the various Soviet United Nations missions.

The authors cite Mr. Hoover's testimony before a House Appropriations Committee in 1965 that "the great bulk of official positions abroad" are used by Soviet intelligence for cover. In addition, the Soviets have "illegal" agents who are usually clothed in the identity of another person. They cite the various identities used by Rudolif Abel and Renio Hayhanen. They explain how such identities are collected by Soviet intelligence such as from passports of American tourists traveling in the Soviet Union or other communist countries or even in Western Europe. They also cite the case of Paul Karl Meyer, an American, who delivered 15 United States passports to Soviet orficials in Fast Berlin in February, 1963.

The authors then discuss methods or communications utilized by illegals such as microdots, codes and ciphers, secret writing, dead drops, radio transmissions, et cetera.

The authors then highlight one of the sections of the KGB which carries out assassinations. It cites several cases and discusses in detail the case of Bogdan Stashynsky, a selfconfessed KKGB killer, who caused the death of two antimSoviet emigre leaders in Germany through the use of a poison gun. The authors also mention the Disinformation Section or the KGB, "Department $D$ " which is reportedly designed to defame and discredit United States agencies, particularly CIA.

The authors also describe the organization of the Soviet Militaxy Intelligence (GRU) which is smaller than the KGB. They point out that its targets are mainly military and that they operate both legal and illegal agents similar to the KGB. The Guzenko case in Canada is discussed as an example of a GRU operation.

## THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHIENT

The authors state that the Soviet intelligence services are formidable instruments of power within the soviet system with their world-wide communications, dossiers, thousands of agents, border troops, weapons, and wire-tap experts. They also cite the use by Khrushchev of Georgi Bolshakov, a known KGB officer in Hashington, D. C., as a secret channel of communication to the late President Kinnedy. They also tell the story of how Aleksandr Fomin, the KGB resident in Hashington, D. C., was used by Khrushehev during the Cuban missile crisis to make contact with ABC-TV correspondent John Scali who had wide contacts in the United States Government to prepare a formula that eventually became the settlement of this crisis.

## Chapter 3 --'Great Britain"

The authors reveal sir Dick Goldsmith Thite as the head of the highly secret British Becret Service (MI-6) and the location of its secret headquarters at number 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London, England, telephone number Whitehall 2730. White is described as one of the most powerful but least known men in England. The authors also reveal the head oi MI-5, British counterpart of the FBI, as Sir Roger Hollis until his retirement and succession by Edward M. Furnival-Jones. They claim Hollis's retirement was due to the proiumo affair because of his failure to fully inform Prime Minister Macmillan or this case. They claim that the scandal ultimately led to the resignation of Macmillan in October, 1963.

In describing the organizations, the authors claim that most of the upper-level MI-5 and MI-6 personnel come from Oxford and Cambridge and then trace the beginning of British intelligence from 1573 to its present state. They claim that MI-5 and MI-6 were actually created about four years prior to Norld far I. Some of the more noted heads of these organizations in the past are identified, such as Major General Sir Stewart Graham lifnzies and Sir Percy Sillitoe. The authors also discuss the British intelligence organization, Special Operations Executive, which was set up by Hinston Churchill in 1940 independent of MI-5 and MI-6 to perform war-time sabotage. It was disbanded in January, 1946. The authors then discuss the defections of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, British Foreign Office officials to the Soviet Union in May, 1951, and the suspicion of the involvement of Kim Philby, a MI-6 official, as the "third man" who had tipped

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them off as being under suspicion by British authorities as Soviet agents. The authors mention that Sillitoe was the MI-5 chief at the time of these defections. They mention a speech by Macmillan in the House of Commons in 1955 when he was Foreign Secretary in which he absolved Philby. Later, in 1963 Philby was publicly identified as a Soviet agent.

The authors also discuss another major security scandal involving the theit $0 \hat{i}$ secrets from the portland Naval Base in England, the Lonsdale case. The authors report that in March, 1961, after the Lonsdale case, Prime Minister Macmillan appointed a committee to find out what had gone wrong with British security. Less than a month later the George Blake case came to light. Blake, an MI-6 agent had been exposed as having been a Soviet agent since 1951. Macmillan then set up another committee to study security problems brought on by the Lonsdale and Blake cases. In March, 1962, the John Vassall case broke. Vassall, a British Admiralty employee, admitted being a Soviet agent since 1954 when he was compromised by the Soviets while assigned to the British Embassy in Moscow because of homosexuality.

According to the authors a book was compiled by MI-5 in 1964 entitled "Their Trade is Treachery" for distribution to the Foreign Orrice and other employees to warn them against enemy espionage. They claim that this was not only a behind-the-scenes attempt by the British to counter the spy cases that plagued Britain in the 1960s but was also a broader eifort to reassure Washington. The British knew that the espionage cases revealed has weakened United States considence in the eifectiveness of British security. As a result, British and United states intelligence do not work together as harmoniously as they should. Each complains about lack of information from the other, according to the authors.

The authors state that historically the British have been superbly discreet in keeping their secret intelligence machinery (MI-5 and MI-6) out oi view, partly through tradition and partly through the $D$ notice system and the law. The D notice system is described as machinery by which the British Government can suppress information which it desires to keep out oif the news media. The authors assert that Britain has turned a nineteenthcentury virtue into a twentieth-century fault and in this modern era of high-speed communications and insistent news media, such restrictions become a political liability. When a spy scandal does strilse in England, the public interest is focused on the intelligence agencies.

Chapter $4-$-- "The United States"
The authors open this chapter by reviewing the personal history, background, and career of Richard Helms, current Director of CIA. He is described as one of the small group of former OSS (Orfice of Strategic Services) men who began with the new Agency created in 1947 and was destined to move up. However, he suffered a fair share of frustration in his rise to the top. In 1958 he was expected to move up from number two to number one in the Plans Division (which runs covert operations) but Allen Dulles passed him over for Richard M. Bissell, Jr., former Yale Economics professor who ran the U-2 program and the abortive attempt to invade Cuba in 1961. In 1962 when Bissell was eased out over the Bay of Pigs, Helms iinally became Deputy Director for Plans only to find out that Lyman Kirkpatrick, an OSS and CIA veteran and Princeton graduate had been inserted above him in the chain of command as Executive Director, a new position created by John A. McCone, Dulles's successor.

In 1965 when McCone resigned, President Johnson appointed a Texan, retired Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., who subsequently failed to meet the President's expectations. CIA professionals reportedly complained about Raborn's supposed lack of knowledge, experience and intellectual sophistication. Fourteen months later Raborn resigned to enter private industry and Helms was appointed Director in June, 1966.

The authors claim that many present and former members of CIA hierarchy lived in the distinguished Georgetown section of Washington. The wealth and social status of high CIA officials has made the Agency sensitive to suggestions that it is a closed, upper-class club, a perpetuation of the caste consciousness, according to the authors. They say CIA concedes that the top 20 men have always been largely drawn from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, et cetera, and within the 20 , a substantial percentage have been members of America's first families.

The authors charge that the privileged baclrground ois many top CIA men has resulted in a certain Anglophilia in the Agency. Further, CIA "tends to view itself as the caretaker of an inherited wisdom and the proper judge of sound national behavior." They described the Agency as self-confident, somewhat obtuse about the yearnings of the common man and untroubled by the elitist implications or secret government.

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They say this attitude was concisely expressed by Robert Amory, Jr. Deputy Director for Intelligence from 1952 to 1962, a Harvard man, who stated that press disclosures of CIA's links with private groups early in 1967 were "a commentary on the immaturity of our society. We have a free motherland in England that has had a secret service going back to the time of Queen Elizabeth and they just don't talk about it. . . ."

The authors claim CIA's mode of operations reflects this frame of mind. In 1948 when for the first time ways were being sought to conduct covert operations in peace time, the initial reaction of CIA was not to turn to Congress for money and approval but to pass the hat among wealthy friends at New York's Brook Club. Further, to run its fronts and offices in scores of cities, CIA officials have often turned to old friends and classmates, many of whom have served a tour in OSs or CIA. The authors identify some of them as Morris Hadley, one-time head of the Carnegie Foundation, son of a former Yale President; Eli Whitney Debevoise, formex Deputy United States High Commissioner in Germany; and John Hay Whitney, former Ambassador to Great Britain and owner of the "New York Herald Tribune."

They assert that although it was assumed that when CIA was created that it was restricted to ioreign operations, its home front activities had become so extensive by 1964 that a special section, the Domestic Operations Division, was secretly created to handle it. When CIA moved into its 46 million dollar home in Langley in 1961, most people including members oif Congress assumed that the Agency had moved out of Washington as it said it would. But soon new CIA offices were popping up all over the downtown area. The authors then identify several buildings in downtown Washington connected with CIA.

Other activities attributed to CIA have been its continuing connection with Cuban exiles following the Bay of Pigs and involvement with other emigre groups in the United states. The authors cite a slander suit brought by Eerik Heine, an Estonian refugee living in Canada against Juri Raus, an Estonian employed by CIA. Raus had charged Heine publicly with being a Russian agent and not the authentic freedom fighter he claimed to be.

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Another activity attributed to CIA has been its extensive involvement in the academic community and its subsidization of the National Student Association which was exposed by Ramparts magazine. Vice-Dresident Humphrey in commenting on this situation in February, 1967, is quoted as stating in part, "I am not at all happy about what the CIA has been doing and I am sure that out of this - - will come a reformation of that Agency with closer supervision of its activities." CIA's involvement was deiended by other Government officials as a necessary expedient of the cold war dating back to a time in the early l950s when the communists were bidding to capture various international groups. Nevertheless, President Johnson ordered an investigation by a three-man group which recommended a ban on channeling covert Government money to "any educational, philanthropic, or cultural organization." The President adopted the recommendation.

CIA also has been reportedly conducting a multitude of domestic operations under several classified National Security Council directives. For example, CIA can question persons within the United States provided it first checks with the FBI. Also, it can sign contracts with colleges to tap their fund of foreign expertise.

The authors point out that the Eisenhower administration sought to exercise a greater measure of control over CIA when in 1954 the National Security Council created a high-level body called the "Special Group" consisting of the Director of CIA, the President's advisor for national security affairs, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and an undersecretary of State. This group was supposed to authorize all covert operations and any expenditure oi more than $\$ 10,000$ that might have embarrassing political implications. It is also supposed to make sure the President is personally informed of all important undertalkings of CIA.

According to the authors, there have been instances in which important CIA operations have been conducted without the lnnowledge of the president. Also, those who serve on the "Special Group" are too busy with their permanent jobs to provide detailed scrutiny of operations before they are approved and to police them as they are carried out. Also, in Congress CIA is supposed to be watched by three informal committees. Several attempts were made to supplant these committees with a Joint Committee on Intelligence equipped with a professional staff. But the proposal was defeated.

CIA spending is monitored by the International Division of the Budget Bureau which controls CIA's total appropriation, but is in no position to exercise fiscal control over individual operations. As of 1967 , CIA was spending $\$ 1,500,000,000$ a year.

In 1966 Senator Fulbright submitted a resolution which would have created a Senate committee on intelligence operations to act as a watchdog over CIA but it was defeated according to the authors because of the fear by some Senators that Senator Wayne Morse would have to sit on such committee. It was their belief that Morse, an unpredictable man, should not be trusted with delicate secrets in time of war.

The authors feel it is time to replace the obsolete machinery for control of CIA and to establish a visible and credible guardian of intelligence which will reassure the American people that the necessary secret instruments of their Government are servants, not masters, of the national will.

Chapter 5 -- "Communist China"
The authors identify the overlord of Chinese intelligence as K'ang Sheng, the number five man in the Chinese communist hierarchy. He is the Director of the Social Affairs Department, the Chinese Communist party security intelligence arm in Peking. The authors state that foreign intelligence operations are delegated by the Social Afiairs Department to two other central organs of the Party, the United Front Workers Department and the International Liaison Department. The former acts as the principal linls with the fifteen million Chinese who live abroad and seeks to obtain their support. Also this department endeavors to get the talented Chinese among them to return home. Two oi its prize catches have been Ch'ien Hsueh-shen, a United States trained engineer who developed Red China's first nuclear missile (he returned to China in 1955) and General Li Tsung-jen, former Vice President oi Nationalist China (he returned to China in 1965).

Red China's foreign espionage is reportedly carried out through its embassies abroad. As of 1967 Pelking had representations in 50 countries. Where it is not able to operate an embassy, it seeks to establish either a trade mission or a bureau of the New China News Agency (NCNA) to act as a front for clandestine activity. Where neither is possible, it tries to gain admission for visiting delegations.

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The authors assert that although southeast Asia has been the target for Red Chinese intelligence, its hand has shown elsewhere in Asia and also in Africa. In 1964, Red Chinese diplomatic officials were charged with efforts to subvert the Government of Nepal. The same year the Red Chinese Embassy in Sudan was implicated in the passing of arms and money to stir up riots which led to the downfall of the military government. In 1965 the Red Chinese Embassy in Ceylon was active in the unsuccessful efforts to reelect Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike as Prime Minister. In the same year in Malawi the Red Chinese Ambassador to neighboring Tanzania was cited as "the steering hand" in a plot to overthrow the government. In Kenya the Red Chinese were denounced for secretly shipping arms through the country and for bankrolling a network of agents. Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown while visiting Peking in February, 1966. The new Government of Ghana accused Nkrumah of having established, with Red Chinese assistance, six spy schools for the subversion of other African countries. In the Middle East the Red Chinese Embassy in Damascus, Syria, was Peking's headquarters in the Arab world. Its chief task was to neutralize Soviet influence and encourage the formation of pro-Chinese communist groups.

The authors claim that the NCNA maintains correspondents and stringers in more than 50 countries and that some of its correspondents as well as members of various Red Chinese trade delegations have been arrested and expelled from various countries for espionage and subversion. They report that in 1960 a special school was set up in Peking to train Latin-American communists in subversion and violence and that pro-Chinese communist parties have been established in some oif the South American countries.

Peking reportedly has had diriciculty in establishing a solid footing in Furope. The authors point out that their Embassy in Switzerland is the center of its spy operations in Europe, and they maintain over 200 personnel there. They state that in June, 1965, the Swiss Government warned the Red Chinese Ambassador concerning his "irregular activities." Pelking also reportedly operates in Europe from its base in Albania and through the pro-Chinese Belgian Communist party headed by Jacques Grippa who reportedly receives $\$ 100,000$ a year from Red China.

According to the authors, Peking's inteligence activities in the United States are Imited largely to the massive collection of unclassified material. They cite statements of Mr. Hoover before House Appropriation Subcommittees in 1965 and 1966 concerning the security threat presented by Red China to the United States.

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Chapter $6--$ "The Illegals"
The authors present in considerable detail the Bureau investigation involving the Soviet illegal agents using the assumed names of Robert and Joy Ann Baltch, who operated in the United States irom the late 1950s until their arrests by Bureau Agents in Mashington, D. C., on espionage conspiracy charges on July 2, 1963. Also arrested in New York on the same date as co-conspirators in this case were Ivan Egorov, a Soviet national employed at the United Nations, and his wife, Aleksandra. In 1963 the Egorovs were allowed to return to the Soviet Union in exchange for two Americans held by the Soviet Government. In October, 1964, the charges against the Baltchs were dropped at the beginning of their trial on motion of the Government in the interest of national security and they were allowed to depart the United States. It is the authors' opinion that this case was dropped because of a microphone in the Baltch apartment which, according to Attorney General Katzenbach, tainted the case. The Government had admitted on the record that a microphone had been used in the case but that no evidence or leads had been obtained.

In defense of the FBI the authors point out that the FBI acted within its authority in bugging the Baltch apartment and they cite the statement of the Solicitor General to the United States Supreme Court in 1966 that the FBI had blanket authority to use electronic eavesdropping devices in national security and certain other cases. The authors also point out that from the security point of view, what is important about Soviet spies is that they be caught, and this the FBI did. The authors stress that the FBI found them, watched them, and unraveled their various identities. They state, "whether a spy, once caught, is imprisoned, or sent home, or traded, is probably a good deal less important than catching him and putting an end to his spying. The O. Henry ending to the Baltch case was scarcely a triumph for the GRU, whose ring was broken and whose agents were exposed."

NOTT: The Baltch case was not dropped because oi the microphone as claimed by the authors, but rather to prevent the disclosure of certain conitidential techniques and sources used in this case which have never been made public ior security reasons.

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Chapter 7 -- "The City oi Magic"
The Bureau case involving Willie Hirsch, alias John Gilmore, German alien, and Igor Melelkh, a Soviet national who had been employed at the United Nations, is presented in this chapter. In 1958 Hirsch had approached in Chicago, Illinois, William D. IicCuaig, whom he had known since 1942, to act as a secret "consultant" for the Soviet Government. McCuaig reported this contact to the Bureau and agreed to cooperate. At a second meeting in Chicago Hirsch introduced McCuaig to an individual identified as "Peter"\% who asked McCuaig to obtain aerial photographs of the Chicago area and to maike a map oi the area designating military and other strategic sites. Other assignments as well as money were given by "Peter" to McCuaig in future meetings. In October, 1960, Melekh and Hirsch were arrested on espionage conspiracy charges but were not prosecuted. Melelch was allowed to return to the Soviet Union and Hirsch voluntarily departed for Czechoslovalkia in lieu of deportation.

The authors claim that the dropping of these prosecutions was actually a trade engineered by the Kennedy administration ior the release by the Soviets several months beiore of the two surviving crew members of a United states Air rorce RB-47 reconnaisance plane which was shot down by the Soviets for allegedly violating the Soviet border. President Kennedy had denied any connection between these two matters. *identified as Igor Melekh

Chapter 8 -- "The Espionage Revolution"
The authors discuss the various spy trades that have taken place during the past decade beginning with the $\mathrm{RB}-47$ rliers in 1961 and point out that as unthinkable as such actions might have been in the past it was becoming standard procedure. This also meant that nations were admitting for the first time that they had spies, for to trade spy is to concede that he exists. They cite the following trades: exchange oi U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers for Colonel Rudolf Abel in February, 1962; exchange of the Bay of Pig prisoners -- survivors of the CIA invasion of Cuba for food and drugs in December, 1962; exchange oi three CIA electronics experts caught tapping wires of the New China News Agency in Havana, Cuba for four Cubans in jail in New Yorls City in April, 1963; exchange of Ivan and Aleksandra Egorov for two Americans, Marvin Makinen and Reverend Walter Ciszek in October, 1963; and exchange of Gordon Lonsdale, KGB illegal, for Greville Vynne, British citizen in April, 1964.

The authors then present in some detail the Bureau case involving John Butenko, American engineex, and Igor Ivanov, an Amtorg employee, and several other Soviet nationals who were arrested by Bureau Agents in October, 1963. All Soviets except Ivanov enjoyed diplomatic immunity. Butenko and Ivanov were convicted and sentenced to 30 and 20 years respectively.

The authors point out that the Russians have attempted to trade Ivanov for at least four Americans arrested in the Soviet Union without success. They identiry these Americans as peter Landerman, college student who was involved in an automobile accident in Russia resulting in the death of a Soviet citizen for which he received a three-year sentence; Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University whom the Soviets attempted to compromise while he was in Russia as a tourist; Newcomb Mott who was arrested for allegedly illegally crossing the Soviet border from Norway, was sentenced to 18 months, and was subsequently found dead (the Russians claimed that he had committed suicide); and Buel Ray Wortham, exUnited States Army lieutenant who was convicted of buying rubles on the black market and stealing a statue of a bear from a hotel in Leningrad.

The authors also mention the efforts of the soviets to Iree Morris and Lona Cohen, an American couple convicted with Gordon Lonsdale in the Portland naval secrets case in England. They have been unsuccessfiul in that regard.

The authors point out that there is no reason to think that spy trades will not continue to take place in the future. They state that the trend toward exaltation oi spies by both the East and the West was a logical outgrowth of the espionage revolution. First, captured spies were acknowledged. Then, spies were traded. The campaign to honor Soviet spies began shortly after Khrushchev's overthrow in 1964 when the Hero of the Soviet Union award was conferred posthumously upon Richard Sorge, Soviet agent executed by the Japanese during World War II. The authors mention that in May, 1965, Moscow admitted publicly for the first time that Abel was a Soviet spy and had been decorated for valor.

As additional evidence oi the recognition of spies by both the East and Vest, the authors mention the various spy memoirs which have been published in recent years such as the "Greville Wynne's Story," the Lonsdale story, and "The Penlrovskiy Papers."

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## Chapter 9 -- "On Espionage"

In recapitulation the authors state that until modern times spying was largely restricted to periods of war. With few exceptions governments did not maintain large poweriul spy establishments. However, today we live most of the time in a state suspended between war and peace. The more we spend on security the more insecure we seem to feel. He demand arms for our protection and more and more secret intelligence to reassure ourselves that the protection is adequate.

Continuing, the authors point out that thus the large intelligence services developed in World War II have been retained, refined, and enlarged for the prosecution of the cold var. These agencies claim to be the first line of defense in the nuclear age. At the same time, the espionage establishments have created grave problems, particularly in their ability to provoke events by their clandestine activity. They cite by way of example that during the Eisenhower administration American policy was based on the assumption that the Soviet Union had set a specific date for an all-out surprise attack on the United States. This assumption grew out of the feariful interpretations put on intelligence information at the height of the cold Far. It motivated Eisenhower to approve the U-2 program and led the world close to the nuclear brink. They claim that the espionage establishments have also created dangers within their own societies. With respect to the United States, the authors claim that particularly difficult problems have been created. The American people have traditionally dismantled their armed forces during times of peace and until World War II had no formal espionage service. The cold Var brought about the creation of clandestine institutions to fight it. These institutions engaged in actions which ran counter to conventional morality and the nation's Puritan ethic. The Government felt it necessary to hide these actions and to deny their existence. This led it into untenable public positions and to the mistaken conclusion that it was necessary to supplement the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness with the right to lie.

They continue that today there is a widening sense of alienation between the American Government and the people. So much confusion has been som in recent years that large segments of the population are willing to believe almost anything, no matter how wild; and to disbelieve anything, no matter how sensible, that their national leaders tell them. This is not

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a healthy climate for America and could result in extremism. The authors claim that we are on the way of becoming a nation of disbelievers. Too often we have taken the position that the end justifies the means and that we must "fight fire with fire." They stress that such a philosophy runs completely counter to America's image of itself. They quote Richard Bessel, former CIA official as conceding that CIA agents sometimes undertook actions "that were contrary to their moral precepts" lat contended that "the morality of - - cold war is so infinitely easier than the morality of almost any kind of hot war that I never encountered this as a serious problem."

The authors contend that if it is not a serious problem for the individual agent it remains a serious problem for the American people. The authors concede the need oi f the United States for its intelligence machinery but warn that it should not be treated as "something sacrosanct, separate and apart from the normal constitutional processes of congressional and executive control."


Mr. W. C. Sullivan
2. H. Smith

ROK REVET: "WORKERS" PARADISE LOST"
BX eUGENE LYONS
RESEARCH-SATELITTE MATTER

November 7, 1967.

* 1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - 怔, C. D. Brennan

1 -Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Deakin

## AUTHOR:

We have had limited but cordial relations with Eugene Lyons. He was born in Russia and worized for the Soviet news agency, Tass, from 1923 to 1927. Then he spent several more years in Russia as a correspondent for United press International. On leaving Russia in the middle nineteen thirties, he wrote anticommunist material. He is presently a senior editor with "Ye Reader ${ }^{1}$ s Digest;" Lyons once criticized ri the Director's books, "A Study of Communism," for not being anticommunist enough.

E00K:
"Workers" Faradise Lost," copy attached, is subtitled "Fifty Years of Soviet Communism: A Balance Sheet." Its recent publication was timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union's "October Revolution." Lyons sets up 21 myths of Soviet communism and explains how each is a product of communist propaganda. For example, he notes that the Soviet communists did not gain power through a revolution, but rather through a counterrevolution against a moderate socialist government. He demonstrates that Russia's economy would have grown more rapidly under capitalism.

Lyons detains the cost to the Russian people of communism, the cost in lives, the cost in terror, the cost in lacks of economic progress. He shows that the somentled "liberalization" in Ruestia, both in economic theory and in the easing oi restrictions on intellectual., is not a change Initiated by the communist rulers, but rather the result of pressure from the people. lyons reports little known resistance to the communist rulers from within russia and. shows how this "liberalization" is caused by the continuing resistance of the people.

Enclosure

(1) $-62-46855$

Memo. R. W. Smich to Ma. F. C, Sullivan
boor bevinw: "wormers'
PARADISE LOST" BY EUGENE LYONS

MENS ION OF TAE FDE:

- The only mention of the FBI or the Director in this book occurs on page 104 where Lyons quotes irom the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," concerning the number of persons who have fled communism.

ACRION:
That this book be meintained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.


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\begin{aligned}
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \text { Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \text { Suttler }
\end{aligned}
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SAC, Hew Yowls

Director, WBI (62-46855)

November 15, 1967
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OT BOOK

G BOOK REVIEWS

5
You are requested to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 7. W. Norton \& Company, Inc. Tow York, Mev Yowls; publication scheduled for January $29,1968$. Price of book not known.
I - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review I - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

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10 NOV 16967


1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
November 15, 1067
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

EAC, Mev Yowl:

Director, TBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OT BOOK
BOOK REVERTS


You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following boots and to forward it to the Bureau marred to the attention of the Research-Sateliite section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

In the Shadow of Dallas, 1 Primer on the Ansambination oi Pipetaent Kennedy" published by Ramparts lagazine, Inc., 301 Lixoadway, San Mrancineo, California. The price is not known. This 90-page look iso compilation of opinions concerning the assassination.

1.     - Crime Research, Crime Research Division (Route through 2 sen for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
$1 \cdot$ AMB:st $-C$
(10)


NOTE: Book requested by SA T. D. Haddock, Crime Research, A, for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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Sullivan
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Holmes
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| COMM. FBI |

SAC, New Yowls

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
November 15,1967
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
 "The KKK: The Invisible Impure" by David Lowe.: WaT: Norton ge_Company, Inc., New York, New York, $\$ 4.80$.
1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review 1-Mr.M. F. Row, 6221 IB


NOTE: Book requested by SA J. L. Martin, Racial Intelligence Section, for reference purposes. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now*. available.

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1 Mr . N. P. Callahan.
1 Mr . B. M. Suttlex
LEGAT, Hong Kong
November 17, 1967

Director, $\operatorname{HBI}$ (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 Mr. R. W. Smith
1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satezlite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2. "An Analysis of the Chinese Communists" Secret Service Organizations" by WAlFG. Hai-po. Published 1953 by Freedom Front, Hong Kong. (Books should be English-language editions)
1 Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for reveres
1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 , IB 1 Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for reylew 517 AMB: gl (11)

NOTE: Books, requested by SA PD. Manning, NIS, BelIeved to be of value as references since little is known about Chinese secret service organizations. After carding by Bureau Library where books are not now available, books will be charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS. The price of the books is not known.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/8/67.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Soviet Union: The Fifty Years" edited by HARRISON E. SALISBURY.


## REC. 23

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) undefiled 1 Butane $62-4(1)$
EKD:tmm
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FROM :

SUBJECT:


Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/15/67.
Submitted herewith is one copy of WKK: The
Empire" by DAVID LOWE.
Invisible Empire" by DAVID (LOWE

1-New York
WHB: tm

$62-46855-519$
REC -14

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 11/21/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM
subject:
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/15/67.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "China in the
Year 2001" by ELIZABETH COMBER (also known as Han Suyin).

REG, 26.

# 20 Bureau (Encion)(RM) 

I-New York

WEB: tmm
(3)

i. Ierorandum

DATE: November 21, 103?

SWTOESIS

"Privacy and Freec.cn" by author Alan F. Westing, who corns tie following topics in his 587 page book: Part One: UTHE
 Pant Two: "NEW TOOLS EOR ZNVZDING PRIV CY:" Fart Three: "A, IRICAN SOCIETY'S STRUGGLE FOR CONTROLS: FIVE CESA STUDIES." Part Four: "POEICY CHOICES FCR THE $5970^{\circ}$ S."

The dust cover advertisement states: "ranis impcritant book. . . grows from a stacy made by the author with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation and under the sponsorship oi t the Association of the Bar of the City of Anew York."

There are several references to the Director and about 20 references to the FBI 。 $\mathbb{N}$ ont of the references are factual statements which have appeared previously in print.

Only one statement in the book, which appears to be an minion of the author, is derogatory and untrue. Page 208: "Pezaps the disclosure of FBI bugs without the knowledge of the Attorney General, plus Mr . Hoover's weakening power position in Congress, means the end of one of the three major positions in the classic Congressional stand-off, the position favoring taps and bugs undies executive authorization and without court-order supervision. $62246: 855$
The author appear to exp ins confidence in the FBI

 sw: Nance should be limited to tia BLand possibly a few caner $\overline{2}$ in en u: Went agencies (such in the following site: Eons: telephone tapping in kimapping cases; taps or bugs in
 national security;" etc。...

## Jones to Bishop Memorandum

RE: BOOK REVIEW

## SYNOPIS CONTINUED:

George Sokolsky, in his 7/5/55 "Washington Post"
areole, discussed Westin's article entitled: "The Constitution and
Loyalty Programs."
$\qquad$ The April, 1959,
issue of "The Yale Law Journal" contained Westing's review of "Masters - Of Deceit," which contained some harsh critical comments of the Director's book as well as some favorable comments. The Director in $j$ speaking of Westin's review said: "He is either a 'nut' or a ${ }^{8}$ sleeper. ${ }^{8} \mathrm{H} .1$ "

RECOMMENDATION:
For information



DITAIIS ON NEXT PAG본

## DETAILS

"Privacy and Freedom" by author Alan F. Westin, covers the following topics in his $\leq 57$ page book: Part One: "FFis FUNCTIONS OF PRIVACY AND SURVIILLANCE IN SOCIETYy." Part Two: "NEW TOOIS FOR INV:DING PRIVACY." Part Three: "AVIERICAN SOCIETY'S STRUGGLE FOR CONTROLS: FIVE CASE STUDIAS." Part Four: "POLICY CHOICES FOR THE 1970's."

The dust cover advertisement states: "This important book. .. grows from a study made by the author with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation and under the sponsorship of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. "

References to the Director and the FBI in this book are as follows:

Page 83: "In 1966 an assistant FBI director was granted a patent for a commercial ${ }^{\text {Pbug-proof }}{ }^{2}$ room-within-a-room, with transparent walls and furniture, including an air space between the walls full of ${ }^{8}$ masking sound ${ }^{8}$ "... etc.

Paje 101: "Our press celebrates the eavesdropping exploits of the CLA anc the FBI and applauds the scientific advances that made possible our U-i camera flights and Samos spy satellites."

Page 119: On this page Westin states that fifty different federal agencies Have substantial investigative and enforcement functions; and provide a corps of more than 20,000 "investigators" working for agencies such as the FBI, Naval Intelligence, etc. He delves into electronic-surveiliance activities and says the proficiency in the use of equipment was concentrated in a few civilian agencies such as the FBi and Treasury, and military intelligence agencies and CIA. He discusses the increase of new technical surveillances since 1950 and a series of incidents and disclosures between 1965-1967 "cast grave doubt on FBI statements of its own surveillance activities." On pages 119, 120 and 121, he discusses FBI taps in Las Vegas, Kansas City, and Washington, D. C.

Pare 146: A chart on this page reflects the statistics of 13 federal agereies which gave polygraph tests in 1963 and on page 147 the FBI is mentioned as one of the agencies which tested witnesses.

## CONTINUED - OVER

## DETAILS (Continued)

Page 159: "The Department of Definse has fourteen million life histories in its security illes, the Civil Service eight million, and the FBI an unknown number (though it admits to some 100,000 on Communist ${ }^{\text {ssympathizers }}{ }^{2}$ (20

Page 162: 'The FBI has set iop a Naitonal Crime Information Center which provides a random-access computer facility collating records from federal and local law-enforcement agencies on wanted persons, stolen cars, and other stolen property."

Page 173: Author mentions Director's name during the course of a paragraph on FBI wiretaps in "National Security cases" and cites several FBI cases including the case of Judith Coplon and similar cases during the $1940^{\circ}$ s.

Page 176: The 1940 Interstate Commerce Committee report on wiretaping is discussed. Attorney General Jackson announced, subsecuent to issuance of the report, that the FBI wCald no longer tap wires. The aution then says: "In less than a year if not sooner, however, the FBI was tapping wires again .... Attorney General Jackson, J. Ec.gar Fioover, and President Roosevelt urged Congress to legalize interceptions in security investigations."

Paģ 177: Judith Coplon case is discussed by author. He states Juc.je Syivester Ryan reminded the Justice Department that wiretajing by F31 remained "unlawful and prohibited, "despite the Attorney General's autiorizations of these interceptions.

Pages 181-182: Data on wire-tap hearings held by a subcommittee of the Fiouse in 1953 are discussed here. Author points out on page 182, that a last-minute conference with Attorney General Brownell and Mr. Hoover changed the mind of Congressman Keating ( $R-N . Y$.) to take a more lenient attitude toward wire-taps.

Pase 180: The Pennsylvania law forbids federal as well as state and local oficers to install wire-taps, thus "making it a crime for FBI or rieasury agents to install taps within the borders of the state."

Pase 105: Author discusses 1062 Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on proposais to outlaw private wincoping and to authorize rimited law en"orcement taps, " sponsoreă えy iza Kennedy administration and deiended before the Committee by Attorney General Rovert Kennedy."
$\therefore$ © ...s (cominucd)

3ages 196, 97 and 98: Discussion of Long Committee Hearings in i964-66 on surveillance activities by Federal agencies.

Page 205: Author mentions 5 million dollar damage suit made against FBI Agents for installing listening devices in Freemont Hotel President's offices.

Page 207: National poll on wirecapping conducted in 1966 at the "height oí Congressional exposes of bugged martinis and FBI eavesdropping" are discussed here and opinion statistics are given.

Page 208: Author discusses stitation in the late $1960^{\circ}$ s compared to What "may be our choices a cecace from now。" In the shori-term situation, it may be that the Congressional stalemate of the past fifty years may soon be brought to an end. "Perhaps the disclosure of FBI "ugs without the knowledge of the Attorney General, plus Mir. Hoover's $\therefore$ ?eakening power position in Congress, means the end of one of the three najor positions in the classic Congressional stand-off, the position avoring taps and bugs under executive authorization and without courtcrder supervision." And the author continues on and on, with his personal uneosies.

Tage 230: On polygraphs the author says: "Because of J. Edgar Hoover's ixepicism about the conclusiveness of polygraph readings, only the Director or one of his two Associate Directors can authorize the administration of a polygraph test, and these officials turned down 265 of the 858 field requests in 1964. In all, the FBI used polygraphs in 593 out $0 \div$ more than 600, 000 investigative matiers in 1964."

Page 298 : Author quotes from a 1961 speech made by Bernard Benson, precident of a computer-manufacturing company, who raised the privacy isslie in a speech he made. Benson said more and more information is Weing coliected about every American these days. If it continues, Benson wariaed, eventually all of this information will be computerized and all Americans will be "at the mercy of the man who pushes the button to make the machine remember." On the tapes will be each individual's entire istory--"your FBI record, your childhood diseases and the attitudes of your parents, your school records, employment records, tax records, contibutions to charity and even the records of your charge accounts and creciei cards."

Page 317-318: A Budget Bureau consultant, E. S. Dunn, Jr., prepared a report in 1965 which recommended implementation of a national data

## DETAILS (Continued)

contar. The wross and mererines expressed alarm. Cn page 310
 whin tine he saio that Fisi revords would probably not be inciuced. in a netional data center.

Pares 388-391: On these pages the author sets forth his vievis cn "Guidelines for New Wiretapping-Eavesdropping Statutes." Ee foeis there is an acute need for new legislation and offers his suggestion on इages 388, 389 and 390. On page 391 he states: "My own Enicien judgement is that federal technological surveillance should be limived to the FBI and possibly a few other law-enforcement agencies. (swch as the Secret Service) in the following situations: telephone tapping in kidnapping cases; taps or bugs in espionage and intelligence work and specified crimes involving national security; and physical surveillance when directly necessary to prevent the taking of a life by criminal violence."

George Sokolsky, in his 7/5/55 "Washington Posi" article, dissussed Westin's article entitled: "The Constitution and Loyalty Prugrams:" $\square$ The April, 1959, issue of "Nan
Ye... "aw Journal" contained Westin"s review of "昿asters of Deceit," whin contained some harsh eritican comments of the Director"s bocis as well as some favorable comments. The Director in speaking of Westin's review said: "He is either a ${ }^{8} n u t{ }^{7}$ or a ${ }^{8}$ sleeper. ${ }^{8} \mathrm{H}$. "

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& 1=M r \cdot \text { N.P. Callahan } \\
& I-M r \cdot \text { B.M. Suttler }
\end{aligned}
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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

December 4, 1967
1 -Mr. R.W. Smith
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS


You are requested to obtain one copy of the following / book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The/Crisis of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present" by Harold, Cruse. (Morrow, $11 / 17 / 67,98.95)$

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
$1-\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{F}$. Row, 6221, IB
AMB:stit
(10)


NOTE: Book, requested for review by SA T.D. Rushing, RIS, will be useful to Racial Intelligence Section for background information and investigations in the racial field. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.


## By Robers C. Mayinard <br> A 18 wiaghinetof Post state writer

THENEGRO TNEELECTUAL is laidbare, soraped to the boñ and found wanting in this protracted and angry assessment. Harola Cruse svillians in particularare those Negio intellectuals whom he believes were captives of the Communists, but he thräshes all" but a dew of the radical Negroes of the past several generations.
The book ds destined to have a profotind racial dilemina in America.:
Not since the heated debates over Booker inpat on the thinking and discussing of the T. Washington and Marcus Gäuyey hàs the Negro intellectualdeader boen subject to the Find of examation Cuse a Harlem Negro witer and critíc employs.
Though facts are sometimes carelessy as. sembled and conclusions sometimes unjusti. fied, the book wili stand for some time
$\therefore$ The books concem is pricipally with the tâdical Negro intellectual the title thus is misleading And rontedy inappopriate titles are a major part of Crusés concern; particularly the labels that have been placed on the Negro movements.
"The socalled black revolution," Cruse de clares is a gross misnomer because there is nothing in te overailistrate efy this move ment that aime at the feorganization of any: thing theluding itself,
To amplify the point he also says the Negro movement, in ail its ideologies from integra ionism to the varius blends of nationalism, is in crisis.?
And thus ve come to the heate of the mat ter. At, the doorstep of the radical Negro inteilectual is laidua major indictment for a failure to create a viable and independent ideology to effect the liberation of the black masses from racial oppession:
That these inteliectuals have falled, Cnuse demonstrates quite well. The reade can only wish however, that the author had added to his: acute analysis some kind of program he wótide adicate. There isk, moreover, a disturb. ing relionce in the study on the notion of a. Conmunt demon aross the path of an in dependont Negro leadership:
It is this asfect of the book with Commun bist deologists popping up some uniikeiy places thet vill fuel much of the debate over


Lhe Guisis of the Negro Intellec tual from Its Origins to. the Present ${ }^{\text {- }}$ By Harola Cinse (Moxrow, 594 pp, \$8:95):

compromised by the ease with which cruse trots out the 'Commuist brush for a a ittle dab here and there to account to failures that don't otheetwise fit his analysis. "
A cultural citic of long-standing, Giuse Yelies heavily on the theater for his analys of the failures' of the Negro intellectual In so doing he raises another specter: The rale of ethnicity in Népo novements:
Lorraine-Hansbery the late pize wining playwisht is harshiy dealt with because "her pro Jewishiess was always welleknown? And creative witers of the stature of novel. St Paute Minchail are suspect because of their West Indian heititase.
If the redade is tempted to exasperation by this aspect of Cruse, he might beat in mind that foi good or in he has tackied questions: rairely disciussed:

- The coeilition ot white leftista and blacksi of varibus poitictal persuasions are the crux of Crusefs bête Noire or përhảps bete blanche would be preferrable.
Referring "to the abortive Freedom Now paty of of the earily 19605; Cruse says: TH anyone wonders why the ghetto has inspired such terronst trends as are now prevalent, he should have been a quiet unsen spectator at the preedom now party meetings in Harilem. These méetings incontestably showed that all white socialist and leftist trends should be; banned trom the ghettos using any means possibie to enforce their exclusion. Black leftists are disoriented prisoiners of white liftistse No matter how militant they sound, they are no more than hacks mouthing empty phigases of a bankrupt traditition..".
one mildy hankers for some documenta. tion of so total a deniunciation. But Cruse does not docuinent some of iis most sweep: ing chatges:




The Washington Post
Times Herâld $A 808$ The Wasfington Daily News The Everijift Star (Washington) The Sunday Star (Washington) Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New Yo
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date $\qquad$ NOV 181967

Harsh as his judgment of the Negroleftist is, Cruse has hardiy less contempt for the black power movement that was Negro leftism's stepchita. Basically he levels a charge lagainst black power advocates that old left. ists make against new leftists that the movement is ahistorical.

In a Postscript on Black Power" that was tocked on to the original manuscript, Cruse con'cludes:
"Black power slogans reveal the depth of urprepgredness and the lade of knowledge that go along vith the eagerness of the biack generation of: spokesmen. The farther the Negro gets from his historical antecedents in time the more tenuous become his conceptual ties, the emptier his social, conceptions, the more stuperfictal his visions.'

Messrs. Carmichael Brown; et all will no doubt wish to take up the matter of their "unpreparedness" with Cruse, who will, in his own right, have many defenders. Berhaps in the manner of Will Cuppy, Cruse could have called his bools "The Decline and Fall of practically Everybody,
Eor Harold Cruse history beganin Harlem in this century The foundation of his critism ot the radical black establishment of recent vas is the Harlem Renaissance Movement of the 1920's. As in every succeeding instance of what Crise considers to be intellectural failure fie finds the Renaissance failed be cause did not adies ititele to the probiems of blackness, but was tintegrationist instead.
The Renaisface, oit of which came such poets, Langsto Hughes and countee cul hen, not only failed cruses view bit was binspired aimilessness: as well Lhis was so because "the creative edge of the movement has been dulled, the ability of the movement to foment revolutinary ideas o has been smothered
A Although much of the book shatply witt ten, with short and clear sentences that whistle like the edge of the wind, Cruse can occasionally be quite muddy.
The case at hand is the period that overLappod the Harlem Renaissance, the Matcus Garyey movement Here Cruse gets bogged down the morass of an attempt to explain what he first had yery nearly to create of whole ciotho would have us believe that las the Geivet movement disintegited in the late 1920 St it was torn a rivatiy that
pitted West Indians who were-Communists against A Atitican Negroes who were bation alists. By the time hê has paid his respects to all of the exceptions, littie is left of the thesis save contusion.
From Garvey, Crise moves on through ail lof the significat movements and leaders to The present He holdis them all accountable for the failure fo produce a revolutionary ethic for Negroes:
In every case, he crititizes the failure to create and hold to a self contained philosophy of blackness and reyoliation, He relies on a notion of political purity that is very neariy yirginal in its outhoō
But when, finally, he is confronted with a bleck power movement that ndeed has chased away the whites is Cruse satisfied with that? No: It lacks historicat perspective. Thus perhâps unvittingly the bankruptey that cruse ascribes to the Negro freedon movement becomes his own as well His: harsh condenation of nationalists and in' tegrationists alike brings him and the movement face to face with the wall of defeat and despair that has bean the fatal flaw of alt revolitionajy movements in America in this century ther fail, one and all, because this lari is not the fertile field of revolutionary purity.
Without syer slatige it in those terms, what Cruse is demarding of the Negro is what the intellectual critics of colonial countries haye demanded: A pure hationalist revolution to oust interiopers.
To place the ghetfo in that context or, as was the case a generation ago, the southernblack belt is to make a cruel joke. it is a revolution son the street that asks to be fil nanced with Federal fund
i None of this criticism should vitiate the importance of Cruse's condemination. What it presages is a new level in the debate over the question of just how black- people should go about finding their proper role in Amepica.
Cruse ias rased powerful questions for street leaders as well as nationâi leaders to answer:
In an age of bankuptey in the marketplace of ideas for solving the crucial dilemma of out time to nake the ontribution Harold Cruse has made is not, after all, amall thing



## EXAMS:

Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr, ph, D., Haverford Collese, Whe wettten a book entithed, "six Seconds in Dalias, which He sald is a nictomsudy of the kennedy assassination proving that three gunmen murdered the president. This was an independent study conducted by Thompson. Thompson mentions that 46 books have been written regardiag the assassination which include the varyen Commission Report and the 26 volumes of fearinge which support the Report. He has divided these books into two classifications, "The First Generation" which deals grimartly with lurid, groundless speculations, and The second Cenerationt which attacks the Varren Commission Report. In vieq of this, he claims the purpose of his book, theretore, is that tt $1 s$ the $f i x s t$ step of a radical diferent sort to synthestre the evidence (new and old) and point the way to an eberathe conctuston.

Thompson has written a chapter entitled "A Reconstruc-
then, 1 If this chapter, he bas prepared a scenario which he says le Ra lamalgam of hard fact and educated speculation 45 a resilt, he has concluded that in connection with the assassinathon of president Kennedy, four shots from thee guns were Hited in six seconde, In this respect, he says detais remain dhelear and a future investigation of other reseapchers and Whetoriane may yet fill in the details.

Thompson has arrived at his. theory of the assassination pased on his research of documents available in the Nationat fichives, interviews condicted at Dallas, and a review of the 2) priver film in possession of Life Magazine In this respect, 4n was enployed by Life Magezine as a spectal consultant, The groatett aid to his theory is based on his examinetion of the Whivier Iin dening with measurenects of the president's foperments at the time he was shot:

He a 150 supports his socalled conclusions with interyfewe n various individuale in Dallas, the testimony of Cbyectuor Connally and other witnesses to whom he gives the T414t"earwitness. Thompson admits that unlike photogeaphic Tiuness, the "eye and ear vitness" reports have to be aceepted wiltr gettain reservation, However, he utilizes the "earwitnese" Peports to help substantiate his theory of the sequence of shots Whuch eaused the death of the President.

## Rosen to DeLoach Meno <br> HE: BOOK REVTEW <br> "SIX SECONDS IN LALLAS:"

The Farren Commission concluded three shose were fired from the Texas School Sooz Depository Building (sene) Which were responsible for the killing of President Kennedy and woundig of Governor Conially. This is generally rem forred to as the "single-bullet theory" in which one shot entered the president's back, traversed through his body, and Inflicted the wounds on Governor Connelly. Another shot hit the president in the head which was responsible for his death and one bullet missed.

Thompson claims four bullets were fired from three diffeaent positions, all of which found their mark. fe claims the Rirst shot was fired from the msbDe and struck President Uennegy in the baci. He claims this bullet did not traverse through president Kennedy and strike Governor Connally. He concluced rrom "earwiness reports" that the first shot was Lot as lovd, inferwing that it may not have had the power to penetrate through Dresident Renoedy. He indicates that the autopsy report also supports this as the autopsy surgeons Endiedted the womd on the back of president Kennedy was mobed to the depth of a finger He said that his interpretations of the gedical evidence suggested that the shot did not go all the way though, and the wound in the president's throat was caused by a fraghent from a later head shot Therefore, the contingency that Govexnor Connally and President Kennedy were struck by the same bullet becomes logically impossible.

Ir connection with the second shot, he claims that It originated from a buiding on Houston street, across from the TSBOB, and this shot was the one that hit Govemor connally. He supports this theory through testimony of Goyernor Conally who, as we kow, has continually stated that he was hit by the second shot. He also supports his theory through eye withess reports of other individuals, but namely, S. M. Holiand who was positioned on the railroad overpass.

The third and sourth shots, which Thompson texms "the bead shots;" according to him, occurred almost simutam neoundy. The third shot originated from the TSBOB, and the quouth shot originated from behind the fence by the grassy fnoll which means it came from the right front.

Rosen to Dewoach Meno
RE: BOOK, REVTEM
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

To support his theory concerning the frontal shot, Thompson relies heavily on the testimony of $S$. Molland who elained he saw a puff of smoke in the grassy moll area. This bestimony was previously considered by the president's Commission, which indicated there was no evidence to support hig observations He further supports his theory of the frontal shot by comments made by the pathologists at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas who examined a piece of bone specimen, who stated this specimen looked like it came from the ocelpital (rear) region of the skull. Therefore, accordo. Ins to Thompson, it was not difficult to understand how a shot tron the vight front, exploding through the rear of the skul, could produce precisely that effect.

It is interesting to note that two individuals, namely, Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., Mi.B., ana Dr , Milton Helpern, Chief Medical Examiner of the city of New yoris both of whom dent $\operatorname{sn}$ forensic pathology, and were very critical of the dotbors who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy urere consalted frequentiy by Thompson so that he could atilize their knowledge to support his theories. They indicated the auttopsy doctoxs were not qualified to conduct a forensic Bhthological examination.

Although Thompson claims the autopsy surgeons were upfamilax with forensic pathology, except Lt. Col Pierre $A$. Finck, it is pertinent to know that Colonel Finck estaflished through elose examination that the bullet which entered the bact of Gresident Kennedy's head did cause all the head damase. He based this on the exemination and the charactexistics of the wound which wexe observed from the inside of the skult, n beveling and coning effect which can only be caused by an entry wotrd resulting in the loss of a portion of thestula as was 111 ustrated by the autopsy doctors Thompson does not peter to the examination of Lt. Col. Finck. It is noted if he aid it would have a tendency to refute Thompson's fourth shot theory from the right front.

Further xeview of Thompson's book can onty determine. that it is a very scholarly study which he supports with numerous photographs, mathematical equations, diagxams of

## Rosea to Deloach Memo <br> DE: BOOK BEVTET <br> "SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

trajectories and measurenents relative to the positions or both President Kennedy and Governor Connally in the autonow bile. However, errors have been detected.

Row example, on page 31 , Thompson states the rastest time for getting off three sbots with oswald's rife achieved by the FBI Laboratory examiners was 4.6 seconds. Thompson then states this figure includes no time for aiming. Factually, the testimony clearly shows that the 4.6 seconds was the time required for getting off three aimed shots with oswald's rifle。 Thompen is in error,

Thompson dwells on physical evidence obtained during the investigation and has attempted to establish that one of the oartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the TSBDB qould not have been fixed from Oswald's gun.

On page 143, Thompsor erroneously identifies the two curtridge cases first received by the FBI (of the three cantidge cases received) from the Dallas police Department as C7 and CS8. Actually, C6 and C7 were received first, and the thred eartudge case, C38, was received approximately one week later.

Thompson states (page 145) that the only marks on co (cartridge case) linking it with Oswald's rifle were mecharism maxis, and these maxks could not have been incurred on
Movember 22, the date of the assassination. Actually, all three of these cartridge cases, C6. C7, and C38 were identified by the fer Laboratory as having been fined in Oswaldis rifle. Ancordingly, Thompson is in error on this point also.

On page 173, Thompson cites a lettex from the Bureat to the Comission dated June 2, 1964, as being in contict with the testimony of a haboratory examiner. In reality, the testimory of the Laboratory exaniner is not in conftict in any respect with the contents of the June 2, 1964, lettex: howeyer, using bis erroneous interpretation, Thompson then proceeds to the obrious erroncous conclusion (page 146) that the third oxtrldge case "is most likely an extra, unfired shell and possibly a deliberate take."

Rosen to DeLoach kemo
RE: BOOR REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS TM DALIAS"

In attempting to establish that President Kennedy and Covennor Connally were not hit by the same bullet, (ci399) Which was recovered on Governor Connally's stretchex, he Glaimed it was found on another stretcher entirely. He cites Lhe original comments made by autopsy doctors to substantiate his theory that this was the bullet that had entered the President's back and had worked its way out during external. cardiac massage. * These comments were reported by sAs Francis F. ONeill, Jro, and James ${ }^{\text {N }}$. Sibert following the completion of the autopsy on 11/22/63. The question then arises as to how this bullet, if it did come from president Kennedy's stretcher, appeared on another stretcher located in the hospital hall. Thompson very adroitly contributes this to souvenix hunting, and as he says, "we must appeal to an old, traditionally american institution-souvenir hunting." Te is implying that someone picked up Ce399 who ewidently realized the importance of thes bullet and deposited it on a stretcher in the hall so that it would not be found in their possession.

Thompson has developed his theory as to how the amsatination was comitted through research in the Archives, obuplad with his somealled discoveries in Dallas. He suggested that Oswald may not have been the guman on the sixth floor and that during the shooting he was aure likely where he said He was (on the first floor) and thot two conspirators other Ghan Oswald may well have been on the sixth floor and that these two individuals made their escape in a inght-colored Rembler"' It is noted that during the interview of numerous Wtnesses following the assassination, one thought she had geen Dswald on the first floox at the time of the assassina thon but could not be positive thompson claimed that none of tbis information proves oswald innocert, but does provide A platelble aIternative to the presumption of his guilt.

Quite frequently in his book, Thompson refers to the FRI in respect to reports and testimony of our experts. tis fomments are not derogatory in this respect.

Le did mertion that when he was conducting research obocerning the bullet (CT399) relative to its weight, he
*Referring to the autopsy doctors probing the wound on the back of the president to the depth of a finger and no bullet **e locaced.


Rosen to Deloach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEV "SIX SECONDS TN DALIAS"
head, as showr on sequential Zapruder film frames. These neasumements, regardless of how accurately made, cannot be used for any similarly accurate conclusions because of the way unkow factors, such as sudden change in car speed, body movement, and human reflex action, unkown factors that Gannot be established but which could have a protound and variable effect on the reasons behind the questioned movem ments. Thompson, in tact, suggests some of these possibilithes and then selects the interpretation that best fits his theories, the very approach be has critically accused the Conntssion of following:

While Thompon has come up with this new theory, he has not named or suggested anyone who may have been involved. He indicated the purpose of his study was to perform a task of archeology to lay bare a whole level of contradictory evidence beneath the conclusions of the Yarren Report. ae Sald it does not prove the assassination was a conspiracy, por does it prove oswald's innocence. It seens odd that by this 14tter statement, if Thompson's theory was true, noting be chans proof that three gummen wexe involved, it only stands to reason that a conspiracy was involved.

At the conclusion of his book, Thompsor has reprom duced numerous Comeission documents avilabie in the National Apchives He has also reproduced copies of letters addressed To President Johnson and other individuals by Congressman Theodore R Rupteman (R, N. N. $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{m}}$ ). We are well aware of the fact that kapferman, in the past, has attempted to establish 2 joint committee of congress to determine the necessity of a Congressional investigation of the assassination of president Rennedy:

To those unfamiliar with the lacts regarding the assassination as developed by the Wareen Commission, Thompson's hook revealing his theory could cause the belief Thompson has uncovered new infomation to support a conspiracy to assassinate president Kemedy. In reality, Thompson offered no posittwe evidence on which such a detexmination can be made.

Rosen to Deloach Meno
RE: BOOK REYIEW
"STX SECONOS TN DALLAS"

REGEGROUND CONCERNING JOSIAE NONA D THOMPSON:
Our files contain numerous references to momoson He has been
fssociated with many fietnam peace movenents and marehes. 0n $10 / 20 / 67$, in protest of the Vietnam Tax, he was one of 350 individuals who either malled or relingushed theime Selective Sexvice Caxds to the Attomes General in washington, $\mathrm{D}_{0} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{c}}$


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1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)
December 11, 1967

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
I -Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the listed book for the use of the Bureau and to forward in the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"White Tie and Dagger" by Andrew Tully, William Morrow \& Co., Hew York, \$5.95.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE: Book is requested by SA C. J. Vizas, R-SS, for review and reference purposes. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


TO DEC 121967



Re Bureau letter to New York，12／4／67．
Submitted herewith is one copy of＂The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present＂ by HAROLD CerUSE．


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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTIODATE: $12 / 14 / 67$

FROM :

SUBJECT:


Re Bureau letter to New York, $12 / 11 / 67$.


Submitted herewith is one copy of White Tie. and Dagger" by ANDREWMULTY.


2 -Bureau (Encl. 1) ( HM M ) 1-New York EKX: tm (3)
 DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM :

SUBJECT:
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

Re Bureau letter to New York dated 10/30/67.
Submitted herewith is one paperback copy of
"The Autobiography of Malcolm X" authored with the assistance Of ALEX HALEY. -

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In July, 1965, we received information that Ted Crane and Pete Young were preparing a book on the Mu Klux Klan. We have secured a copy of the manuscript entitled "White Ghetto" through a high-level Klan informant in our Charlotte Division. It has been reviewed and the following is a summary and background concerning the authors.

## THE AUTHORS:

Ted Crane is Dr. Theodore Crane, a Phi. in Latin from the University of North Carolina, and at one time employed in the Language Department of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, as a visiting instructor. He began his flirtation with Klan leaders in North Carolina in 1965 for the purpose of obtaining material for his book.

Pete Young appears to be identical with Peter B. Young, a television announcer for station WRAL-TV, Raleigh, North Carolina. Our informants report that Young, who has had frequent contact with Klan leaders, persuaded Crane to collaborate on a book about the Klan.

SUMMARY OF THE BOOK:
Our original information in 1965 was that Young and Crane would write an objective profile on the Mu Klux Klan. The manuscript we have reviewed is far from being objective and is obviously slanted to make the Klan appear in a favorable light:

The book is long (over 400 pages), poorly organized, and poorly written. It is dedicated "to the men, women, and children of 'the Klan' - who helped us tell their story when they opened up their hearts and homes." The "authors openly admit that they are Klan sympathizers.

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CONTINUED :- OVER

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mo us vor. W. C. Sullivan
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They attempt to mine the Klan leadership crear
a : - ..vorable light by staiing that Klan leaders have -xpeined klansmen who advocate violence. The book contains " Scve: nl interviews of Klan leaders, injected at varions
teivals in the book, which break up the continuity of tine - rrictive. The interviews contain typical Klan talls ,ga: ding segregation, criticisms of President Johnson, the "ustice Department, and the FBI. The authors describe typicai an meetings and rallies and reproduce, ad nauseam, speeches $\because$ Klan leaders at these rallies.

The Klan, the authors state, "is a target of , ns.derable FBI harassment which ranges from tapped phones :.d steamed mail to paid informants and planted bugs."

Only once did the authors touch on their main theme 0. the "White Ghetto" and they explained this phrase as seaning the average Iow class citizen of North Carolina who was born in poverty, and poorly educated and who are "WASP's that is, White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, who share a common feeling of alienation." The answer to their problem, the authors say, is the Ku Klux Klan which provides an outlet for the frustrated low class citizen.

The book then rambles for the remaining 300 pages Sout Klan activities, rallies, and individuals associated With the Klan. It gives a sounding board for each Klan leader interviewed to relate his background, reason for - ssociating with the Klan, and to vent his hatred for the Jivegro, the Jew, the Catholic, and the foreign born.

## SSERVATIONS:

The book is an obvious attempt to justify the Kiux Klan; poorly written and badly organized; and an jor"ive attempt by the authors to produce a saleable ?oduct. It has not been published to date and it is subtiul that any reputable publisher would handle it. - owever, it has been our experience there are some low-type ablishers who would promulgate such a book in order to dvenise the Ku Klux Klan and attempt to make a profit by alling it at Klan rallies.

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
January 18, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You should obtain discreetly for the Bureau one copy of the following books, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the nesearch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Contact on Gorky Street" by Greville wine. Illustrated, $\$ 4.95$, Atheneum Publishers, 162 East 38 street, New York, New York 10016
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review fol 1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA A. P. Litrento. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.


SAC, Kew Yowl:

Director, TBI (62-46855)

January 19, 1068
I - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF ROOK


You should obtain discreetly one copy of thediollowing book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Nesearch-Satelilte Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Biographical Dictionary of Republican China, Volume II: Dalai-lla" edited by Howard L. Eooman. Scheduled for publication in Spring, 1038, Columbia University Press, Nev York, New Yorin, approximate cost $\$ 20$.

1 - NIS (Route through for region)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.


NOTE: By memo $5 / 5 / 67$, R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan, "Purchase of Books, Book Reviews," approval was granted to purchase five-volume set above book as volumes become available. Volumes to be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."

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Inquiry at W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., NY, NY, on $1 / 31 / 68$, reflected that the book Nina, Roots of Madness" by THEODORE H. XHITE, is tentatively scheduled -fo rpublication on $5 / 27 / 68$ and the price will probably be $\$ 4.95$.

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau is requested to advise the NYO whether it will still desire a copy of this book should it be published on or after 5/27/68.


February 1, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
l - Miss Butler
R.W. Smith

Director, FBI (62-46855)
SAC, Boston

PURCHASE OF BOOKBook nevievts

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following books for the use oi f the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau narlsed to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Donestic Intelligence Division.

Memoirs, 1925-1950" by George Frost Kennan. Boston, Little, Brown (1967), ilo.

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$.^{1}-\mathrm{Mr}$. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

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NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, where it is not now available.



DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTM: RESEARCH-SATEILITE SECTTONATE: 1/31/68 DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, $1 \times 18 / 68$.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "Contact on
eet" by GREVILLE WYNNE. Gorky Street" by GREVILLE WYNNE.
 1-New York


## WEB: $t \mathrm{~mm}$

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13 FEB I 1968


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DIRECTOR, FBI
1/31/68
ATTENTIOIV: RESEARCH SATLLLITE SECTION-
DOMESTIC INTLLLIGEITCE DIVISION
SAC, DEHVER (100-4775)

PUBLICATIONS - HAHDLING OF BY RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Re Denver letter to the Bureau dated 12/29/67.
Enclosed for the Bureau is the book entitled "In the Shadow of Dallas," secured through a new subscription to "Ramparts" magazine as requested by the Bureau.

The other book entitled "A Vietnam Primer," also requested, has not as yet been received, but will be forwarded to the Burcau immediately upon reccipt.

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2-Durcau (Encl-1) (RM)
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JHM:hs (1-100-9382)
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$1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot$ Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{B} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot$ Sutler

February 13, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are, authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the paperbacli"Thoughts of the Young Radicals," available Ix om The New Repubide Reprint Department, 1244 Nineteenth Street, N. V., Washington, D. C. 2003G, at 75¢ a copy. The books should be marked to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

AMB: st (8)


NOTE: Books requested by fiction Chief 1 womB.
$\therefore$ NOTE: Books requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for use as reference in connection with compilation of bibliography on "New Left." One copy will be retained in R-SS; the other copy will be filed in Bu Library where not now available.


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Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
February 15, 1063
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain, for the Bureau, one copy of the following book:. It should be marked to the attention of the Nesearch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"This Is Communist China" by Robert Trumbull. Malay, Ken York, $\$ 6.95$, scheduled for hay 10, 1968 publication. 1 - NIS (Route through for review) 00010
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st $=5$

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book contains firsthand interviews with Chinese citizens and reports written by staff of Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun," following their visit to and expulsion from Communist China. After perusal, the book will be carded by the Bureau Library and filed in the "Chinese Library," WIS, DID.
-113



TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)


DATE: 2/27/68
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

ReBulet dated 2/13/68.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the paperback book entitled "Thoughts of the Young Radicals" which were discreetly purchased from The New Republic Reprint Department, Washington, D.C., at a cost of 75 cents each.

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SAC, New Yoris

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
March 1, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE GEBODK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for the uso of the Bureau, one copy of the following book. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

X ron the ok United States of America" by Frytenin. No
670 pages, cloth $\$ 2.25$, Progressive Publishers, Lecfati, available at Jefferson Book Shop, Inc., 100 E. 16 Street, Nev York, Nev Yowls 10003

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE:
Requested for reference purposes by SA R. S. Garner, R-SS. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.


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\begin{aligned}
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} . \text { N. P. Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} . \text { B. M. Sutler }
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March 5, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
ry -Mr. R: S. Garner
U1 - Miss Butler
PURCHASE OR BOOK BOOK REVTETSS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy oi t the following books and forward it to the Bureau manged to the attention of the Research-Satelifite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"History of the International, 1914-43" by Julius Braunthal. Frederick A) Praeger, New York, $\$ 17.50$
I - Int. Sec. (Route through fox 1 Review) 1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB





Book requested for reference purposes by \#1 Man A. W. Gray, R-SS and SA R. C. Putnam, Int. Sec. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

ST. 114

(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTIOPATE: $3 / 8 / 68$ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS


Re Bureau letter to New York, 3/1/68.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "On The United States of America" by V.I. SENIN.


## REC -34

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1-\mathrm{Mr} . \text { DeLoach }
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Mir. W. C. Sullivan
W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIETIS
"THE THIRD MAN"
by E. H1. Coolridge

March 4, 1966
$1-\mathrm{Hr}$. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mx. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Alta Butler
I - Mr. J. $\mathcal{P}$. Lee

This memorandum is a review of the above captioned book.

## BACKGROUND:

This book alleges to be the truth about Kim philby, double agent." philby is the former British intelligence officer who defected to Russia in 1963 and is still living there. prior to his defection, Philby admitted to British intelligence that he had been a Soviet acont during his whole career. He further admitted that he had warned Donald Maclean, British diplomat and also a Soviet agent of his impending arrest in 1951. philby said that he used Guy Burgess, another British diplomat and Soviet agent, for this purpose, As a result of his warning, both Burgess and Maclean fled to Russia in 1951, Philby, through his actions, earned the title of "the third mans"

THE BOOK:
In this book, the author traces the bacirgrounds on Philby, Burgess, and Maclean, 2.11 of whom attended Cambridge University in the early 1930s, and refers to them as the unholy trinity. He hollows their careers both in and out of the service of the British Government and shows how each progressed in the employ of the Government. He claims that Philby was the master mind who organized plans to obtain inform nation $\mathcal{C}$ or the Soviets, Burgess was the cruel taskmaster who carried out philby's plans and Maclean was the weakest one or the three who was manipulated by the other two into betraying his country.

Cookridge matres a great many assumptions in order to male the story more plausible. For example, he, on several occasions, assumes that philby was in touch with a known Soviet intelligence officer if both were stationed in a certain country at the sumo time. Such assumptions can lead to strange

[^68]Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan RE: DOOK REVEETF " THE TIIIND MAN" 65-68043
conclustions such as his statement on page 136 that the Contral Intelligence Agency (CIA) investigation showed Donald Maclean was handled by Arthur Adams during part of his stay in the D.S. In order to malre this sound roasonable, the author refers to Adams as a KGB (Committee of State Security) agent when in truth Adams was a GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) agent. Again on page 162 he states during the investigation of Colonel Rudolph Abel by the PBI, two witnesses identified a photograph of philby as a poxson they had seen at Abel's studio in 2951. This, or course, is pure idetion.

There are several othex instances in the bool where tho author exercises his imagination in oxder to make all the piecer of this case fit into his own preconceived notion of cxactly how this case developed. Whe balance of the book tells the stoxy of the Plight of all three of these individuals behind the Iron Curtain, the death of Eurgess, and marriage of Philby to Mrs. Maclean. It adds nothing new to the case.

THE AUTHOR:
Bureau files show that E. H. Coolrridge, whose true name is Edward H. Spiro, has written several books on espionage. The British have previously told us that he prepares his books from overt sources such as newspaper articles and other publications. His most recent bools was entitled "Shadow of a Spy" which purported to tell the story of George Blalie, British intelingence officor who was a Soviet agent.

THE PUBLISHER:
The publisher of this bool is Arthur Bariser, Limited, or London, England. Bureau ifles contain no identifiable information relating to this company.

## MENTION OF TIE FBT:

On page 163 the author quotes from the "FBI Stoxy" the order attributed to the Director aftex the secrets of the atomic homb had been stolen "to find the thieves." He says this order put every FBI Agent on alert and over 00 Agents were liept busy for months on ". . . the rather paltry case against Judith Coplon -m a case which was ginally thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court." In Iurtherance of the Director"s order he states that ". . Torgotten suspecta were run in and put through third degree interrogations." In this paragraph the author is running down the importance of the Coplon case and shows the Bureau in a bad light when he refers to third degree interrogations.

ACTION: For information. It is recommended that this bools be placed in the Burcau Library.

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& 1-M r . B_{n} \text { M. Suttler }
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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

March 15, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOK

 BOOK REVIEWSYou are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy gi the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Dominican Revolution" by Theodore Draper.
( Commentary Magazine, 165 2. 65 Street,
New York, New York 10022, $\$ 2.50$.
1 - Latin-American Section (Route through
$\frac{1}{3}$ - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
$\underset{(10)}{ } \mid$
NOTE:
Requested by SA W. H. Atkinson, Latin-American Section, for general background information -- book is critical of handling of the Dominican situation. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.


DeLoac
Mohr Bishop Casper Callahan Conrad Felt Gale Rose Sullivan Tavel Trot
 holmes Gand $\square$


Mr. W. C. Sullivan
March 21, 1968
W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"KIM PIITLBX
THE SPY I LOVED"
by Eleanor Philby

This memorandum is review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:
This book by Eleanor Philby tells the story of her married life with Philby from January, 1959, until May, 1965. Philby is the former Mi-6 (British Intelligence Service) agent who was also operating as Soviet agent. He defected in January, 1963, to Russia where he currently resides.

THE BOOK:
In this book, the third Mrs. Philby tells the story of her courtship and marriage to Philby and claims that she had no knowledge of his espionage motivities on behalf of the Soviets until after he defected. She tells of their life in Moscow together between September, 1963, and June, 1964, at which time she left Philby temporarily to visit her daughter in the United States. She returned to Moscow in November, 1934, and remained there until May, 1965, when she left Philby and Russia permanently. She relates the gradual estrangement which began to set in during her first stay in Moscow and tells how on her return she discovered that Philby and Melinda Maclean, wite of Donald Maclean, another defector, were engaged in a romantic attachment which caused the final break between the Philbys. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Philby says that Philby was working on a book being prepared by Gordon Lonsdalo, KGB (Committee of State Security) agent who was arrested in England and later returned to Russia in an exchange.
$-65-65045$
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mix. N. A. Branigan
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith

1.     - Miss Alt Butler


Front. 4868. Lee
(2) $2 \mathrm{~N}_{62-46355 \text { (Book Review) }}$

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Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOX BEYYEW
"III PHELBY
THE SPY I LOVED"
by Eleanor Philby
65-68043

THE AUTHOR:
Hrs. Philby was born Eleanox Kerns in Senttle, Washington, in 1913. She worked br the Office of War Tntormation in Tuxkey in 1944-45, the Depmrtment of Stete in 1946, the Red Cross and the U.S. Army In Europe in 1947-48. She was married to Sam Pope Brewex, "New Yoxls Times" correspondent, and divorced him to maxry Philby. She has teen-age daghter Iiving in the United Stwtes.

THE PUBLISTHER:
Whe publisher is Mamish Hamilton of London, Fngland. Bureau files contain references to this firm which mpear to relate to legitimate book publishing mctivities.

MENTITON ON THE EBL:
On page 122, Mrs. Philby tells of being interviewed by Bureau Agents following her arrival in the United Statos in 1964 and comments that she was struck by how decent they were. She describes the Agents as ". . two young men in Brooks Brothers suits, very polite and discreet," There are no other references to the Buresu in the book.

## ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Libxary.

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
SAC, Boston
Director, FBI (62-46855)

March 22, 1968
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Two Kinds of Time" by Graham Peck (Houghton Miffing, paperback \$2.25) for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested.

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EX 106


SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
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March 22, 1068


1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
I - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of Volume i and Volume II of the book -america's Failure. in China, 1941-50" by "rang/Tsou (Chicago University Press, paperback, Volume I, $\$ 2.95$, Volume II, $\$ 2.45$ ) and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

## $\operatorname{lf(10)} \underset{(10)}{x}$




NOTE:
Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, paperback editions are requested.


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SAC, New York
Hitch 22, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
PURCHASE OF BOOKS OEOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and to forward them marked to the attention of the Resemrch-Smieliite Section, Domestic folliligence Division.
Reid 5-1068 1
"TheTChinese Communist Regime: Documents and, Comicntry. Edited by Theodore H. Efren. Ereeger, paperback \$3.95
2. Hehina Since $1800^{\prime \prime}$ by John-A Fimarisison. Ah! Original Harbinger Book/Harcourt, Brace \& World, paperback \$2.45
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1 - NIS (Route through for
 Libraxy/Doubleday, paperback $\$ 1.95$

 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB


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Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in "Chinese Library" as references. Books will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, and charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, where available, paperbacks are requested.

## NOTE:

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Goul on Ice" (Written in prisen by young Hegro American) requented by si A. B. Fuiton, RIS, for review. The "Philiby" books (il (\#) requested by BA J. P. Lee, Boviet, for review. The three booke will be earded by and Ifled in Burenu library where they are not movemailible. Eopented efforte to obtain book $\% 1$ locsily negetive. Infe received $3-22-68$, publication of book notmoned until Mey, 1968.
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SAC, New York
1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan

## Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Paperback editions should be obtained if available.

April 10, 1968
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler Vintage Books, New York, paperback $\$ 1.25$
3. "AVaritiqua of Pure Tolerance" by Robert Paul Holes, Harrington Moore, and Herbert Marcuse. BoOK Beacon Press, Boston and New York, \$2.45
4. "Reason and Revolution" by Herbert Marcuse. EoN beacon Press, Boston and New York, paperback $\$ 2.45$
 Herbert Marcuse. Edited by Kurt H. Wolff and $u, S, A$ Barrington Moore. Beacon Press, Boston and New York \$12.50, 0,110 REC $55 C 2-4<\square 5 \leq-54$ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
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NOTE:
\#2, \#4, 4\#5 Recd 6-14-68. Am
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Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for review. Herbert Marcuse, 70-year-old professor of philosophy at the University of California's San Diego campus, has become the foremost literary symbol and philosopher of the "New Left." After review by $R-S S$, the books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, where available, paperback editions are requested.



SAC, New Torts

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& I-M r . ~ N . ~ P . ~ C a l l a h a n ~ \\
& I-M r . \text { W. C. Sullivan }
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April 9, 3968
DIrector , FBI (62-46355)
PURCHASE OT BOOR
I - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr。R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
EOOK n BH HEWS

Fou are arehowized to obtain disexoctiy one cony on the following book, as soon as possible, amd pommard it to the Buseam named to the atemetom of the remeavehu Satelyito Section, Domestic Emtevitgence Division.


NOTE:
Book requested for review by Assistant Director
W. C. Sullivan. After review by R-SS, the book will be filed in Bu Library where not now available


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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855
) $M$ (Att: Research - Satellite Section


SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS O BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: $4 / 11 / 68$

Submitted herewith is one paperback copy of /"Under the Ancestors' Shadow: Kinship, Personality, and Social Mobility in Village China by FRANCIS L. K̃. HSU.



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PURCHASE OF ROOF BOOK REVIEW

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鲴。 V。 C．Dullivan
March 22， 1008

H．A．Branigon

BOOK KEVETM
＂CONTACT ON GOMKY STAEES＂
by Greville Wynno

This menowandum is a neviev of the above－crptioned
book．
BACKGROUND：
Greville Viynne is British intelligence agont who ves used as a contact man with Colonel Oleg Penliovslyy，Soviet ithitary Intelligence Colonel who operated on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency（CIA）and the British during 1961 and 1062．penkovsly was arrested and executed in 1963.

SUS EONK：
In this story fynno tells of his mecxuitment by Eritisin intellisence in 1055 to operato as businessman in Dastern Eunope，including visits to the Soviet Jnion．He tolls of his contacts with Penkovsky in Moscow，USSR，London，Englond， and Daxis，France，and clatms that close pexsomal friendchip devcloped between Pentovsky and himself．Wynae claims that Fentrovsky would havo dofocted cxcent for tho pot that ho could not get his fnuily out of Russia．Wynne discusses his arxoct in Dudapest，Hungary，and his transfer to the Soviet Union whexe he was interrogated and finally put on pablic trial with Penkovsky．Both were convicted and Wymme was sentenced to o Jail texim．He claimed that ho gucceasfully stuck to his cover story of being a simple kusinessman despite all questioning winch continued bexore and meter the trial．He tells of his exchange for Gordon Lousdale and points out that he had no idea that he was to bo irecd until the exchange actually happenca．

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1－M．W．C．Sullivan
1－Mr．W．A．Branigan
1－Mr．E．W．Smith
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Memorandum W. A. Exanigan to W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEN "CONTACT ON GORKY STREET" by Greville Wynne 65-66374

## TIIE AUTHOR:

Wynne, according to the book, served in British intelilgence during Forld War II. At the end of the war, he went into privato business as an electrical supplier for ten years until he was recruited in 1955 to travel behind the Iron Curtain in an undercover capacity for the British as manufactuxeris zepresentative. Eventualiy in 1961, he was choson to be the contact with Penloovalky.

THE PUBKISHEK:
The publisher is Atheneum of New York. Bureau tiles show that Atheneum Publishers wass one of the subjects of an Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter case in 1965 Inssmuch as it was the publisher of book suspected of being obscene. The results of that investigation were furnished to the Department, and no further requests for investigation were received.

MENTYON OF THE FBI:
There is no mention of the wBI in this book.
ACTHON:
It is recommended the book be placed in the Bureau Library.

- OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
-. MAY 1082 EDITION
UNITED STATES

ReBulet, 3/28/68.
Submitted herewith is a copy of "Soul, On Ice" by ELDRIDGE CLEEAVER and a copy of "My Silent War" by KIM PHILBY.


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& \text { ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELIITE SECTION } \\
& \text { DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION }
\end{aligned}
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## FROM

SUBJECT.
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVTHILS
ReBulet, 4/8/68.


Submitted herewith is a copy of (freedom When?".

## REG 44



UNITED STATES GS RNMENT
Memorandum
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 4/22/68
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK-R

Re Bureau letter 3/22/68.
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of the book "Two Kinds of Time" by GRAHAM PECK (Houghton Mifflan, paperback, \$2.25) for the use of the Bureau.
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TO : DIRECTCR, FBI (62-46855)
FROM $\mathrm{fi}^{\prime} \mathrm{SAC}, \mathrm{CHICAGC}$ (100-20838)
DATE: $4 / 29 / 68$

SUBJECT:
YURCLASE OF ECOK,
BOOK REVIEA'S

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 3/22/68.
Endlosed for the Bureau are volumes one and t.ro of the book 'Anerica's Failure in China, 1941-50', by Thic TsOU, University of Chicago Fress, Paperback.

15R. W. C. Sullivan

May 1, 1968

Na, G. C. Noore

 BACAAL METEMA

Cantioned boot wos revieved fox becksrond metertal concornigg the medal aituation in morica.

## Ausers:

Haroad Cruse ls a Nexro who was lown zn Fetexsburg. Vroctiona, aceording to a note about the antion in eaptonod book. He van rasood in Vixcinia snd Hev Yowir city and has been a exitic and witter since the end of homd War 7 . Thas is his first book.


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Cuse is a black nationatist, pas oposea to an futegrationist, and one revien of his book noted that it is a "posemicni thenet againet the advocates ot intomation, who, he ascerts, hate misdirected focroen laon trany radiest and croative goads."

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Director：FBL（02－46855）
－PURCHASE CE BODES BOOK REVIEWS

1－Mr．N．P．Callahan
1－Mr．W．C．Sullivan

1－Mr．B．M．Suttler
1－Mr．R．W．Smith
1－Mr．R．S．Garner
1 －Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau．They should be marked to the attention of the Research－Satelitite Section， Domestic Intelitence Division．
3.

Walking the Bent：／A New York policeman Telly What it ${ }^{7}$ ，Lille on His sidle of the Low by Gene．．． Ladino．New Yoni，World Publishing Company， 64.95
2. quiz in find The Anatomy or hate and Violence＂ by Gustav Fychowsiti，品．D．Jew Forint，Grume $\mathbb{E}$ Stratton，fac．，\＄4．75
I－Mr．M．F．Row，6221，IB


AMB：st lp（10）

NOTE：
Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W．C．Sullivan．After perusal，books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available．
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In an article "Crime, Confessions and the Court," which appeared in the $9-66$ issue of "The Atlantic Monthly, " author Cipes snidely criticized FBI practices in a discussion of the Miranda decision of the Supreme Court in June of that year. It was recommended and approved that a, 1 debuttal be made directly to him, which was done by letter from the Director to Cipes, $9-14-66$, with a copy to "The Atlantic Monthly." This article was from captioned book which at the time was not published.

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have no pertinent derogatory information concerning The New American Library but it.is known as a publishing house which has frequently featured provocative viewpoints by controversial authors.

Cipes, of course, is well known to us as a former Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. More recently he was connected with the Georgetown University Institute of Criminal Law and Procedures. We have conducted two applicant-type investigations concerning Cipes and these have developed no pertinent derogatory jnformation $\ell$ concerning him.

## REVIEW OF BOOK



Subtitled "The Manufactured Crusade, Cipes book contends that the current crime problem is probably no greater than before and that, in any event, it is the causes of crime that demand official attention rather than the acts themselves: In this tack Cipes echoes the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice from which, for the most part, he liberally and admiringly quotes throughout the book.

1- Mr. DeLoach $62-4520 . \quad$ CRIME RESEARCFI
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. Casper
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CONTINUED - OVER

Cipes believes that race and poverty, not crime, are the problems of our society and in developing this theme he argues that crime waves are manufactured by distorted statistics and by officials protecting vested interests. He wildly criticizes the Director and the FBI at every opportunity and in doing so Cipes quotes a number of supporting sociologists and criminologists, who have attempted to discredit the Uniform Crime Reports, as well as professional FBI antagonists Max Lowenthal and former Bureau Agent William Turner.

The book is replete with critical references to the Director or the FBI. In summary these criticisms are that the Director has maintained "his phenomenal dominance of American law enforcement" through the control of crime statistics "which he has used to manipulate public opinion about crime," and that the FBI opposes badly needed reforms in handling those accused of crime since it would reduce convictions and "hurt the Bureau's precious ' 'batting average. '"

Chapter three, "The Meaning of Miranda, "is virtually a reprint of the Cipes article which appeared in the 9-66 issue of "The Atlantic Monthly." Inspite of our effort to set Cipes straight at that time, he continues to distort FBI interrogation practices and to suggest that we comply with the letter but not the spirit of the Miranda decision.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


SAC, Hew YORE

Director, FLI (62-46S55)
1.- wit. N. P. Callahan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Ling 0, 1008
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith.
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE ON BOOKS
LODE RENTETVS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of cite Sollowing boots for the Bureau and to forward then to the bureau marie to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Second Civil War: Arming for Amagcdlon" by Garystritis. Hew Yowls, New American Library, 64.95

 Wen Rochelle, hew York, Arlington House, Inc., (U.DT

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
AMB: st

NOTE:



Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, the books will be placed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available.
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> MAIL ROOM $\square$ TELETYPE UNIT $\square$

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DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA\# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) $=4$
Page 18 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 23 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 24 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 243 ~ b6; b7C;

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

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You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. They should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Ready to Riot" Dy Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr.

Reit as mew York, Holt, Rinehart \& Winston, April, 1968, $\$ 3.95$
2. "Th pf Conspirators" by Geoffrey Bailey (Pseudonym). Hew York, Harper \& Row, 1960, price not known. (Book reportedly is basic text on the subject strategic Soviet Deception. A used copy of books will suffice, if not available in new edition.)

l -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB.
Book \#l requested EOM Ye view and reference purposes

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62-46105552
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## NOTE:

rep by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS. Book \#2 requested by SA D. Ryan, NIS.

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| :--- | :--- |
|  | After review or | perusal, books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

19 MAY 131968
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| COMM. FBi |

After review or

> Referral/Consult


Mr. W. C. 各ullivan


May 3, 1968

W. A. Branigan

> HAROLD ADMHAE RUBEL PHILBy, Also Known An Kim Philby EPRIONACE - RUSsIA

This memorandum comperes the book, 'ry silent War," written by the subject
written by the subject
the "uncorrected proof" of the book made available to the Bureau
by a representative of "Newsweek" magazine.

Philby $\qquad$ defected to Russia in 1963 and is still there. Fie his written a book which has now been published.

A copy of the "uncorrected proof" of this book was made available to special Agent H. P. Loinbaugh confidentially on loan basis by $\qquad$ "Newsweek" magazine. (U) COMPARISON OF the book witt manuscript and "uncorractrid proof":

The published book appears to be the same as the "uncorrected proof" and includes the changed names of certain former Bureau personnel. Former Assistant to the Director D. M. Lid is called Johnny Boyd (page 206); former Inspector Howard Fletcher is called Harvey Flemming (page 204); and former Special Agent William J. Harvey is called William J. Howard (page 193).

65-68043

```
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. W. A. Branigan
I-Mr. J. P. Lee
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JPL: Ale
(7)

(Book Review f


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Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan RE: HALOLD ADMAR RUBEMLL PHILBY 65-68043
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The above name changes appear to have been made by Grove Press, the publisher, rather than by Philby in order to avoid any possibility of libel action. it is interesting to note that in the serialized versions of the book published in Ingland and in canada, the correct names were used ( $U$ ). ACTHOK:

For information purposes. it is recommended that the book be filled in the Hyzanu Library.


> 1 Mr. N. P. Callahai l Mr. B. M. Suttler 1

SAC, New York
May 10, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler

## PURCRASE OF BOOKS

 BOOR REVIEWSYou are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau, when available. The books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Rebellion or Revolution?" by Harold Cruse. New
York, Villiam Morrow \& Company, September, i968,
$\$ 2.95$

1 RIS (Route through for review)
1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
If $\underset{(10)}{\text { amb : } d m j d r i y}$
NOTE: Books requested for review and reference purposes by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS. After review books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.


SAC, San Francisco

Director, FBY (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOORS
BOOR REVIEWS


May 9, 1968
1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1.- Mr. R. S. Garner

1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to make discreet arrangements is
obtain "rae 1966 Yearbook on International Communist Affaiprsis
(first isstif) and to enter a standing order for subsequent annual editions of the yearbook for the use of the Bureau. It will be noted that single issues of the yearbook are $\$ 2 \%$ but by entering a standing order each edition will be $\$ 20$. For your information, a Xerox of an order blank is enclosed.

A11 issues of the yearbooks should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosure
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

NOTE:
"Yearbooks" requested by Assistant Director W. C.
Sullivan, for use of Bureau for reference purposes. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library.
$62-46853554$



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10 MAY 131968


## Memorandum

то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) . (ATT: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION

DATE:
5/9/68

FROM :

SUBJECT:


ReBulet to New York dated 3/22/68.
$\frac{V}{A}$ Submitted herewith is one copy of "The
 Chinese Communist Regime: (Documents_and Commentary", edited by THEODORE H.E. CHEN.)


WHB : mp
(3)


10 MAY 131968


66 MAY 161968
Buy.U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
SAC, New York
May 10, 1968
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 -Mr. B. M. Nuttier
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy
each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. They should be forwarded to the Bureau attention Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Cecil $6-14-68$ 1. "Thelreal ciA" by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, JT. Nee York, The Macmillan Company, \$6.95

Rocid 6-14-68


1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE:
Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.


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HERB UREMSAED
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M. A: Jones


## BACKGROUND:

Reese forwarded to the Director an autographed copy of captioned book with this note appended: ' Mr . Hoover, You may want this for your files, since it deals in part with the F.B.I. and one of its major problems. I would be interested in any comment you have on it." Receipt of the book was acknowledged, without comment, by letter from Miss Gand to Reese of 3-1-68.

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have no information in files identifiable with Reese or the bank robbery which he fictionalizes in this book.

## BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

According to the jacket of captioned book, Reese "is the author of a number of Westerns and juveniles, as well as stories in all of the most popular magazines such as the 'Saturday Evening Post, ' 'Esquire, ' 'Atlantic Monthly, ' 'Good Housekeeping, ' 'Reader's Digest, ' etc." (see back page of jacket). "Books in Print" lists a John Reese as the author of several fictional novels during the past 16 years.
SUMMARY OF BOOK:
This book, poorly written, gives a fictional account of a bank robbery which FBI and local police investigation determined to have been committed by organized criminal elements. The book contains no unfavorable references to the FBI except for a few which are attributed to hoodlum characters in the book. The plot also contains a fictional character referred to as Special Agent Damon A. Murray (we have no record of any such current or former em-m ployee) who in one instance expresses an awesome (but unwarranted) respect for the organizational efficiency of the Mafia. RECOMMENDATION:

MAP: rll -(6)


Mr. Bishopg/h/
M. A. Sones

"THE TRIUMPH"
BY JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH
John Kenneth Galbraith, former American Ambassador to India, has published a novel entitled "The Triumph." Galbraith is a Professor of Economics at Harvard University and is a well-known author on economic affairs. Among his books are "The Affluent Society," and "The New Industrial State." Galbraith is currently National Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

## BRIE F SUMMARY OF NOVEL:

In Galbraith's words, "The Triumph" is a "small fable" relative to American foreign policy. Actually, in style, it is really not a novel but a fictional narrative which tries to bring out Galbraith's views on American foreign policy. It is his way of criticizing American policy and the book is full of lectures and sermons.
"The Triumph" tells the story of a mythical South American country on by the name of Puerto Santos (which actually is the Dominican Republic). Puerto od Santos is ruled by a dictator whose chief aim is to keep himself in power. He possesses large financial holdings, bilks people and has a large harem of mistresses However, the dictator (Martinez) in the eyes of the United States is a bulwark against communism. Martinez, however, is overthrown by a moderate liberal by the name of Miro who introduces democracy and modest land reforms. The United States is alarmed. Worth Campbell, a top State Department official, (who obviously is Dean Rusk) works to bring Martinez's son, Juan, to power in Puerto Santos. Young Martinez, in Campbell's eyes, will be like his father, a strong barrier against communism. At the end of the book, young Martinez, however, becomes exceedin然y liberal, introduces reforms and gives up much of his personal power. Worth Campbell, of course, is shocked that his policy of using dictators to build up a barricade against communism seems to be going to ruins.

The book primarily is a "spoof" and satire against the State Departnier Dean Rusk and American policy to uphold dictators in power for the reason of over throwing communism. He makes fun of the bureaucratic structure of the State Department. He quotes one individual as saying "nothing in our government counts so badly against a man as misjudging someone who turns out to be a communist...fear of being wrong immobilizes both thought and action. I sometimes think the communists worked it out themselves--first they learn to wash the brain and then they freeze it."
1- Mr. Delloach
1- Mr Bishop
1- My sullivan

## NOT RECORDED


M. A. Jones to Bisho-Memo RE: "THE TRIUMPH"

## MENTIONS OF THE FBI:

Several miscellaneous references are made to the FBI, but nothing of any pertinence. The references are not derogatory.

DATA IN BUFILES RE GALBRAITH:

1. Bufiles reflect that Galbraith was born on October 15, 1908 in Canada and became a naturalized citizen in 1937. He was the subject of FBI investigations in 1941, 1950, 1961 and 1965. These investigations reflected that Galbraith was closely associated with individuals who were affiliated with communist front groups and, in the case of Corliss Lamont, a Communist Party member. In 1961, Galbraith's name was in the files of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Galbraith is publicly known as a liberal and one who has been a sharp critic of American foreign policy through his participation in the Americans for Democratic Action.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


# LEGAT, Hong Kong (62-1) 

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

## Reurlet 5/16/68.

You will be advised in the near future regarding procedure to follow in connection with referenced book.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for renew)
1 - NIS (Route through for review)


AMB: st ${ }^{?}$
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NOTE:
MAILED 24
MAY 241968
COMM -FBI



1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
May 24, 1968
1 -Mr. B. M. Sutler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to mark it to the attention of the Research-Satellite section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Compost Regimes in Postern Europe" by
Richard F Stair. Publications Department.
"The Compost Regimes in Senstexn Europe" by
Richard plostaar. Publications Department.
PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIETVS
SAC, San Francisco
Director, FBI (62-46855)

Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, \$7.50

1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith,
R-SS, Book will be a valuable reference in connection with assignments and investigations relating to Eastern European countries. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Dr.


Tolson DeLoach Bohr
Bishop
Casper Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rose
Rosen
Sullivan
Sullivo
Tavel
Trotter
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Holmes
Gand $\qquad$ Stair is at present a Professor of Foreign Affairs at The National War College in Washington, D. C., on a
leave of absence from Emory University.


## Memorandum



Captioned book was sent to the Director, with a press release from Trident Press, the publisher. The release indicates that Carpozi's book is a factual account of Soviet espionage taken from FBI and other official records.

BACKGROUND:


Carpozi I ro-authored a book entitled "Red Spies in the U. N. "published in 5-65. The Bureau furnished limited public source data to Carpozi, and we reviewed his manuscript. We found his book reflected a great deal of fiction and inaccurate reporting; however, it did highly praise the FBI's work in the espionage field.

Subsequently, in 7-65, Carpozi contacted the Bureau about securing our cooperation in connection with his proposed followup book about Red spies in Washington. Because of inaccuracies in his first book, it was recommended and approved that we give him limited public source data only. Carpozi was given to understand he was not to indicate he had received any assistance from the FBI, and that the FBI was not responsible for facts or opinions expressed in his book. He was then furnished a limited number of write-ups in mid-1966

In 11-66, the Bureau received information that Carpozi had contacted a Soviet National and told him he wanted to write a book on American espionage in Russia. It was decided at that time that we would give no further help to Carpozi. It is noted he has not been in further contact with us and did not send us the manuscript of captioned book for review.
"RED SPIES IN WASHINGTON":

## TI MAY 281968

A review of the book reflects that it is highly-laudatory of the FBI and stresses the importance of public concern regarding the

1-Mr. DeLoach
P- 1 - Mir. Bishop
Q $3_{1}-\mathrm{Mr}$. Sullivan
(CONTINUED - OVER)


Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "Red Spies in Washington"
danger of Russian espionage. It contains chapters on cases such as the Verber-Ponger case, Nikolai Kurochkin, Gennadiy Sevastyanov, as well as a summary of the 1940 espionage rings in Washington which included Alger Hiss and William Remington. In conclusion, Carpozi strongly defends the $\mathrm{FBI}^{\text {s }}$ s activities and states that citizens must pay no attention to the small faction in this country which would strip us of our functions.

Carpozi has again exercised a good bit of literary license and shows a tendency to exaggerate the truth. A large portion of his book is based on material he received from sources other than the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.




SAC，New York

Director，FBI（62－46855）


1－Mr．N．P．Callahan 1－Mr．R．W．Smith

May 27， 1968
1－Mr．R．S．Garner
1 －Miss Butler

## $O^{\text {PURCHASE OF BOOK }}$

BOOK REV TETS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly，and as soon as possible，twelve copies of the following booklet and to forward then to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research－Satellite Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．

Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience＂by
Justice Abofrortas．New American Library，
保 New York，New York，paperback edition 50ب a copy．


Requested by Number One Man A．W．Gray，R－SS，for use as reference material in research matters．Bureau Indices and Bureau Library checks negative．


19 MAY 271968
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Casper
Callahan $\qquad$
Conrad $\qquad$
Gale
Gale
Sullivan
Tavel $\qquad$
Trotter MAILED 24 MAY 281968

COMM－FBI

62 JuN


3 1968
teletype unit $\qquad$

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $\quad 6 / 5 / 68$
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT:

## PURCHASE OF BOOK <br> BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter dated 5/9/68 authorizing the purchase:. arrangements for the "1966fYearbook on International Communist. Affairs".

San Francisco did obtain this book, which is being enclosed for the Bureau, and has entered a standing order for future editions in accordance with the Bureau's instructions.

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1 - San Francisco
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\begin{aligned}
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \text { Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \text { Sutler }
\end{aligned}
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SAC, New York
June 12, 1968
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Sateliite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The 'VInous Ear" by Bernard B. Straindel. published by Award House, distributed by Crown Publishers, 419 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016, May 1, 1968, \$5.95
1 - Internal Security (Route through Dong review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB: st
(10)

NOTE:



Book, which concerns wiretapping and electronic "bugging" in America today, is requested for review by SA M. J. Rozamus, Internal Security. After review, book will be placed in Bu Lib. where not now available.

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iretapping and electronic "buggy
r review by SA M. J. Rozamus,
book will be placed in Bu Lib.


SAC, Boston

Director, $\operatorname{FBI}$ (62-46855)
$1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{P}$. Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot$ Sullivan
$1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{B}$. Sutler
June 12, 1968

1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOR REVIEWS

The Bureau desires a copy of the book BIographical Dictionary of the Left." The only information available on the book is that it is a John Birch Society publication listed as "Garrison's Biographical Dictionary of the Left." (It is to be noted that other pubications of the John Birch Society have been published by Western Islands, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178.)

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

(10)


NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, DID. Check of Bu Indices, John Birch Society file. (62-104401), \& Bu Lib. negative. Price of book is not known. After perusal by Mr. Sullivan, book will be placed in Bureau Library.

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UNITED STATES GO kNMENT
Memorandum
TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $6 / 10 / 68$


ReBulet, 3/28/68.
Book
Submitted herewith is one copy of "Thetypmiby Conspiracy" by Bruce:Page, DavidLeitch, Phillpanightley. Doubleday, Garden City, 'May 17, 1968, \$5.95.


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(2) Bureau (RM) (ENOMequ Linary. 6.11 .68 1- New York

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\begin{array}{r}
1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{P} \cdot \text { Callahan } \\
1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { W. C. Sullivan } \\
1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \text { Suttler } \\
\text { June } 13,1968
\end{array}
$$

1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOORS
BOOR REVIETHS

You are requested to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

| "A Critique of the New Commonplaces" by Jacques jilul. Transzäted by Helen Weaver. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, New York, $\$ 6.95$ |  |
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2. Hasian Drama: An IUquiry Into the Poverty of
 paperback. $\$ 8.50$ /

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE:
Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, DID. In the interest of economy, paperback edition of "Asian Drama" is requested. After perusal, books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.


#  <br> Jan 10, 1564 


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ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
from $: / / \mathrm{SAC}$, NEW YORK (100-87235)
$C_{\text {sUBJECT: }} \begin{aligned} & \text { PURCHASE OF BOOK REVIEWS }\end{aligned}$

$a$
ReBulet, 5/9/68.
Submitted herewith is one copy of Walking the Beat:
A New York Policeman Tells What It's Like on His Side of the Law "t by GENE KRADANO.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan<br>1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler<br>1 -Mr. R. W. Smith June 14, 1968

1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

TJRERASE OR BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

According to a United Press International (UPI) report, UPI is cooperating with Cowles Communications on a book concerning the life and death of Senator Robert Francis Kennedy. A hard-wiver edition of the book entitledtussassination - Robert F. Kennedy (1925-1968) " ill be ready for retail distrimutan possibly by July 1, 1968; the proposed retail price for the book is $\$ 4.95$ a copy. The address for Cowles Communications is listed as 488 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

You are requested to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the above book for the use of the Bureau, and to mark it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB



NOTE:
Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, DID. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Callahan


Tavel Trotter
 Candy


19 JUN 141968

то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 6/13/68
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION).


ReBulet, 5/10/68.
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Submitted herewith is one copy of "The
 copy of "Great True Spy Stories", edited by ALLETVDULLES.


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(Encl. 2) (RM) 1 -New York EKD:ecs
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## Memorandum



DATE: 6/13/68

Enclosed are 12 copies of the following booklet as requested in Culet to New York 5/27/68:
concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience" by Justice Abetertas. New American Library, New York, New York, paperback edition; $50 \%$ a copy.


## AEC'O <br> MM INTELL DIV.

## JUN: I4 154 PM 'GE

то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/11/68

ReBulet, 5/9/68.
Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a book entitled "Th esecond Civil War: Arming For Armageddon", by GARRY WILLS. New York, New American Library, $\$ 4.95$.


EKD: mb
(3)

- JUN $1 \% 1968$



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## Memorandum

TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:
6/13/68
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DID)
FROM :


0 PURCHASE OF BOOKS
ReBulet, 4/10/68.
Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:
K. Books.

种Tos and Civilization" by HERBERTHMRCUSE.
"Reason and Revolution" by HERBERT MARCUSE:
"The critical Spirit", edited by WOEFF andimeore.

> (2- Bureau (ENCLS.3)

EKD: mb
(3)


REC $5,26-574$

EX -105

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
June 13, 1968
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOORS BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of each of the following books (in addition to those requested by Buret 4/10/68) and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, as soon as possible.

1. ""Eos and Civilization" by Herbert ilarcuse. Vintage Books, New York; paperback, $\$ 1.25$
2. "Reason and Revolution" by Herbert Marcuse. Beacon Press, Boston and Now York, paperback, $\$ 2.45$
1 - Internal Security (Route thably for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


Books requested by SA J. A. Jackson, Int. Sec., for transmittal to Legate, Tokyo. (See let from Legate, Tokyo, 6/3/68, cap "Herbert Marcuse; FPC.")

Tolson
Deloach
Bohr $\qquad$
Bishop ——_
Casper
Callahan -_
Conrad

Gale
Posen

Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tell. Room
Holmes
Gand $\qquad$


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DATE 6=2-80 BY
19 JUN 131468

UNITED STATES GQ RNMENT
Memorandum

DATE: 6/17/68

SUBJECT: $\frac{\begin{array}{c}\text { PURCHASE OF BOOKS } \\ \text { BOOK REVIEWS }\end{array}}{\text { ReBulet, } 5 / 10 / 68}$
Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of ThReady to Riot", by Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr.


## RECD <br> qum intel div. <br> JuN $18: 115$ PM ${ }^{\prime} 68$

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| :--- | :--- |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |



You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it mailed to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section; Domestic Intelligence Division.

## Book

"The Academic Revolution" by Christophe i Tencias and Davidithesman. Doubleday, Garden City. New Yowls, May: 1968, \$10

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
 (10)

NOTE:

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& \operatorname{Rec} d \\
& 6-27-68 \\
& \text { Ans } B .
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$$

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes; after perusal it will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC. 24 62 4685s 577

## EX-105 - JUN 201968

 TavelTrotter -
Tell. Rod

kandy

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SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/24/68.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Th er Communist
Regimes in Eastern Europe: An Introduction" by RICHARD F $=$. 2STAAR purchased as authorized in referenced letter.


REC -15; 62.46805 578
(3 )JUN 24 1968



Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of ＂The Academic Revolution＂by Christopher 行encks and David Riesman．

2 Bureau（RM）（ENCL．1）
EKD：mb
（3）
REC． 19



Submitted herewith is one copy of Negotiating with the Chinese Communists: The United States Experience, 1953-1967", by KENNETH T. XIOUNG.


2- Bureau (ENC等.1) (RM)
15 New York 1 Enol carded by WHB: mb Buserue Sibrang;
$62-4685-5580$
NOT RON
JUN 271968


Amer.


## Memorandum

To : $\quad$ DIRECTOR,FBI (62-46855) $\quad$ (ATT: RESEARCH -SATELLITE SECTION, DATE: $6 / 26 / 68$


ReBulet, 4/10/68. /
Submitted herewith for the Bureau is a book, entitled One Dimensional Man", by HERBERP g MARCUS.

## Exile

REC $6 / 2-46855-561$


16 JUN 281968
2. Bureau (ENCL i ) (RM) EKD: alb
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## Memorandum



ReBulet, 3/15/68.
Periodic inquiry at "Commentary" magazine, 165 E: 56th St., NY, NY, reveals that the book dominican Revolution", by THEODOBE DRAPER, has not been published yet and its actual date of publication= is still uncertain.

The NYO will obtain a copy of this book when published.

(2) Bureau (RM) 1 © retained $714-11$, 1- New York. R-S's, Din.
EKD: mb

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To : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 6/27/68
Att: Research-Satellite Section
FROM The Domestic Intelligence Division
NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
300K
5.7 Enclosed is one copy of "Insurgent Era" by Richard Hoffanger in accordance with request contained in Culet to New York 5/20/68.

AUTHOR
NOLOC

REC -40
ENCLOSURE A Excel filed in
2- Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
1 - New York (\#42)
END: TM 6.28 .68
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EX -103


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELITE SECTION SAC, NEW YORK ( $100-87235$ )

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet 6/12/68.
Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Ominous Ear", by Bernard B. Spindel.

2 -Bureau (Rif)

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ReBulet 6/13/68.
Submitted herewith is a copy of Eros and Civilization", and Reason and Revolution", by Herbert Marcuse.


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## Ri JUN 271968

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TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: $7 / 1 / 68$
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION


SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet, 5/9/68.
Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "The /Haw Breakers: America's Number One Domestic Problem", by M. Stantoñons and MargarefyMoore.


Mr. W. C. Sullivan
June 28, 1968
W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"THE PHILBY CONSPIRACY"
by Bruce Page, David Leith,
and Phillip Knightley

This memorandum is a review of the above captioned
book.
BACKGROUND:
Philby
defected to Russia in 1963 and is still there. He has written a book in which he states that he was recruited as a Soviet agent in 1933 and operated as such for 30 years.

THE BOOK:
The authors have written a comprehensive review of the entire life of philby and have obviously contacted any person who had dealings with Philby. The weakest portion of the book deals with Philby's stay in the U.S. from 1949 to 1951 and from this it can be assumed that their sources in the U.S. were not as cooperative as their British sources. The writers also trace the development of Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean as well as Philby from their youth, through college, and their careers in the British Government up until their defection to Russia. In analyzing the actions of these men, the writers feel that ty were moved by a "quasi-religious faith" and believed that $A$. was better than England because it had adopted communism. feel that these men were successful because the British social could not comprehend that an Englishman might be "in bond to an alien and all-justifying ideology." They also introduce th theory that British intelligence decided to break Philby when they interviewed him in Beirut, Lebanon, in late 1962 and early 1963 and then frightened him into defecting rather than return him to England to face a trial with all its embarrassing revelations.


1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta Butler
$57 \mathrm{JH}-2$ Mr of Po Lee
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review f Tile) CONTINUED - OVER
JPL:S1c

Memorandux W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW, "THE PHLLBY CONSPIRACY" 65-58063

## THE AUTHORS:

Page, Leitch, and Knightley are all employees of the "Sunday Times" of London, England. They are part of a group referred to by that newspaper as their "Insight Team" consisting of ten people who spent many months interviewing everyone they could locate who knew philby:

THE PUBLISHER:
This book is published by Doubleday and Company, Incorporated, and Bureau files show we have had cordial relations with this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:
There are several places where the FBI is mentioned. For example, on page 159 the authors state that some Agents of the FBI were sent to England in 1943-44 and one of these Agents was "Melvin Purvis, the man who killed John Dillinger." This as of course, not correct since Purvis was not in the Bureau in 1943-44.

Again on page 244 the authors discuss the angry reaction of the Americans to the defection of Burgess and Maclean and Philby's connection with it. They state that FBI men were enraged since their pursuit of Burgess was thwarted and "there was a picturesque moment when a muscular, pistol-toting Agent strode into the British Embassy and demanded to question Philby about the whereabouts of Burgess." This, of course, is completely fictional.

ACTION:
It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
SAC, Detroit
July 10, 1068

Director; FBI (62-46855)

> 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
> I - Mr. R. S. Garner
> l- Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book and to Forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 Avenue S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502. $\$ 4.50$

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
AMB: st


NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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$\overline{1} \mathrm{Mr}$. N. P. Callahan
1 Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 Mr. R. W. Smith
. R. S. Garner
1 miss Butler

SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-46855)

July 12, 1968

PURCHASE OF DOOR BOR REVIEWS


You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Vietnam: Anatomy of a Conflict" edited by Wesley R . Fished. F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., Itasca, Illinois 60143, June, 1968, paperback $\$ 5.75$

1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
AMB: ins ${ }^{4}$
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NOTE: Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief R. W. Smith. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy the paperback edition is requested.


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SAC, San Francisco

Director, FBI (62-46855)

July 12, 1968
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith 1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OR BOOK Book Reviews

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Segion, Domestic Intelligence Division.


I -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE:

$\qquad$ Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University



Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.


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LSGAT, Hong Kong
July 17, 1969
Director, EBL (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOR REVERES

1 -Mr. B. M. Sutler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

In 1959, the Ioreign-language press in Poking published pamphlet in Spanish captioned "The Catholic Church in Cuba: A Program for Action" written by Mr. it Wen Ian. The cost of the publication is not known.

The ${ }^{\text {br eau }}$ desires to obtain an $\operatorname{lng} \mathrm{g}$ ish-language edition of the above pamphlet, if available. If the English edition is not available you should attempt to obtain either the Spanish edition or the French translation.

Xeroxes of two articles giving background informaltion on requested pamphlet are enclosed for possible assistance.

Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


REC 49


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Rebulet 7/10/68.
Enclosed is a paperback copy of the book entitled, "The John Birch Society," as requested by the Bureau.




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: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)


DATE: $7 / 22 / 68$

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 7/12/68.


On July 18, 1968, a telephonic inquiry was made by a Special Agent \% F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., 401 West Irving Park Road, Itasca, Illinois, without inquiry being made by the firm as to the identity of the caller or the Special. Agent divulging his identity, as to where the location of a retail outlet could be located where the book vietnam: Anatomy of a Conflict" edited by WESLEY B/RISHEL could be purchased. It was determined that the book had not been released for public sale and would not be published for public distribution until August 1,1968 . It was determined further that this book was a form of textbook which contains a collection of articles and observations on the Vietnam war

The publishers of the book further advised there are no plans to release the book with a publicity campaign of any kind and that the book would not be generally available on the shelves of any retail book store. It was suggested that if an individual desired a copy of the book, the best procedure to follow would be to have a retail book store, of his choice, order the book and the publishers would honor such order from an established retail book store.

The Chicago office will UACB, order the book through the personal account of a private individual friend of a Special Agent of the Chicago Office through Kroch and Brentano's, the world's largest retail book store. It is believed that if this procedure is followed, this book can be obtained discreetly and reasonably soon after it is released for public distribution.
(2)- Bureau (RM) c retainie Ami $5 / 2 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{l}$ b $55-5 q 1$ GGP Chicago
(3) PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 7/12/68.
ALAN H. BELMONT, Executive Assistant and Research
Associate, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, advised on 7/18/68 that the book World Communism': A Handbook, 1918-1965" has not been published to date and in probability will not be available until the end of 1968 and possibly may not be available until early 1969.

San Francisco has set up an administrative tickler to follow this matter.


REC- 14


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(3)


15 JUL 241968

July 24, 1968


Professor Mario Pei
Department of Romance Philology
Columbia University
Broadway and Wrest 116th Street
New York, New York 10027
Dear Professor Pei:
I have received a copy of your book, "The
America We Lost," and want to express my appreciation
to you. I am looking forward to reading it.
Sincerely yours,

## J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bureau files reflect nothing derogatory regarding Professor Pei and no prior correspondence. The jacket of the book indicates he is currently a Professor at Columbia University. The book reflects Professor Pei's "conservative stand." He pays tribute to the philosophy of individualism and free will "that has made the United States the envy of the earth." He discusses American foreign policy, communism, Government bureaucracy, income tax, the Supreme Court, as well as other topics. He states that America is becoming a nineteenth-centurymodel European country.

AWT:eaw (3)



1 Mr. N. P. Callahan
l Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, Boston (62-4751)
August 9, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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PURCHASE OR BOOK bOOR REVIETIS


Reurlet 7-31-68.

1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler


You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Biographical Dictionary of the Left" (two wire-bound volumes at \$l each) by Dr. Francis Cannon for the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Vol. I + Vol. IF peeved
1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB 10-4-68. On. K

AMB: es
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NOTE:
By let 7-31-68, Boston furnished correct publication
info re above book, per inquiry by Bulet 6-12-68. Book requested
by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, book will
be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.



Memorandum
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

ReBulet 6/12/68.


On 7/30/68, personnel of Western Islands Publishing
Company, 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts,
Advised that there is no known book entitled,
"Garrison's Biographical Dictionary of the Left".
The only book known to this company with a similar title is: Biographical Dictionary of the Left
by Dr. FRANCISXANNON which is published by American Research Publishing Co., an affiliate of the John Birch Society. This book, to date, consists of two wire bound volumes at $\$ 1.00$ each and there will be more volumes to follow.

The Bureau is requested to advise if the above-mentioned book by Dr. FRANCIS CANNON is the desired book.

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SAC, Hev Tork (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

August 6; 1968
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

FURCTHSN OF BOOK
BOOX RUVETITS

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关"Why Black Power?" by Joseph ghtawndt. Friendship Presi, Kew York, New Towk, 1968, paperback $\$ 2.50$

1 - RIS (Route through for review) 1-Mr. M. F. ROW, 6221, IB
AMB: st
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NOTE:
SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, advised book should be obtained for review at request of Ass't, Dir. W. C. Sullivan. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: $\quad 8 / 5 / 68$
(ATT: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
from :

SUBJECT:


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SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

July 10, 2968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS


You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satelilte Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

FAMe John Birch Society" by E. Allen Broyles. Beacon Dress, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108, paperback, \$1.95


1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


Revel $7-23-68$
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Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy the paperback edition is requested.

EX-100
NOTE:


FROM : TH WK DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
: fut SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet to NY, 6/14/68. Robert F. Kennedy (1925-1968".

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SUBJECT: ELDRIDGE CLEAVER
RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Book Reviews

DATE: 8-1-68

The subject is author of a reported best-selling book, "Soul On Ice" (McGraw-Hill, 1968), a review of which is set out below.

BACKGROUND:
 panther party, a black extremist group witn headquarters in Oakland, California. He is aiso reported to be employed by "Ramparts" magazine. ne was release: r.. prison in California in 1966 after terving signt yeas o a fourteenyear sertence on a charge of assauit with a ejdyy veapon which grew out of an attenpted rape. He berats involved in a gua batole with oakland police in April, 1968 , ard his parole was revoked but he was released when a California judge zuled that the state had not shown failure of rehabilitation and that the revocation of his parole was actuaily based on his "political activities."

EOOK REVIEN:
"Soul On Ice" is a series ot esseys writicen by Cleaver while in prison, Cleaver explained he became a rapist "consciously, deliberately, willfully, and methodically" and assaulted white women as an "insurrectionary act."

Cleaver educated himself while in prison. He reaz and liked Karl Marx because Marx supported Cieaver's hetred for American capitalism. He went through a variety of reli.... experiences and eventually settled on the Nation of Isiam (, ) MH:sc:ted
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& \text { 1-miself. Burler (Room 71:) }
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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

He claimed he was the NOI leader in San Quentin Prison and while there defected to Malcolm X.

Much of the book is the usual extremist diatribe against the white race. Cleaver calls the "central event of our era" the racial liberation movement abroad and the Negro revolution at home. He refers to American Negroes as the "black Trojan Horse" and prophesied impending doom for the white imperialists.

The Bureau is referred to on page 87 as follows: "Robert F. Will ans was forced to flee to Cuba with the combined terrors of the $F B I$ and the minions of Southern justice snapping at his heels." The Director is referred to on page 113 as follows: "FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, America's flattest foot, periodically issues grave reminders that the left-wingers; having mastered deceit, arealmost succeeding in subverting this, and are busily boring tom within to take over that.

The boor has little value from a racial intelligence standpoint.

ACTION:
None.




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Reference is made to attached book which was sent to Mir. Hoover without cover letter.

\section*{JOHN STORMER}

Stormier is well known to the Bureau as the author of "None Dare Call It Treason," a highly controversial book which made unfounded accusations regarding communist infiltration in the U. S.
> "THE DEATH OF A NATION"

Stormer's current book follows the lines of "None Dare Call It Treason." He begins by quoting Mr. Hoover's statement, "We are at war with communism..." and uses it to imply that communism is at work behind all of America's troubles, including crime, riots, immorality etc.

He also implies that there are communists in govern. 1 : today and goes on to link U. S. leaders' rejection of God with their inability to cope with communism. He includes criticism of our "no-win" war poise in Vietnam.

A chapter is devoted to immorality and crime among youth which Stormer attributes in part to a communist conspiracy and the failure of parents, churches and educators to properly direct youth.

Another chapter is devoted to churches in America
ind
Stormer is critical of church groups which are a part of the ecumenic: movement and National Council of Churches.


Enclosure
I- Mn. DeLoach
- Mir. Bishop

1 -Mr. Sullivan
JVA:bme
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CONTINUED OVER
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: 'THE DEATH OF A NATION: BY JOHN STORMER
communism took over America and warns that this will happen if we do not turn back to God. His entire book is filled with quotations from scripture predicting doom for our Nation if we do not have a spiritual awakening.

Over all, the book tends to exaggerate communist influence, and Stormer is quick to take comments of individuals out of context to promote his own viewpoint.

\section*{MENTIONS OF DIRECTOR}

As indicated above, Stormer quotes from the Director to point up the communist menace. Brief excerpts from Appropriations Testimonies and articles are used to emphasize communist agitation tactics in connection with riots and youth. He indicates that Governor Kerner's fact-finding commission on riots misused Mr. Hoover's name to back the commission!s view that communists were not behind the riots. Stormer also includes brief comments of Mr. Hoover on youthful crime and pornography to point up their prevalence in our nation.

\section*{RECOMMENDATION:}

For information:


TO DIBECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE
8/6/68


ReBulet to Chicago \(7 / 12 / 68\) and Chicagoletter \(7 / 22 / 68\).
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of the paperback edition of "Vietnam: Anatomy of a Conflict" by WESLEY R. FISHEL: This book was purchased pursuant to Bureau instructions in reBulet.


Is ALG © 1968

Ene \(13^{30}\) buy et

AUg 2
35968S. Savings Bonds. Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


\section*{AECD}

SWM INTELLDIV.

\section*{AVC \(1330 \mathrm{PH}{ }^{\prime} 68\)}


48 MEG


SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

August 9, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

\section*{puRCHASE OF bOOK}

\section*{BOOR REVIEWS}

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one cony of the following book for the Bureau. It should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Malcolm X Speaks, " a Black Cat paperback, 95¢, Grove Press, 315 Hudson Street, New York, New Fork 10013

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE:
Book, requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Ante Section, will be reviewed in connection with "Black "Nationalist" matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.




\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1-M r \cdot R \cdot \text { W. Smith } \\
& 1-M r \cdot R \cdot \text { S. Garner }
\end{aligned}
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SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

August 19, 1968
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BCORS
CbOOK REVEETS

Reßulet 8/16/68.
You may dismegard request for book \(\mathrm{FB}^{\text {B }}\) "Ghet to Bebeliion to Black Liberation." A copy has been received by the Bureau.

1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


NOTE:
Copy of requested book has been received by Bureau.

l -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
SAC, Nev Yoris (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

August 16, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)
I - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

\section*{PURCHASE OF BOOKS} BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research m Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 A Black Man in A White world" by Frantzizanon. Grove Press, 315 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10013, Evergreen paperback, \$1.95.
"Look Out, Whitely! Black Power's Con' Get Your Mara" by Julius Lester. Dial Press, 750 Third \(9-3-68\)

"Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" by Claude Lightfoot. International Publishers, 331 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016, paperback, \$1.95.

Books requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. After review, the books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, paperback editions have been requested where available.

QPTIONAL FORM NO. so
MAY ISs EDITION.
MAY iss EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) :01-11.6
UNITED STATES G ERNMENT

\section*{Memorandum}
TO \(: \quad\) DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/22/68
SUBJECT:
(pURCHASE OF BOOKS
ReBulet, 6/13/68.
Enclosed is 3-volume set of "Asian Drama: An Inquiry Into the Poverty of Nations", by GUNNARMVRDAL.

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62-46 \sec -1005
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FJM: bc
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1202 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CPR) 101-11.E

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION


SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/16/68.
Enclosed is one copy of Black Skin, White Masks: The Experience of a Black Man in a White World", by FRANTZ FANON.


EX-100
(2) Bureau (Encl.) 8-23-68 A.

1-New York
FJM: be
(3)


\section*{Memorandum}

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4156)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: \(8 / 19 / 68\)


ReBulet to Detroit dated 7/10/68.
Efforts to purchase the book mentioned in relet through book stores at Grand Rapids, Michigan, failed to locate book for sale.

An order for instant book was placed by SA THOMAS L. BRANNICK through personal account with Steketee Department Store, Grand Rapids, Michigan, during July, 1968, and periodic
 checks have been made with book department which has submitted regular order to Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., along with orders for books for other customers; however, as of 8/8/68, order not received back by Steketee firm. SA BRANNICK was advised order should arrive in immediate future, and upon receipt thereof, book will be forwarded to Bureau.
2)- Bureau \(/ C\) Letter retained

1 - Detroit in R-SS.
TLB/cfc
(3)

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6 SEP 9-4968


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan





\(1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{Callahan}\)
\(1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot\) Sullivan
August 29, 1968
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

\section*{PUBCILASE OF HOOK}

BOOS REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the vise of the Barest. Forward the book to the attention of the Besearch-Satellita Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Man (spence of Security: Reflections In office". Dy Robert strange McNamara former Secretary of


1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

\(\underset{(10)}{\text { AMB: st }} \cap t\)
NOTE:
Book, requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 49
\[
62-46855
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3.
\(\qquad\)
Conrad
Felt
Risen Sullivan Tavel Trotter
\(\qquad\) MAILED 23 AUG 28 1968 COMAR-FBI


To set forth critical remarks in the captioned book concerning the Director and our Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

THE BOOK:
The book cover describes this as "a story about prisoners-not just prisoners of the state but all of us who live in the prisons of our minds and our society...." The book has three main characters; one is a young exconvict, one is a young man with a television show, and one is an Assistant Warden of a penitentiary. All three are drawn together when the television commentator begins a new type program in which he does interviews with first the exconvict, then a probation officer, then the Assistant Warden, and various other individuals.

As the story progresses, the exconvict again gets into trouble and is sent to the penitentiary. He subsequently gets caught up in the plans of another inmate to beat up a Negro inmate who has recently been transferred as a result of a plan to integrate the penitentiary. The attack on the Negro inmate goes haywire and several of the conspirators beat up the supervisor in charge of the penitentiary garage and hold him and the hobby shop supervisor in the hobby shop which they barricaded against the guards. They demanded the television commentator be their go-between in their negotiations with the Warden, and subsequently hold him hostage as well. During these negotiations a full scale riot breaks out in the prison but is quickly quelled. The young exconvict is finally killed going to the rescue of his friend, the TV. commentator, when the leader of the conspirators goes berserk.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
CONTINUED - OVER


1 -Mr. SH dent

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> REC-O BISHOP \(\because F B I\) AUC \(29^{\circ} 11\) In 68
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M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: "AMONG THIEVES"

Boston "Post" and as a desk man on the Arizona "Daily Star." He is currently a professor of English (and chairman of that department) at California State College at Hayward, after earlier teaching experiences at Indiana, Arizona and Victoria University.

\section*{MENTION OF THE FBI:}

On pages 157 and 158, during the interview of the Assistant Warden, the TV commentator inquires whether he feels the increasing amount of crime is a major national problem. The Assistant Warden replies: "Well, Mr. Hoover seems to think so--but I yield to no man in my lack of admiration for J. Edgar Hoover. Every year his P. R. boys publish a little book of statistics proving that crime is increasing at a phenomenal rate, the point being that to throttle this monster we need more money for the FBI, that we need more arrests and more convictions and tougher sentences. I confess to being unconvinced, even slightly appalled."Asked if he is saying these statistics are "phony," the Assistant Warden replies "I would say they're being used to present this case in the best possible light...." Asked if he feels stricter law enforcement would reduce crime and serve as a deterrent, the Assistant Warden replies that "One hates to go against the confirmed wisdom of both the masses and J. Edgar Hoover himself, but I don't think capital punishment, for instance, is a deterrent or ever was."

\section*{RECOMMENDATION:}

None. For information.



SAC, Boston

Director, FB1 (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
\(1-\mathrm{Mr}\). N. P. Callahan
9/3/68
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. B. M. Sutler
. 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler


You are authorized to obtain discreetly one cop of the following book for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Reaearch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division,



Floyd B ©
Portar-sargent
11 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
\$5.95
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)


NOTE:
Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, fore review and reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. Book will be filed in Bureau library where not now available.



19 SEP 6 1968



TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: \(9 / 4 / 68\)
FROM : \(\mathrm{H}^{\prime N}\)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
subject:


PURCHASE OF BOOK
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BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet \(8 / 29 / 68\).
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(2) Bureau (then)

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. R. W. Smith

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
\[
9-10-68
\]

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

\section*{PURCHASE OF BOOK}

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

MBlack Political Power in America"
by Chuckjotone. Bobbs-Herrill
Company, \$8.50, scheduled for September, 1968, publication.



1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1-Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

NOTE:
Book, requested by Special Agent A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and for use as reference material concerning black nationalist and racial matters, will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.
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19 \text { SEP } 111968
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\section*{Memorandum}


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: \(9 / 10 / 68\)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SECTION)

SAC, DETROIT (62-4196)(C)

PURCHASE OF BOOK "THE AMERICAN FAR RIGHT" BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Detroit dated \(7 / 10 / 68\), and Bureau Routing Slip to Detroit dated 8/22/68.

Enclosed for the attention of Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, is one copy of book entitled "The 'American Far Right", by JOHN H. TEDEKOP, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, pursuant to leads in referenced communications.


REC 49


17 SEP 131968

WW (ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
FROM N. NOM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, \(9 / 10 / 68\) and Buret, \(11 / 15 / 67\).
Enclosed is the copy of Back Political power in America" by CHUCRESTONE and one cop of China, The Roots 2 of Madness" by THEODORE H. WHITE.


Memorandum


SUbJECT:
\[
\text { ReBulet, } 1 / 19 / 68
\]
 Dictionary of Republican China, Volume II: Dalai-Ma" edited by HOWARD I BOORMAN.


1 -New York

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet, 3/15/68. \(\infty\)
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Dominican Revolution". by THEODORE/ DRAPER.


1 - New York

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(2 )-Bureau (Encl. 1)

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10CT-91968
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: \(9 / 30 / 68\) 1) (ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 6/13/68.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of HACritique of the New Commonplaces" by JACQUES ELIUL.


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ReBulet, 8/6/68.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Why Black Power?" by JOSEPH RFBARNDT.

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REC \(54 \quad 67 \cdot 46855-619\) 180CT \& 1968 MMM:al
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\title{
SAC, Chicago
}

Director, FBI (62-46853)

\section*{PURCHASE OF BOOK} \(\angle B O O R\) REVIETVS

10/3/68
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith 1 -Mr. R. S. Garner 1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-gatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"A Long Journey" by George Blake Chaney. Quadrangle Books, Chicago, Fall, 1968, \$7.50
griaMB: eng (10)


1- Internal security (Route through for review) 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

NOTE:
Book requested by Special Agent R. C. Putnam, Internal Security Section, for use as reference in counterintelligence program - Charney, who left the Communist Party, discusses people he knew in the Party, some reasons why these people had faith in the Party and why some lost faith in the Party. After perusal the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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SAC, Doston

Divector, FBI (62-46855)

\section*{10/3/68}

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PUECHASE OF BOCK
BOOK MEVIETVS

1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy
of the following bools as soon as possible and to forward
it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-atellite section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Democracy and the Student Left" by George F. Kennan.
Atlantic-Little, Brown, Boston, September, \(1968, \$ 5,75\)
"Democracy and the Student Left" by George F. Kennan.
Atlantic-Little, Brown, Boston, September, 196s, \(\$ 5,75\)

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
( 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB: cng
(10)


NOTE:
․


Book requested by Number One Man A. W. Gray,
Research-Satellite section and by Special Agent C. H. Thompson, Internal Security Section. Book will be used as a reference - as background for research, lectures and speeches and information relating to the student activist Left. Book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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Bishop
Cosper Callahan
Conrad
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TELETYPE UNIT \(\square\)


The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate the Book Reviews Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics. Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as central control for books to be purchased, maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to each review. Records of book reviews maintained in main control file 62-46855. Purchase of books is brought to attention of Administrative Division. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. During period 9-29-67 through 9-27-68,' a total of 90 books was received at Seat of Government. Thirty-four books were reviewed, 45 were obtained for reference purposes, and ll were received by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. Of 24 book reviews completed by Domestic Intelligence Division, seven were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

\section*{RECOMMENDATIONS:}

None; for your information.
62-46855


1 - Administrative Policy Folder

FROM

SUBJECT :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION;

州 by FLOYD B, BARBOUR, which was discreetly obtained from the Porter Sargent Company, Boston, Mass. No hard cover editions were available.

Also enclosed are two booklets entitled, "American Opinion", Volumes 1 and 2, written by FRANCIS X. GANNON.

- 110



12 OCT 71958



\section*{10/8/68}

1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
Cbook reviews

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 the Ghetto" by Sterling Tucker. Association Press, New York, paper \(\$ 2.50\), published 9/6/68.

1- RIS (Route through for review 1 1 -Mr. M. F. Row (Rm 6221 IB)


NOTE:



Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested. After perusal, book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.



Enclosed for the Bureau is one paperback copy of＂Beyond the Burning：Life and Death of the Ghetto＂，by STERLING

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\(\because\) OCT 142．1968


MMM：al
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To : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/15/68
(ATT: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
from :
subject:


PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet to NY, 5/9/68.
Submitted herewith is one copy oflevil in Man: The
Anatomy of Hate and Violence", by GUSTABYCHOWSKI.


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REC 54


WHB: mb
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION DATE: \(10 / 10 / 68\)
W) DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISIONSUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKBOOK REVIEWS
Reference: Bureau letter to Boston, dated 10/3/68.
Enclosed herewith, as requested in referenced letter, is thebook entitled "Democracy and the Student Left", by GEORCE F. KENNAN.

\section*{}

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DIRECTOR, FBI ( \(62-46855)\)
DATE: -10/16/68
ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM

SUBJECT:
SAC, CHICAGO ( \(100-45566\) )
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
R\& Bullet to chicano dated \(10 / 3 / 18\)
In conformanty with Bureau authorization to purchase the book, "A yong Journey" by George Blake effarney, Quadrangle Books, Chicago, Fail. 1968, \(\$ 7.50 ;\) an inquiry was made as a private citizen on \(10 / 16 / 68\) of the Worlds Largest Retail Book Store, Kroch and Brentano, Chicago, Illinois, for purchase of book.

On this occasion it was determined that the book would not be released for public sale until the first week of November, 1968.

When this book becomes available for public sale a copy will be obtained at Chicago and forwarded to the Bureau.

PEC 48
2 - Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago
GGP/sjf
(3)


17 OCT 221968



Author Joseph R. Barndt, according to Bureau files, participated in a protest march in 1966 over welfare administration. This book is an explanation and defense of black power by a white man. Barndt says, regarding riots, that he cannot approve them, but "I am still on the side of the people who are rioting; I firmly believe their cause is just..." There is no mention of the FBI in this book.

ACTION:
For information. The book is attached and should be retained in the Bureau Library.

Enclosure
- 62-46855 (Book Review File)

1 -Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Bohr
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
\(1-\mathrm{Mr}\). G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. T. J. Deakin


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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan Re: BOOK REVIEW: "WHY BLACK POWER?"

DETAILS:

\section*{AUTHOR:}

Joseph R. Barndt is pastor of St. Philip's Lutheran Church, Oakland, California, according to the book jacket. Bureau files show only that he participated in a protest march 6/30/66 concerning the welfare management system.

\section*{BOOK:}

It is the author's thesis that "black power" is politics and money, that the goal of black power is for black people to take control of their communities "politically, economically, and socially." The author says the ghetto exists and the present welfare system has completely failed to alleviate poverty.

Black power is needed to end poverty in the ghetto and the reason blacks do not have power to do this today is that "white power" has built U.S. society on a "racist foundation." "White power" has done this, first, for economic reasons, i.e. slave labor and later cheap labor. According to Barndt, the need for cheap labor is not so great today, with automation, but "white power" continues to hold blacks down because the white man is afraid of the black man "physically, emotionally, and sexually." The author claims that welfare programs and public housing are designed to literally keep Negroes "in their place" (out of the white suburbs) and all whites, even those active in the civil rights movement, are guilty of building "white power."

The author feels that the ghetto resident cannot be responsible until he is free; that no man can act responsibly until he has gained freedom. He says the ghetto resident will not be free, and thus responsible, until he "rebels against and defies all the political, cultural, social, and psychological forces that wrongly control him and determine his life." Thus, "rebellion against the unjust forces of control is an act of responsible freedom by which the power of self-determination is achieved."

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan Re: BOOK REVIEW: "WHY BLACK POWER?"

This relates to civil disobedience, for the author says it is necessary to distinguish between a good law and a good law misused as an evil form of control in order to understand how civil disobedience can be the responsible action of a free man.

Barndt says the riots of past summers are the "nervous breakdowns of a community" as a result of built-up power in his view. He also notes that "police cannot stop a riot; their presence is the catalyst that ensures the intensity and continuation of violence." Barndt does not approve of riots, he says, but adds, "I am still on the side of the people who are rioting; I firmly believe that their cause is just, and that the responsibility for the riots is to be laid on White Power, not Black Power."

MENTION OF THE FBI:
Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned in this book.

Tolson DeLoach
Bohr Bishop Casper
Callahan Conrad Felt Felt Rosen Sullivan Trotter Tell. Room Holmes Gand \(\qquad\)


SYNOPSIS:
Captioned book authored by Ben W. Ginert, deputy managing director of "The Washington Post," Washington, D. C., reviewed. The book recounts much of the same informotion which appeared in the daily press during the riot period regarding the nature of the violence and the people involved; difficulties encountered by the police; and related aspects. Chapter X is devoted to an interview of three unidentified Negroes who claimed to be associated with a small group of black revolutionary activists who had worked to keep the riot going. The book points out these individuals made no claim that they or their group were responsible for starting the disorder and that to this extent their story parallels the FBI's assessment that there was no plot or conspiracy to touch off the riot. The Bureau has received no information to substantiate the story told by these faceless informants. Since their identities are not known to the news reporter who interviewed them, it is not felt anything would be gained by going to "The Washington Post" for information regarding them. The Washington Field
 Office however is checking out the reported claims of the three unidentified Negroes through other sources.

ACTION:
For information.
. 62-46855
JCT:dls,



Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED "TEN BLOCKS
FROM THE WHITE HOUSE; ANATOMY OF
THE WASHINGTON RIOTS OF 1968"
62-46855

DETAILS:
The book entitled "Ten Blocks From The White House; Anatomy Of The Washington Riots Of 1968," authored by Ben W. Gilbert, deputy managing editor of "The Washington Post," has been reviewed. The foreword states that the principal record the book uses is the extensive reporting and photography by the staff of "The Washington Post" during the riot period and the weeks following. It is stated the book endeavors to put together events, to seek patterns of action, and to reconstruct the background of the rioting to aid in an eventual assessment.

The book recounts information regarding the incidents of looting, arson, and other acts of violence during the rioting; the nature of the people involved; difficulties encountered by the police; conflicting views regarding restraint used by the police; delay in utilizing the military; and related aspects. Much of the same information appeared in the daily press during the riot period and immediately subsequent thereto.

Chapter X entitled "All You Need Is a Match, Man" relates the details of an interview of three unidentified Negroes by a Negro reporter of "The Washington Post" some months after the riot, August 8, 1968. According to the news reporter, these individuals, who were wearing hoods at the time of the interview, claimed to be associated with a small group of about 25 black revolutionary activists who had worked to keep the riot going. The three individuals told of specific acts of arson and other violence committed by them and their associates during the rioting and their particular selection of Jewish merchants as targets "because they're the biggest exploiters in the black community."

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED "TEN BLOCKS
FROM THE WHITE HOUSE; ANATOMY OF
THE WASHINGTON RIOTS OF 1968"
62-46855

The book points out that the three unidentified Negroes made no claim that they or their group were responsible for starting the disorder in Washington, D. C., and that to this extent their story parallels the FBI's assessment that there was no plot or conspiracy to touch off the riot. The Bureau has received no information to substantiate the story told by the news reporter's faceless informants. There are a number of black extremists active in the Washington, D. C., area who are prone to making exaggerated statements and threats, and it is typical of such individuals, when given the opportunity to "mouth off" to the press, to make statements they feel will enhance their self-importance. Since the identities of the three individuals are not known to "The Washington Post" reporter who interviewed them, it is not felt anything would be gained by going to "The Washington Post" for information regarding these individuals. However, the Washington Field Office has been instructed to immediately check out the reported claims of the three unidentified Negroes through other sources.

The only other reference made to the FBI in the book is the statement to the effect that Washington police regulations regarding the use of firearms parallels the recommendations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a firearm, according to a basic rule in firearms training, is used only in self-defense or to protect the lives of others.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Boston
October 31, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)
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\begin{aligned}
& 1=\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{R} \cdot \mathrm{~W} . \text { Smith } \\
& 1=\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{R} \cdot \mathrm{~S} \text { Garner } \\
& 1=\text { Miss Butler }
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\section*{PURCHASE OF BOOR \\ BOOR REVIEWS}

You are authorized to obtain discreetly a copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Forward book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Th of China cloud" by william 2 , Ryan and Same cumeriln. Little, Brown, Boston, Massachusetts, \$7.95

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB


\section*{NOTE:}

Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section. Book needed for research project on Chinese Scientists. Book is not available in Bureau Library; it will be charged permanently to the "Chinese Library," NIS. ? REC \(462 \ldots 4695=631\)

\section*{EX-10I}
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MAILED 7
OCT 311968


SAC, San Francisco



November 1, 1968

In 1959, the foreign-languge press in Peking published a pamphlet in Spanish captioned "The Catholic Church in Cuba: A Program for Action" written by Mr. Li Wen Han. The cost of the publication is not known.

The Bureau desires to obtain an Rnglish-language edition of the above pamphlet, if available. If the English edition is not available you should attempt to obtain either the Spanish edition or the French translation. Pamphlet should be marked to attention of Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Xeroxes of two articles giving background informstin on requested pamphlet are enclosed for possible assistance.

Legat, Hong Kong, was unable to locate any edition of pamphlet and suggested San Francisco might obtain through China Books and Periodicals bookstore.

Enclosures - 2


1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
\(\operatorname{Ref}^{\mathrm{AMB}}(10)\)
NOTE:
Pamphlet requested by Assistant Director W. C.
Sullivan. After perusal, publication will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.
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\section*{Memorandum}


Enclosed herewith are:
Copies of a memorandum from Special Branch, Hong Kong Police (SB)Copies of a memorandum from the Security Liaison Office (MI-5), Hong Kong
\(\square\) Referral/Consult
Copies of an investigative report from the Research Subunit, Consular Section, American Consulate General, Hong KongCopies of \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)


Suggest the San Francisco Division attempt to obtain pamphlet゙ "The Catholic Church in Cuba" through "China Books and Periodicals" bookstore.

\section*{No Foreign Dissemination Should Be Made Without Consent Of Original Source}

The following offices would be interested in receiving copies of the enclosures:

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\section*{Memorandum}

то : Mr. Daniel A. Grove Legal Liaison Office

FROM
: Mr. James R. Lilley China Mainland/Research
subject: Chinese Communist Publications
REF : Your memorandum of 9 August 1968 to Mr. Lilley Since receiving your memorandum our office has tried through various assets to obtain the requested publication "The Catholic Church in Cuba: A Program for Action." However, we have been unable to obtain a copy of this publication in any language.


NAC, Now York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FEI
4n-2.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy the following for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Nesearch-Satelilte Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The sleeping Terry" by Ronald Seth.
Hart Publications, ©5.95, published
October \(10,1968\).
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review) f is.
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (Room 6221 IB)


10-15-68
1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1..- Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler


NOTE:
Book requested by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, for review as it deals with the Alger Hiss case. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.
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62-46858-633
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ReBulet 2/15/68.
Authorizing the NYO to purchase the book "This is Communist China."
Enclosed is the book you requested.
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4 \text { Nov I2 } 1968
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DATE: \(10 / 30 / 68\)
M. A. Jones
subject: BOOK REVIEW "CRIMINOLOGICAL CONTROVERSIES" BY RICHARD D. KNUDTEN VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

SYNOPSIS:

In his introduction, the author states that American Criminal processes, for too long, have been dominated by an obsessive concern for the 5 to 15 percent of the population who are incorrigible criminals, and the system has ignored the greater needs of the majority. The author states that his book focuses on 12 issues of major concern to the public.

There are many references to the Director and to the FBI throughout the book. The author quotes Mr 。 Hoover and his views about the Communist conspiracy as related to current crime, rights of the individual, etc. Several references are made as to the authenticity and usefulness of the Uniform Crime Reports. There is a brief paragraph on the Director and Robert F. Kennedy and the wire-tapping disagreement of several years ago. The Director's speech, "The Faith of Free Men, " is set forth between pages 6 and 12. The book also contains an article by former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. The author speaks well of the exemplary record of effective law enforcement by FBI Agents. An article by James V. Bennett beginning on page 13 indicates "The crime problem' is overemphasized." It is his usual type of criticism. This article was reprinted 0 from Harper's Magazine, April, 1964.

All references to the Director and the FBI have been set forth in the details very briefly and by page numbers so they can be located quickly.

Richard D. Knudten, in \(4 / 67\), was given permission to include Director's speech "The Faith of Free Men" in forthcoming book; he was told this did not mean endorsement of his book. Field check on Knudten at that time was favorable.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


\section*{DETAILS:}

In his introduction, the author states that American Criminal processes, for too long, have been dominated by an obsessive concern for the 5 to 15 percent of the population who are incorrigible criminals, and the system has ignored the greater needs of the majority. The author states that his book focuses on 12 issues of major concern to the public, which are as follows: 1. The Extent of Crime; 2. Civil Disobedience and Crime; 3. The Law and Abortion; 4. Pornography and The Law; 5. The Police and The Public; 6. Techniques of Apprehension; 7. Pretrial and Trial Publicity; 8. The Right to Counsel; 9. The Jury System; 10. The Juvenile and The Juvenile Court; 11. The Criminal Victim and Social Responsibility; 12. Sex in a Prison Setting.

Page 3: The author quotes statistics from the Uniform Crime
Reports.
Page 5: The author says, 'In the continuing argument J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, affirms the scope of current crime and relates it to the Communist conspiracy in his address to the Masons in October 1965. However, James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, challenges Hoover's evaluation of the extent of crime and urges 'A Cool Look at 'The Crime Crisis. '"'

Page 21: "Even the best index of criminal activity, the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, can only report the crimes known to police. Even then, the Reports do not reveal the occupation, employment status, social class, and ecological characteristics of the criminal. Organized crime, most costly of all crime in America, with its illegal gambling, narcotics, prostitution, labor racketeering, and gang activity remains largely unmeasured."

Page 22-23: These pages are filled with the author's observations on the data contained in the Uniform Crime Reports and the usefulness of the data in these Reports.

Page 24: 'Not only are the FBI Uniform Crime Reports generally biased in their conclusions, they are also statistically inaccurate in their categories. Although Thorsten Sellin criticized the FBI crime data before its revision in 1958, his criticism that the United States has the worst criminal statistics of any nation in the western world remains pertinent today."

Page 29: "...former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach suggests that the civil rights demonstrations are symptoms of greater social problems which must be recognized and treated."

Page 33-34: 'It also said that the 'demonstrations' there now had been infiltrated and were being led by 'eight to a dozen' ringleaders who are operating under 'pretty good cover'; that at least some of them are known members of the DuBois clubs of America, which Senator Dodd and J. Edgar Hoover have recently described as a 'new Communist-oriented youth organization dominated and controlled by the Communists. ""
"A very recent issue of 'U.S. News \& World Report' (May 17, 1965) contains two pertinent articles. One saying that 'increased Communist penetration and influence inside some sections of the Negro movement in the United States is a subject of growing concern to the FBI and White House.' The other saying, 'J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, and President Johnson both are increasingly concerned by the growing activity of known Communists on the campuses of colleges around the country. They would like to alert the country to the situation, but are concerned about being considered 'Red-baiters' if they do."
'I, for one, would like to lend a voice of encouragement to them to forget those fears and to alert the country fully about the facts, for surely that is their duty and no odium can result from exposing those who are preaching and practicing defiances of our law and, hence, the destruction of our society."

Page 37: "Another of these articles quoted some comments of J. Edgar Hoover about the effects of spreading crime upon the peace and safety of our citizens. He said: 'There is too much concern in this country...for the 'rights' of an individual who commits a crime..."'

Page 39-50: Article by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach titled, "The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Respect for Law."

Page 42: Director is mentioned in Katzenbach's article as having "expressed the deepest concern over youth crime."

Page 43: In Katzenbach's article, it is stated: "The FBI has built a proud body of alumni of its National Academy in police departments all over the country. And our greatly accelerated crime effort has produced leads and information which we have shared, to mutual benefit, with state and local officials."

Page 122: "And J. Edgar Hoover has frequently noted that a police executive 'must have full responsibility for the performance, discipline, and control of his officers. \("\) "

Page 128: As a part of the chapter titled "Civilian Review Boards-Another View," by Aryeh Neier, it states that "curiously, the man who probably deserves credit for launching the drive for civilian review at that time (1953) was none other than J. Edgar Hoover." The author goes on to explain that in a civil rights case the FBI was not allowed to question New York Police. This incident was the subject of an article in a New York paper (the author states that Mr. Hoover was rumored to have given the story to the paper), and a House Committee investigation resulted. This in turn triggered proposals by the Civil Liberties Union for a civilian review board in New York City; this proposal was adopted by the New York Police Department.

Page 133: "It is frequently charged that civilian review will hamper police effectiveness. FBI officials have been among those making this charge. It is a charge, however, which flies in the face of the FBI's own crime statistics. Philadelphia has had civilian review for the last 8 years, longer than any other city. Of America's 10 largest cities, judging by the FBI statistics, Philadelphia has the highest proportion of arrests for major crimes, and the lowest crime rate of the 5 largest cities."

Page 159: "Even before the Supreme Court's more permissive attitude the United States Department of Justice served notice that it would tap. Originally, in the late \(20^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\) and \(30^{\circ}\) s, United States Attorneys General, FBIDirector J. Edgar Hoover, and other federal officers stated they disapproved of wiretapping and did none. However, in 1941, under wartime pressure the Department of Justice declared that wiretapping itself was not illegal under Section 605 so long as there was no divulgence of the information so obtained."

Page 169: Continuing on the subject of wiretapping, the author discusses the \(\mathrm{FBI}^{?} \mathrm{~S}\) authority to place wiretaps and the denial of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy that he gave such authorization to FBI Director.

Page196: Mention is made of former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach \({ }^{\text { }}\) s speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1965, which indicated that FBI Agents, U.S. marshals, and federal officers were governed by a code of conduct formulated by the Justice Department.

Page 219: "Over the years the Federal Bureau of Investigation has compiled an exemplary record of effective law enforcement while advising any suspect or arrested person, at the outset of an interview, that he is not required to make a statement, that any statement may be used against him in court, that the individual may obtain the services of an attorney of his own choice and, more recently, that he has a right to free counsel if he is unable to pay. . "

Page 230-231: A discussion of the Escobedo v. Hlinois, as well as the Miranda case, is set forth.

Page 291: 'In a letter to ' all enforcement officials' dated October 1, 1959, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover suggested that the spotlight of public opinion be turned on those judges who 'persist in endangering the public by unleashing young terrorists apprehended at great risk by law enforcement officers. "'

Page 377: Under Bibliography, a citation is given on the Director's article, "Who's to Blame for the Rising Wave of Crime ?" and furnishes the name of the magazine as well as the issue and page numbers.

Page 379: Reference is made to the Director's article, "Combatting the Merchants of Filth."

RICHARD D。KNUDTEN:
In \(4 / 67\) Knudten requested permission to use "Faith of Free Min" in his book on Criminological Controversies to be published in 1968. Results of an Indianapolis Office discreet inquiry on him at that time indicated he enjoyed an excellent reputation and was well respected. Knudten was given permission to reprint speech and was later sent 1967 Uniform Crime Reports bulletin; he was advised that this was not to be construed as endorsement of his work.

UNITED STATES GÖVENSMENT
MS
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:
\(11 / 13 / 68\)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566).

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago \(10 / 3 / 68\) and mylet to Bureau dated 10/16/68.

Attached for the Bureau is a copy of the book "A Long Journey \(y^{\prime \prime}\) by GEORGE BEATH CFARNEY. purchase was made pursuant to Bureau instructions in reBulet.
 (3)

Memorandum


Re Bureau letter 10-31-58.
Enclosed herewith, as requested in referenced
"letter, is the book entitled "The Gina Cloud" by WILLIAM L OI. KRYAN and SAM)SUMMERLIN.


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& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \text { Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~W} \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \text { Sullivan }
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SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBE (62-46855)

November 22, 1968
1 -Mr. B. M. Sutler
1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for the use of the bureau, one copy of the following book. The book should be marred to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reid. 12-17-68 "The An atony of a Riot" by Judge James H. Lincoln. Anis. HeGraw-Hil1, New York, New York, October, 1968, \$5.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
AMB: st


NOTE:
Book requested as reference by Assistant Director
W. C. Sullivan. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.


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SAC, Kew York ( \(100-87235\) )

\section*{Attention: Liaison Section}

November 22, 1968
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
book revisits

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy
of the following books and pamphlet for the use of the Bureau. The items should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
Reid \(f-3-69\) 1. whreenrifths of a Man" by Floyd McKissick. Anchor Macmillan Company, New York, April, 1969, \(\$ 4.95\)

Rect. \(22-17-682\).
An me
"The Last Fear of Malcolm X: The Evolution of A Revolutionary" by George Breitman. Shocken Books, New York, \$1.95 (paper)
3. "Yalcoliz X, The Man and His Ideas" by
 1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

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NOTE:
Books and pamphlet requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for reference material in connection with assignments on racial matters. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. (Where applicable and in the interest of economy, paperbackeditions have been requested.)

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SAC, Los Angeles
1-- Mr. N. P. C. Wrahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith (Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Schultz
12/4/68. (Rm. 5716)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of K Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?" written by Mohamed T. Mahdi, subject of current Bureau case. This book is published by New World Press and will be released in Los Angeles sometime in December, 1968. It should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
NOTE:
We are conducting Registration Act investigation of Mehdi and the Action Committee on American Arab Relations, a pro-Arab group of which Mehdi is Secretary-General. Following the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy this group and its leader have demonstrated a great deal of interest in the suspect Sirhan and the Arab-Israeli conflict. This book requested by Section Chief R. D. Cotter for review in connection with the investigation of subject. Thereafter it will be filed in the Bureau library.

1-105-131134 (Action Committee on American Arab Relations)

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DATE: \(11 / 14 / 68\)

\section*{SYNOPSIS:}

Captioned book (issued 1968) highly critical of the late Robert Kennedy. Previously, Lasky published "J.F.K. : The Man and the Myth" which was critical of President Kennedy. Lasky friendly toward FBI.

Lasky describes Kennedy as "a tough no-holds-barred politician" seeking power and nothing mattered except victory. He paints Kennedy as earthy, colorful figure whom even politicians in his own party feared. "There was little warmth in his icy-blue eyes or his fingertip handshakes." He remained an outsider in the Senate and refused to do the hard work required there. Book highly readable and abounds with stories from all phases of Kennedy's career.
\(\mathrm{Mr}_{0}\). Hoover and FBI frequently mentioned. An entire chapter (\#29) devoted to conflict between Mr. Hoover and Kennedy over wiretapping. Lasky emphasizes Kennedy badly defeated in this encounter. This conflict, according to author, lay in feud between the two men which started after President Kennedy's assassination. He details history of Fred Black and Bobby Baker cases and disclosure by Department of extensive "bugging" during Kennedy's tenure as Attorney General. Kennedy denied any knowledge of listening device in Black's hotel suite. Subsequently, Mr. Hoover "really blew the whistle on Bobby" and Lasky describes documents issued by Bureau to show that Kennedy did have knowledge of electronic devices. For Kennedy it was a losing battle. "Licking his wounds after this painful battle, Bobby was quoted as lamenting that quarreling with the bulldog-tough FBI chief was \({ }^{\text { }}\) like having a fight with St. George. \({ }^{1 "}\) fit was a battle he knew he could not win. " President Lyndon Johnson enjoyed Bobby \({ }^{2}\) s discomfort. "There were those who believed that Lyndon Johnson had given Bobby the most brutal beating of his yo ung life." Lasky briefly mentions FBI in connection with Hoffa case and 1962 episode involving increase in steel prices.
RECO NOT RECORDED RECOMMENDATION: 102 DEC 41968

For information___
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
1 - Mar. Gale
"Robert F. Kennedy: The Myth and the Man" by Victor Lasky (published 1968 by Trident Press) is highly critical of the late Senator Robert Kennedy. Previously, Lasky had published "J. F. K. : The Man and the Myth" which was critical of the life and works of President Kennedy. Lasky has been friendly toward the Bureau and is currently on the Special Correspondents List. He is the co-author (along with Ralph De Toledano) of "Seeds of Treason."

\section*{OBSERVATIONS:}

Captioned book is marked by extreme hostility to former Senator Robert Kennedy. In a foreword, Lasky says that tragic as was Kennedy's death, "the fact remains that Robert F. Kennedy was a tough no-holds-barred politician constantly engaged in combat; and it does the truth an enormous disservice when his aggrieved friends seek to canonize him as a young idealist seeking power only for the sake of effecting reforms and insuring peace in the world."

Lasky goes on to say that Kennedy was "a professional political gladiator schooled in the rough-and-tumble of electoral combat, taking on all opponents with little regard for the political niceties. Not yet forty-three years of age, Robert Kennedy was one of the most feared men in American politics." This book, the author claims, seeks to show Kennedy as he actually was--"an earthy, colorful figure to whom little mattered but victory."

In just about every role in Kennedy's career, Lasky is critical. For example, he says that Kennedy was "a humorless man. And he was aware of this deficiency. So he deliberately developed the type of self-deprecatory humor that Adlai Stevenson brought to contemporary politics. The only difference is that Stevenson usually made up his own jokes." "Bobby had little taste for the world of ideas. He was not interested in reading long and complex works of literature. But he was aware of the political necessity of developing the kind of intellectual image his late brother projected. Thus, he was often photographed boarding a planefcarrying books. But few reporters traveling with him ever saw him crack one."

Other features of Lasky's portrait of Kennedy: "there was little warmth in his icy-blue eyes or his fingertip handshakes." "The truth is that Bobby was not overly endowed with articulateness."
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "ROBERT F。KENNEDY: THE MYTH AND THE MAN" BOOK REVIEW
"In the Senate, Bobby remained an outsider. . . The hard work that is required to get things done in the Senate was not to his liking."

The book is highly readable and abounds with tales and stories from Kennedy's career. Actually, the book is chronological, tracing Kennedy from his birth step by step through his rise to national prominence. Invariably, Lasky is critical of Kennedy, pointing out that at heart Kennedy was "mad for power" and was willing to use any device, person or situation to achieve it. According to Lasky, even politicians in his own party hated and feared him. "But they were afraid of him. Having experienced the Kennedy drive for power through the years, they feared that sooner or later Bobby would occupy the White House. And that's where the power is, baby."

\section*{MENTION OF THE FBI}

The FBI and Mr. Hoover are mentioned frequently by Lasky. This mention occurs while Lasky is narrating the various episodes in the life of Kennedy.

The most prominent mention of the FBI in relation to Kennedy occurs in Chapter 29 entitled "Wiretapping." In this chapter, Lasky details the dispute between the late Senator and Mr. Hoover over the issue of wiretapping. Lasky emphasizes that Kennedy was badly defeated in this encounter.
"The origins of the Kennedy-Hoover dispute lay in a long-smoldering, little publicized feud dating back to the very first days of the New Frontier. Following President Kennedy's assassination, their relationship ended abruptly. Their only contacts were through formal correspondence and the orders each man issued through his intermediaries. When Bobby resigned as Attorney General in the summer of 1964, it seemed predestined that one day there would be a formal airing of their differences."

Lasky then details the history of the Fred B. Black and Bobby Baker cases. As a result, the Justice Department "had publicized in neon lights that extensive 'bugging' had taken place during Robert Kennedy's reign as Attorney General. Bobby was left with only one obvious out--that these illegal activities were unauthorized--and he rose to the bait." Subsequently, Kennedy denied that he had any knowledge of any installation of a listening device in Black's hotel suite.
"Thus, Bobby sought to put all responsibility for illegal eavesdropping on the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover was infuriated, but he was
not saying anything publicly--for the moment. What Bobby was also doing was taking advantage of a semantic opening. In their questions, the reporters had repeatedly used the terms 'wiretaps' and 'wiretapping.' They were clearly unaware of the distinct technical differences between wiretaps and microphone-type listening devices--such as the 'bugs' which the FBI installed in Black's hotel suite and in a number of offices and hotels in Las Vegas during the years of Bobby's 'war' against the underworld. Thus when Bobby was asked whether he had authorized any Las Vegas wiretap, he gave a technically correct answer when he said 'no.' It was a bug, a device which is neither designed nor intended to monitor telephone conversations."

Later, Mr. Hoover "really blew the whistle on Bobby. He charged that Robert F. Kennedy, as Attorney General, not only knew of FBI eavesdropping in criminal cases but had in fact stepped it up." Lasky then describes the various documents issued by the Director to refute Kennedy's false claims. Lasky comments: "Despite increasing evidence that his memory was failing him, Bobby Kennedy fought back." However, in Laskys opinion, it was a losing fight. He adds: "Licking his wounds after this painful battle, Bobby was quoted as lamenting that quarreling with the bulldog-tough FBI chief was \({ }^{\text {l }}\) like having a fight with St. George. \({ }^{8}\) Behind the scenes, however, he was making every effort to defuse his quarrel with Hoover. It was a battle he knew he could not win."

President Johnsons "public posture, meanwhile, was that he wanted no part of the feud... There were those who believed that Lyndon Johnson had given Bobby the most brutal beating of his young life. The question was even raised as to whether Hoover had obtained the Presidents approval before writing his letter to the Republican Congressman (Gross) from Iowa... But there could be no doubt that Lyndon Johnson was enjoying Bobby's discomfiture." The President in his State of the Union Message of January 10, 1967, left Bobby squirming when he denounced all wiretapping and bugging, public and private, except for national security. Kennedy didn't like these remarks and did not applaud them. Lasky quotes the Baltimore "Sun" as saying: "One thing about Bobby we never understood is, he \({ }^{\text {s }}\) s a skier, football player, mountain climber and all, but he claps like Casper Milquetoast."

Lasky also mentions Kennedys investigation of James Hoffa of the Teamsters union, starting when Kennedy was chief counsel of the McCl ellan Committee. However, in this connection, Lasky quotes Newsman Clark Mollenhoff as saying that Kennedy "had shown signs of unsteadiness. He sometimes lost his temper, and occasionally a littleboy impetuousness marred his performance. Members of the press were
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE MYTH AND THE MAN" BOOK REVIEW
inclined to give a major part of the credit for thosesuccessful investigations to... more experienced members of the staff."

Mention is briefly made of the FBI during Kennedy \({ }^{2}\) s investigation of Hoffa. In one instance, mention is made that Mr. Hoover visited Kennedy's office and indicates that the FBI was involved in the investigation too. Lasky also mentions the incident involving the action of President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy (1962) relative to the increase in prices by the steel companies. Lasky is again critical. "However, Bobby's unorthodox behavior during the flap over steel prices in the spring of 1962, aroused considerable concern. FBI agents had been dispatched in the middle of the night to interview newspaper reporters on some aspects of the steel story. Columnist Max Lerner found the episode 'distasteful' and smacking of a 'police operation.' The Richmond \({ }^{8}\) Times-Dispatch' described it as an 'indefensible abuse of personal power by a hired public servant. " "

In other instances, Lasky mentions that Senator Kennedy was angry about Lasky's critical book, "JFK: The Man and the Myth," and had instituted an investigation. "At first, under prodding from then Senator Kenneth Keating of New York, Attorney General Kennedy flatly denied that he had ever authorized such an investigation. Later--after evidence was produced--Bobby finally conceded that an \({ }^{\text {'overzealous }}\) official had launched the probe without his approval. It was also learned that the FBI had been asked to conduct the investigation but that J. Edgar Hoover had refused to involve the Bureau in what was strictly a \({ }^{\text {s }}\) political vendetta. " "

Lasky quotes the Director as being against any type of all-powerful Federal police agency.

The book of Lasky'S is in the FBI library.
+

\section*{Memorandum}

TO
: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: Research-Satellite Section
FROM : SAOQSAN FRANCISCO (105-24080) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: \(12 / 2 / 68\)


ReBulet 11/1/68.
Enclosed herewith is ane xerox copy of the French translation of LI Wei-han's NEva Iglesia Catolica Y Cuba, Programa De Action", furnished on 11/27/68 The original is maintained in the Far East Collection, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Source advised that he was unable to locate either an English translation or the original Spanish text.

In connection with obtaining this pamphlet \(S A\)
\(\square\) on \(11 / 25 / 68\) contacted \(\qquad\)


China Books and Periodicals, San Francisco, identifying himself as with the FBI. \(\square\) was extremely cordial, but stated that he only carries current material from Peking and that very little of that is in Spanish. \(\square\) suggested the libraries at either Columbia University or Harvard's Yenching Library as the best possible sources, pointing out that these libraries were collecting material from Peking before he entered the Chinese field in 1960.

If the enclosed French translation is not sufficient, the Bureau may wish to candler requesting New York or Boston to attempt to protein the Spanish text at the approp-


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\section*{TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH}

DIFFUSION - DOCUMENTAL INFORMATION

\author{
"LI WEI HAN" DOCUMENT \\ The Catholic Church and Cuba (Program of Action)
}

Important documents become lost in the succession of daily events.
"DIFFUSION - DOCUMENTAL INFORMATION" makes these texts available, one document at a time, in booklet form.

Full translation of a document published in 1959 by
the:
"Foreign Language Press of Peking, for the exclusive use of the Latin-American section of the Chinese Communist Party's Liaison Department."

This document describes, according to its own terms, the stages of the process of "dialectic struggle at the very heart of religion, in order to replace the religious element with the Marxist element,... and to lead Catholics to their own destruction and that of the holy images that they have created themselves."
(Facsimile of front page of original document)

LI WEI HAN
The Catholic Church and Cuba Program of Action

Publications in Foreign Languages
Peking 1959
(Facsimile of back page of original document)

Published by the Foreign Language Press of Peking, for the Exclusive Use of the Latin-American Section of the Chinese Communist Party's Liaison Department.

Printed in the People's Republic of China

The Catholic Church and Cuba
(Program of Action)
The Catholic Church, whose headquarters is in Rome, is a reactionary organization that promotes antirevolutionary activities in democratic countries. In order for democratic countries to continue their progress on the road toward socialism and communism, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate the influence of this Catholic Church and its activities. The Catholic Church is not sterile or impotent; on the contrary, one must recognize its power and take measures to place obstacles on its path.

When the political struggle and the forces of production achieve a high level of production, then it can be destroyed. That is the goal for which we struggle. To attack it openly and jeer in its face, while we are badly equipped and while we have not been able to educate the masses conveniently, will have no other result but to give the church an even greater ascendancy over the masses, because the latter will then be on its side and will secretly approve of its anti-revolutionary activities. It is also necessary to avoid having the antirevolutionary leaders of the church appear as martys. The line of action to be followed against the church consists of instructing, educating, persuading, convincing and, little by little, awakening and developing in full the political conscience of Catholics by obtaining their participation in study circles and political activities. We must undertake the dialectic struggle at the very heart of religion, through the "activists" (ixilitant communists \({ }^{1}\) ). Eventually, we will replace the religious element with the Marxist element. Gradually, we will transform the false
(1) Translator's explanatory note.
conscience into a true conscience, so as to lead the Catholics to their own destruction and that of the holy images that they have created themselves. That is our line of action in our struggle for victory over the antirevolutionary Catholic church.

Later, we will present a program of tactics that were used successfully in the People's Republic of China in order to free the Chinese people from the influence of the imperialistic Roman Catholic Church.

It is necessary to lead the church and its faithful to take part in the people's regime so that the masses can exercise their influence upon them. The Church must not be allowed to maintain its supra-national character, which places it beyond the will of the masses. A bureau in charge of religious affairs and organizations should be created in the heart of the people's government. By imposing on the church the procedures of democratic centralization, one opens the way, through the masses, to patriotic measures that will weaken the Church and reverse its prestige. This bureau would organize the local, regional and national associations in order to bring Catholics into patriotic organizations. Each association would manifest its respect to the laws of the nation and its will to abide by them.

After these associations are created and have expressed their obedience to the laws of the nation, then the reactionaries and the anti-revolutionaries will appear. These anti-revolutionaries that arise from the midst of the Catholic Church are the first that should be firmly rooted out, but without using violence. In every instance, the measures that are takenshould be in accordance with the law. By their own nature, anti-revolutionary aspirations lead to actions against the government. This principle indicates the kind of laws that must be applied against those that protest. They must be considered as antipatriotic criminals that follow the imperialistic instructions issued from Vatican City.

During this period, the masses will go through a psychological conflict; because, on the one hand, they will feel loyalty toward the church and the clergy and on the other, their patriotism will force them to support the people's government. This conflict should be tested and studied attentively. If one agitates without regard for this conflict, the party might be isolated from the masses. If the bonds between the masses and the Church are too strong, then one should follow the principle of taking two steps forward and one backward. To take this step backward, the people!s government whould declare that it
defends religious freedom and that it was following the will of the masses when it established reform committees within the organizations so that the patriotic masses could express themselves more directly in the management of the affairs of the Church.

Let us be alert. The party militants should direct the work of the reform committees. These should weed out the reactionaries that are found within the masses. To do this, one must abide by the following guidelines: it is patriotic to support the government and obey the law; disobedience is unpatriotic; organizations must express their patriotism; unpatriotic individuals should be weeded out of the organizations and judged as criminals by the patriotic masses, because it is every citizen's duty to punish criminals. The militants should lead the masses against the criminals. As soon as the masses condemn the criminals and weed them out of the associations, they should be judged according to the dispositions of the laws of the people's government. At the same time, the associations should again profess their submission to the law and should make an effort to discover anti-revolutionary activities that are hidden within the associations themselves.

After the reactionaries have been exposed, the psychological conflict should continue among the masses. It is important to have the ecclesiastical authorities and the leaders of the Church assure the people that religion has been purified, now that it has been freed of criminal and antipatriotic individuals. It is the task of our militants belonging to those associations to get the church leaders to issue such statements. Our militants should also assure the masses that the government and the party abide by their will. Naturally, during this period, other disagreements will occur. If one acts arbitrarily, one will lose control of the movement of the masses. The government should encourage the discussion of all these disagreements. During these discussions, one should take care to discover the anti-revolutionaries thathave passed undetected until then. During this period, as in the preceding one, the same guidelines are to be followed: it is patriotic to abide by the laws; disobedience is criminal and unpatriotic; etc. The masses should be informed of the results of the conversations between the State and the Church, as well as of the patriotic rebirth of the religious masses, in order to do away with decadent, imperialistic and unpatriotic feelings. With the exception of spiritual matters, every indication and every expression of alliance with

Vatican City should be spurned because they would be motivated by imperialistic interests and would be in support of antirevolutionary activities. Due to the Catholic Church's worldwide expansion, these experiences constitute irrefutable proof of its conspiracy. It is to be expected that during this period Vatican City will issue statements of protest against our campaign. Such protests should be used as new proof of the conspiracy of the church, directed from Vatican City.

This leads to the next stage of our attack: its object is the liaison existing between the Church and Vatican City. Of course, the clergy will react violently to this attack because it will feel hit at its very foundation and source of power. The clergy must then be reminded that it is the object of such an attack because of its liaison with the Vatican and that its protests are unpatriotic and in opposition to the laws of the State. They must also be made to feel that what they represent is unpatriotic. Our militants' task is to convince the masses that the individual can have his religion without Vatican City, which directs the affairs of all the churches of the world. At the same time, our militants should explain the principle of coexistence of patriotism and religion. This way we can isolate from the masses those who follow the orders of the Vatican, and we can pave the way for the establishment of an independent Church.

We must launch a campaign of preparation before a Church can be proclaimed as independent. Those members of the clergy that have not been persuaded to submit to the will of the people's government will be denounced to the masses. We can profit from their protests by using them to destroy their influence over the masses. The best way to do this is through a simple and anonymous kind of work. Our militants should launch their accusations against these individuals. History furnishes proof of the possibility of legal action against those who oppose the separation of the Church and the Vatican. During this stage, we must assemble all the arguments necessary to convince the Catholic intellectuals of the fact that a break with the Vatican is a step forward and not a step backward. The legal dispositions that protect all religions and the history of the different Protestant movements will help convince the intellectuals. At the same time, our militants' task will be able to get all the Catholic organizations, as a group, to request from the government the authorization to establish an independent Church; thereby removing from the Catholic organizations any blame of lack
of patriotism caused by those elements still attached to the Vatican. The people's government will give the authorization, and the independent Church will be organized. One must bear in mind that the break between the Catholic Church and the Vatican has no importance to anyone but the theologians. In their religious practices, the masses are only remotely connected with the Vatican.

We have now reached the last stage. After the separation of the Church from the Vatican is an accomplished fact, we can have Church leaders consecrated that have been chosen by us. This will provoke a cry of protest from the Vatican and a major excommunication. We must make it understood that the struggle takes place far removed from the faithful and not in their midst. Catholic organizations will continue to functionand the masses will be encouraged to practice their religion at the new Church. If we act with tact and sagacity, the liturgy will not be destroyed and the masses will only see very little differences in the new Church. The protests of the Vatican concerning the episcopal consecrations will only be regarded by the higher ranks of the Church and the people's government will be in charge of suppressing the Vatican's complaints. Thus, little by little, the "old guard" of the Vatican will be isolated. Once isolated, the action against it will become more and more legal, because it (the old guard) will have a violent need of protest and of playing a martyr role. As a result of this, it will only commit itself to unpatriotic actions.

In order for our struggle against the Catholic Church to be victorious, we must employ persuasion in dealing with the clergy rear guard. Upon seeing such a moderate attitude, the masses will understand that the people's government is truly being careful in securing religious freedom for everybody. And, at the same time, the protesters will be placed among those who oppose the wishes of the people and of the government.

Once the time has come when the pillars of ecclesiastical responsibility are in our hands and submitted to the government of the people, then we can proceed toward the progressive elimination of those elements of the liturgy that are incompatible with the people's government. The first changes will affect the sacraments and the prayers. Later, we will protect the masses from coercion or pressure to go to church, practice their religion or organize groups representing religious sects.* As

\footnotetext{
* Translator's Note: In the French translation, there is a footnote at this point, quoting the sentence in the original Spanish.
}
everyone well knows, from the moment that the practice of religion becomes an individual responsibility, it is slowly forgotten. New generations will replace the old, and religion will only be an episode of the past, worthy of mention in the history of the world communist movement.

\author{
D. I. D.
}

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\section*{LI WEI HAN}

The Catholic Church and Cuba Program of Action

Publications in Foreign Languages
Peking 1959




Editado por la Prensa de Idiomas Extranjeros de Pekirt para el Uso Exclusivo de la Sección Latinoamericana
del Departamento de Enlace del
Partido Comunista Chino

\section*{Impreso en la República Popular China Printed in the People's Republic of China} \(\cdots\) ․as iasis

L'Eglise catholique, dont le siège est à Rome, est une organisation réactionnaire qui suscite des activités contre-révolutionnaires au sein des démocraties populaires. Pour que les démocraties populaires puissent continuer à progresser par le chemin du socialisme et du communisme, il est nécessaire tout d'abord. \(\mathrm{H}^{\prime}\) 'en finir avec l'influence de cette église catholique et avec les activités qu'elle déploie. L'Eglise catholique n'est ni stérile, ni impuissante; au contraire, il faut reconnaître son pouvoir et prendre toute une séric de mesures pour y faire obstacle.

Quand la lutte politique et les forces de production auront atteint un haut niveau de production, on pourra alors la détruire. Tel est l'objectif à atteindre et pour lequel nous luttons. Donner un assaut de front et frapper en face, tant que nous serons mal équipés et tant que nous n'aurons pas éduqué convenablement les masses, n'aurait d'autre résultat que de donner à l'Eglise un empire encore plus grand sur les masses, car celles-ci alors se sentiraient de son côté et appuieraient clandestinement ses activités contre-révolutionnaires. Il faut éviter également que les leaders contre-révolutionnaires de l'Eglise apparaissent comme des martyrs. La ligne d'action à suivre contre l'Eglise consiste à instruire, à éduquer, à persuader, à convaincre et peu à peu à éveiller et à développer complètement la conscience politique des catholiques en obtenant leur participation à des cercles d'études et à des activités politiques. Nous devons entreprendre la lutte dialectique dans le sein de la religion au moyen
remplacerons l'éléments communistes [1]). Progressivement nous ment nous transformerons le par l'élément marxiste, graduellevraie, de sorte que les ans la conscience fausse en une conscience détruire de leur que les catholiques en viennent éventucllement à images divines propre mouvement, et pour leur propre compte à d'action dans la luxtemêmes avaient créées. Telle est notre ligne daction dans la lutte pour la victoire contre l'Eglise catholique
contre-révolutionnaire.

Plus loin, nous présenterons un programme de tactiques employe avec succès dans la République Populaire Chinoise, pour libérer Rome.

> mutar! ntoman
populaire afin que les masses puissent à prendre part au régime ux. On ne peut pas permet puissent exercer leur influence sur upra-national qui la place que leglise conserve son caractère aut créer au sein du place au deṣsus de la volonté des masses. Il affaires et des organisuire un bureau chargé des processus du cenisations religieuses. En imposant à l'Ealise des masses, à dre renverseront sos mesures patriotiques qui affaibliront l'E moyen nationales, orgonism, regonales et locales qui grouperont les associations soumisios patriotiques. Chaque association rendra observs a legard des lois de la nation et sa manifeste sa observer

Quand ces associatio
fessé leur soumission aux auront été créées et qu'elles auront pro les réactionnaires et les contre-révolution, c'est alors que surgiront tonnaires surgis du milieu de l'Eolise cathaires. Ces contre-révoluqu'il faut extirper avec fermeté, sans catholique sont les premiers violence. Dans tous les cas, les mans cependant faire usage de la accord avec la loi. Par lur les mesures prises doivent l'être en haires conduisent à des actionture, les aspirations contre-révolutionhous indique quelles es actions contre le gouvernement. Ce principe protestent. Il faut les conside lois il faut appliquer contre ceux qui qui suivent les in siège de I'Eglise catholique de caractère impérialiste émanées du
(1) Note explicative du traducteur.

Pendant cette période, les masses expérimenteront un conflit psychologique car, d'un côté, elles sentiront de la loyauté à l'égard de l'Eglise et du clergé et, de l'autre côté, leur patriotisme les poussera a appuyer le gouvernement populaire. Il convient de sonder ce conflit et de l'étudier avec attention. Si on agit précipitamment, sans tenir compte de l'acuité de ce conflit psychologique, on risque d'isoler le parti de ces masses. Si les liens entre les masses et l'Eglise ont très étroits, il faut suivre le principe des deux pas en avant et on pas en arrière. En faisant le pas en arrière le gouvernement n phaire doit affrmer qu'il défend la liberté religieuse et que c'est populaire doit affirmer quil defend la liberte religieuse et que c'est par la volonte des masses quíil etablit des comites de reforme dans les associations pour que les masses patriotiques puissent s'exprimer \(^{\text {plus directement dans la direction des affaires de l'Eglise. :ta: }}\) plus directement dans la direction des affaires de l'Eglise. \(: \quad \because\)

Soyons vigilants. Les militants du parti doivent diriger le travail des comités de réforme. Ceux-ci doivent écarter les réactionnaires que l'on rencontrera parmi les masses. Pour ce travail, il faut suivre qé consignes: il est patriotique d'adhérer au gouvernement et d'observer les lois; la désobéissance est antipatriotique; les associations doivent professer leur patriotisme; les éléments antipatriotiques doivent être écartés des associations et jugés comme criminels par les masses patriotiques, car c'est le devoir de tout citoyen de châtier les criminels.' Les militants doivent diriger les masses contre les eléments criminels. Dès que les masses auront condamné les criminels ct les auront écartés des associations, ceux-ci devront étre jugés conformément aux dispositions des lois du gouvernement populaire. En même temps, les associations devront de nouveau professer leur soumission aux lois et s'efforcer de découvrir dans leur sein les activités contre-révolutionnaires cachées.

Bien que les réactionnaires aient été découverts, le conflit psychologique doit continuer parmi les masses. Il est important que les autorités ecclésiastiques et les chefs de l'Eglise assurent à celles-ci que la religion est devenue plus pure, maintenant qu'elle a été libérée des éléments criminels et antipatriotiques. Nos militants qui font partie de ces associations ont l'importante tâche d'amener les chefs de l'Eglise à faire ces déclarations. Nos militants doivent également assurer aux masses que le gouvernement et le parti observent leur volonté. Bien entendu, pendant cette période, d'autres désaccords surgiront. Si on agit arbitrairement, on perdra le contrôle du mouvement des masses. Le gouvernement populaire doit faire pousser à fond la discussion de tous les désaccords. Pendant ces discussions.
on doit prendre soin de découvrir les contre-révolutionnaires qui dant la précédente passés inaperçus. Pendant cette période, comme pendant la précédente, les mêmes consignes s'imposent : il est patrio-
tique d'observer les lois; la désobéissance minelle. On doit egalement informer les est antipatriotique et criconversations entre l'Etat et l'Eglise ainsi quas des résultats des patriotique des masses religieuses, en voie de se de la renaissance iments décadents, impérialistes et antipatrie substituer aux senaffaires spirituclles, tout indice ou toute a Cité du Vatican devra être ou toute expression de liaison avec impérialistes et appuyant des honni, car motivé par des intérêts périence des pays frères prouver contre-révolutionnaires. L'exsoutenu les activités contreréve que 1 Eglise catholique a toujours mondiale de l'Eglise preuves irréfragables cos experiences constituent des peut s'attendrè a conspiration. Pendant cette période on contre notre a que la cite du Vatican émette des protestations comme de nouvelles pre. Ces protestations doivent être utilisées la Cité du Vatican.

Ceci nous amène à la phase suivante de notre attaque; son obje est la liaison existant entre l'Eglise et la Cité du Vatican. II faut prévoir que, pendant cette attaque, le clergé va réagir avec violence parce qu'il se sent touché dans son point d'appui réagir avec violence de son pouvoir. On doit lui rappeler que ses prot a la source même attaques dont il est l'objet à cause de sen protestations contre les sont antipatriotiques et en opposition son attachement au Vatican Egalement, on doit lui faire sentir que ce qu'il incais et avec I'Etat. tique. Nos militants ont pour tâche de quil incarne est antipatrioIndividu peut avoir sa religion cons masses que les affaires de toutes les Eglises du que la Cite du Vatican dirige doivent expliquer le principe du monde. Egalement, nos militants la religion Ainsi, en du Vatican, et masses ceux qui suivent les ordres indépendante.

On devra faire une campagne de préparation avant qu'une Fglise ne puisse être proclamée indépendante. Les personnalités cléricales qui n'auront pu être persuadées de se soumettre aux volontés du gouvernement populaire scront dénoncées devant les valontés du profitera de leurs protestations pour détruire leur influence sur les masses. La meilleure tactique pour cela consistera a faince sur les
simple et anonyme. Nos militants doivent lancer les dénonciations contre ces personnalités. L'histoire fourmille de preuves sur la possibilitć d'une action légale contre ceux qui s'opposent à la séparation de l'E lise t du Vatican Au cours de cette phase on doit rassembler deus les arguments nécessaires pour convaincre les intellectuel tous les arguments necessaires pour convaincre les intellectuels catholiques que la non pas en quis religions et l'histoire des difesents mouvements protestants aideron à convaincre ces intellectuels. En même temps, nos militants auron pour tâche d'amener les associations catholiques, en un mouvemen d'ensemble, à demander au gouvernement populaire l'autorisation d'établir une Eglise indépendante afin de laver les associations catholiques de toute tache antipatriotique causée par quelques éléments encore attachés au Vatican. Le gouvernement populaire donnera l'autorisation et on organisera l'Eglise indépendante. On doit avoir présent à l'esprit que la rupture entre l'Eglise catholique et le Vatican n'a d'importance que pour les théologiens. Les masses, dans leur pratiques religieuses, ne sont que faiblement reliées au Vatican.

Nous voilà arrivés à la dernière étape. La séparation de I'Eglise et du Vatican étant consommée, nous pouvons faire sacrer les chefs de l'Eglise choisis par nous. Ceci provoquera la plus vive protestation du Vatican et une excommunication majeure. Il faut faire compren dre que la lutte a lieu loin des fidèles et non point dans leur sein. Les associations catholiques continueront à fonctionner et les masses seront encouragées à pratiquer leur religion dans le sein de l'Eglise nouvelle. Si l'on agit avec tact et sagacité, on ne détruira pas la liturgie et les masses n'apercevront que peu de différences dans l'Eglise nouvelle; les protestations du Vatican contre les consécra tions épiscopales n'atteindront que la hiérarchie de l'Eglise et le gouvernement du peuple se chargera de repousser les plaintes du Vatican. Peu à peu, on isolera ainsi la «vieille garde» du Vatican. Ainsi isolée, l'action contre elle deviendra de plus en plus légale, car elle éprouvera un violent besoin de protestation et de jouer aux mariyrs. En conséquence de cette attitude, elle ne pourra que se compromettre dans des actions antipatriotiques.

Bien que notre lutte contre l'Eglise catholique soit déjà vic̣torieuse, il nous faut employer la persuasion à légard de larriere-garde du clergé. Par cette attitude modérée, les masses comprendront que le gouvernement populaire a véritablement le souci d'assurer la
liberté de religion à tout le monde. Et, en même temps, on place les
protestataires protestataires parmi ceux qui s'opposent au sentiment du place les et
du gouvernement.

Une fois venu le moment où les postes de responsabilite eccle siastique seront entre nos maịns et soumis au responsabilite eccle laire, on procédera à l'élimination progressive des énément populiturgie incompatibles avec le gouvernegressive des eléments de la changements affecteront les sacrements et populaire. Les premiers protégera les masses contre toute pression et toute. Ensuite, on faire acte de présence à l'église, de pratiquer la religion, obligation: de hiser des sociétés dépendant de quelque groupe religieun, ou d'orga; la pratique de la religion ne devient plus qu'une religieux (1). Lorsque vénérations celle-ci, on le sait bien, s'oublie lentementensabilité indi: qu'un épisode duccederont aux anciennes et la religion ne nouvelles qu'un. épisode du passé, digne d'être traité dans les histo sera plus nouvement communiste mondial. . traite dans les histoires sur le
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cualquiera secta religiosa.» "ion ó a organizar grupos colectivos representando

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Description:
Book.
Kennedy And Sirhan Why?
Title; Table of Contents

\section*{SIRHAN'S MOTIVE?}

\section*{RFK \\ Killing \\ Laid to}

Jan. 7.
The new book, titled "Kennedy and Sirhan, Why?" contains 100 pages and was begun June 6, the day Kennedy died.

Kennedy was gunned down at the Ambassador Hotel the day before, minutes after he claimed victory in California's commit the alleged act.

Democratic presidential June, 1088.

\section*{The book, completed in ear-}
ly September, Mehdi said, deais with the "psycho-socialpolitical forces which shaped
Sirhan's mind and led him to
"Sirhan, being a sensitive man, was incensed by the proIsrael remarks of Robert Kennedy," Mehdi said.
"The real target of Sirhan's bullet - if he indeed committed the act - was (President) Lyndon Baines Johnson, because Johnson sealed the fate of the nation Palestine," Mehdi claimed.
It was Johnson, Mehdi asserted, who helped "bring about the total destruction of Sirhan's people."

\section*{Sirhan, Mehdi continued,}
"has to be understood as the survivor of an act of genocide committed against his people by Zionist Jews, who hemselves are survivors of an an senocide committa act of genocide committed by the Nazis.'
Sirhan, in Mehdi's opinion, acted alone, "there was no conspiracy."
Nor, to Mehdi's knowledge, did Sirhan belong to any proArab organization
Mehdi said he sent the first copy of his book to Sirhan inscribed:
"May God forgive us all as individuals and societies for it was our failure which led you to your desperate decision of

June, 1938."
The second copy, Mehdi said, was sent to the only surviving Kennedy brother, U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kenned of Massachusetts, inscribed:
"May God give you the in strument to take the initiative against Zionism so that yofir brother's death shall not have been a wasted tragedy."
Medhi, who lives in New
York, said he had never communicated orally or in writing with Sirhan, who is locked in a tight security cell on the 13 th floor of the Hall of Justice.

The writer said he had met with Sirhan's family and had discussed the defendant with "his friends and associates.'
He described the family
quiet and pretty much "selfcontained."

The proceeds from the sale
of the volume, Mehdi said, would be used to help finance a drive to stop the United States from selling 50 Phantom jets to Israel
If the sale is not stopped, the arms race in the Middie East will continue and may soon lead to another Vietnam, Melndi declared.

The race
\[
162-46855-660
\]

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
SAC, Nev York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

December 10, 1968

\section*{Director, PBL (62-46855)}

1 -Mr. R. W. Smith
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

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1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
(10)

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Purchase of Books, Book Reviews

ReBulets, dated 5/10/68, and \(11 / 22 / 68\).
Enclosed for the Bureau ares copy each of "The "Anatomy of a Riot" by Judge JAMES H DLINCOLN. "Rebellion or Revolution" by HAROLD CRUSE and Black Fire: an Anthology of Afro-American Writing" by LEROI/JONES and LARRY 'HEAL="



EDo
2) Bureau (Encl 3) o Excel. 1- New York MMM: lng (3)

\[
62-46855-642
\]
 An MB.

subject:
O PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, dated \(12 / 10 / 68\) and \(12 / 16 / 68\).
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Hijack
Rage" by WILLIAM H SRIER, M.D. and "The 毛ast Year of MALCOLM X: -The Evolution of A Revolutionary" by GEORGE ZBREITMAN.

\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \text { Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \text { Suttler }
\end{aligned}
\]

SAC, Los Angeles
December 20, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butleri
PURCHASE OF BOORS BOOK REVIETSS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark 品obk to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestid Inteliigence, Division.
"ro Kill a Black Man" by Louis s. Lomax. Holloway House Publishing Company, Los Angeles, 1968, 954


NOTE:
The book, a biography of the late Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr., is requested by SA A. F. Fulton, RIS, for review and reference in connection with assignments regarding Black Nationalists and racial matters. Book. will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

MAlLED 24
DEC20 1968 COMM.FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop Callar Callahon Conrad
Felt
Gale Rosen
Sullivan Tavel Trotter Tele. Ro Holmes Gandy
Gandy
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\begin{aligned}
& 1-M r \cdot N \cdot P \cdot \text { Callahan } \\
& 1-M r \cdot B \cdot M \cdot \text { Butler } \\
& 1-M r \cdot R \cdot W \cdot \text { Smith } \\
& 12 / 26 / 68
\end{aligned}
\]

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
purchase of book Oboes reviews

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section.

Guerilla Warfare and Marxism" edited by William \({ }^{3}\), Pomeroy. International publishers, New York, October, \(1968, \$ 6.95\)

1 - Int. Sec. (Route through for review)
1 - NIS (Route through for review) \(8+0 / 8\)
1 - Iras. (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. R. Row (Rm. 6221 IB)
 (12) 12

NOTE:


Book is an anthology covering over a century of Marxist writings on revolutionary armed struggle -- from Marx, Engels and Lenin to Mao, Gap and Guevara -- presenting the central themes and the current controversies. Book requested for reference purposes by SA R. C. Putnam, Internal Security, SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence, and SA J. E. Gauzens, Jr., Latin-American Section. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now 7 available.

19 DEC \(26{ }^{2} 68\)




TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
DATE: \(12 / 24 / 68\)


Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles, \(12 / 20 / 68\).
In accordance with Bureau instructions, enclosed herewith is one copy of the book "To Kill a Black Man" by LOUIS E. KGOMAX. 45.

(2)- Bureau (Encl. IT NOM Sud filed in sud filed in
Bureau, filirary.
12.26 .68 ces/mlh (3)


ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE \(10-10-79\) BYSP-3TEK \& \&
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\text { Teuarah- Matelute } \\
12-26-68 \\
\text { Anno9. }
\end{gathered}
\]


ReBulet, 10/15/68, and Bureau R/S, 12/31/68.
Enclose is one copy of the book, "The? Sleeping, Truth", by RONALD/ISETH, as requested by the Bureau.



SAC, New York (100-87235) 1-6-69
Attention: - Liaison Section
Director, FBI
(62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

1 -Mr. N: PY Callahan
1 - Mr. We C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. \(\mathrm{B}_{\bullet} \cdot \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{F}}\) Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following hooks for the use of the Bureau. Forward books to Bureau marked to attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
1. (revolution for the Hell of It" by Abbie Hoffman (alias Free). The Dial \(\mathcal{C e}^{\prime} \lambda^{\prime} q^{\prime \prime} q^{\prime} q^{\prime \prime}\) " Press, New York, November, 1968, paper, \(\$ 1.95\)
2. "A/Christian-Comunist Dialogue" by Kogerfgaraudy \& Quentingauer, S.
doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221, IB)


AMB:1is:sc

NOTE:

REG- 24 6 6246 19 JAN 6969

Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic


Mr. W. C. Sumidven
1/7/69
Q. C. Hoore

BOOK TEVIEH
THEACK RGER

PRICRH. cobes

This menomandua rements a review of captioned book, published in 1068 by Basic Eooks, waich is being placed in the Ruxeau Likxary.

Syroesss:
Authors hillian wo Gier and Erice M. Cobbs are/ Assistant monesmozs of paychineny at the Univexstif of Califorais in Gan zancisoo rat, thedditan, have privato preatices.
of Nerroes in Anewica by showing, portly thongir cese htatories of Nagro psychiatric pationis, the impact of varions historical, socioncgiond, and sorembental factors on then.

\section*{ACTICM:}

Fos Laformation.


\title{
Memorandum to RE: BOOK KEVTBT "BLACK RAGE" BY WIULIAM H. GRIER AND PRICE M. COBBS
}

Althouch many of the views presented may be accuiate, the book is not cbjective. It is dedicated to "our intrepid black brothens' and exhorts thea to "keep on keeping on." While illustrating the black man is far from periect, and supporidng this with case after case, the Negro's plight is shom as caused by being denied the ability to determine his destiny by factors existing in this country which make the white man dominant.
- On pase 65, for example, it iz posmed out that one of the constant thenes in black folnlore is the "bad nifger." feared as much by blaoks as by wintes. The autions contend the bad nisger is bad because he has been recuired to renounce his mandood to save his life.

Laters it is pointed out that the pacist tradition is pervasive and envolopes every American. One psychiadric patient puxportedly stated that the black man in this country itights the main event in hadison Square Garden every day. Again, it is the black man sturggling for shryival in on whe society that smothers him.

The crambling of the family stmucture is described as responsible for a crueat many of the probleas of blacts popple in Anerica. The inegro fanily is in deep trouble: It is coming apart, if it over existed, and is failing io provide the founcetion that black children reed. The authors contend the degro family is weak and relatively inefigective because the Uaited states sets its hand against black peonie. By its wealth, size, and overwhemang number of white citizens, this country prevents black fanilisg from protecting their members.

The caption of the last chapter is the sane na the title of the booi, and here the authors come out swinging, as though it is the ninth innsng of a basoball game or the lage round of a heavymeight title bout. Here, too, the lacli of objectivity becomes all the wore apparent. Bleck extrenist Eleloom x is described as the man in this fateful century wo history may shon as most magnipicently illustrating the breadth or grand potential of the human race. Malcolm is said to ba an "rutheatie heso" and the black people's black shatulre puince.

The book concludes mith mat could be a threets a Warajng, or e promise: "tf existivig oppressions and humiliating disenfranchisencnts are to be lifted, they will havo to be lifted most specaily, or catastrophe will follon."

T This kooh uncoubiedny illustratos tie thinimag of a lasee segment on the hegrees ia fanerica. It, thercioxe,



REME R. Cergs
could be of value in the Bureau's work by helping Agonts conducting intexviews of black extremists, and other Negxoes, to better understand the people with wiom they are cealing.

\section*{MENTION OF THE FBI:}

Neither the Director nor the FST is mentioned in inis book.

Mr. 畒. C. Sullivan
January 7, 1969
c. C. More

BOO REVIEw
The Last Year or Malcolm X, The Evolution of a Revolutionary"
By George Breitiman
This memorandum prements a review of captioned book, published in 1967 by Merit publishers, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYHOPS息:
Th author, n Socialist Workers Party national committeeman, traces the last your of Malcolm Xi life tron his split with the Black Muslim in March, 1964. no show how Malcolm changed from the black separatist of the Muslimate the revolum tionary tho was finally astanginated by those who could not answer, frighten, buy or corrupt him. The abhor attempted to whom through Malcolm "s fpeechan and interviews the gradual changes of hie ideology until he was fast becoming the revolum tienary leader of the black movement within the United States.

ACT101:
For information.
1 - 100-182800 (Gorge Brettian)
(1) - 62-4885s Chook review 1510).

GIT:cng
(9)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLesch
1 -Mr. F. C. Sullivan
1-1w. G. C. Knox
1 - Mr. 3. W. Bath (Miss Alta Butler)


1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1-1r.G. T. Tunstall

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVEEW
The Last Year of Malcoln X, The Evolution of a Fevolutionary"
By George Breitman
Details:
REVIER OF BUREAU FILSS:
The author is a national comaitteman of the Gocialist Workers Party and a former editor of "The Militant, \({ }^{\text {W }}\) a publication of that organimation. He is the subject of a gureau investigetion and his name is included on the Security Index.

BCOK REVIET:
The author outlines the change in Malcoln's philosophy Irom his split with the Black Musilms in March, 1964, until his assassination in February, 1965. Kalcol解 split with Elijah Muhamad and the Nation of Islam (NOL) when he made his now famous (Chickens Come Home to Hoost) gpeech in December, 1963, nine days after the assassination of Presidont Rennedy, attributing Kennedy' \(s\) death to the climate of hate and violence that white people had created or tolerated. For this speech Malcolm was suspeaded fros the Nor and he officially broke with then in March, 1964, and organitued his own group known as Muslin Mosque, Incorporated. Prior to leaving the NOI Malcolm was a bellever in black geparatism tho rejected American society, whereas after the split he began to move toward how to chunge the society.

The author divides Halcolm's last year into two periods: A transition period and a tinal period. In the formor, Malcola adopted positions which he reverged in the final period. His attitude toward white supporters of the freedom gtruggle changed Irom one of refusing to acknowledge their existence to one of praising their efforts. He ifust declared interiarriage of races was haymful but later changed his position to regard intermarriage as a personal matter between two human beings.

The author describes Malcolm as a radical both before and after leaving the Black Iuslims. After the split he was a revolutionary beconing increasingly anti-capitalist and promsocialist as woll as antimimperialist. Malcola wis an ardent reader of "The Militant" and after the aplit became increasingly friendiy with American revolutionary socialists. He was a pro-nocialist but not a Marxist. He was rapidly becoming the revolutionary leader of the black movement within the United States. He was assassinated by those who could not

\author{
Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW \\ "The last Year of Malcolm X. The Evolution of a Revolutionary" By Goorge Breitman
}

BOOK REVIET CONTINUED:
angwer, frighten, buy or corrupt hin and whose powar and privileges were seriously threatened by this new movement.

Aftor Malcolm's travel to the Middle East and
Africa in 1964, his speeches indicated he was greatly influenced by the new African countries and their revolutionary leaders. He came to believe that Afro-Americans must depend upon international allies. He changed from a belief in black separatism to black nationalism and began to work for black unity prior to complete integration of the races.

No mention is made of the FBI in the book.

Nr. W. O. Sullivan
15. 3. C. Hooria

BOOR REVTED GZEAKY TO RTOT:

RACLAL MATESS
t - Tr. E. D. HOLOACL
 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1-7-39
1-3r. R. L. Smith
(hisas alta Butior)
1- Px. A. 3. Fulton
1. Mr. P. S. Eugent

This memorandu prosents a ravion of captionel book, published in 1968, by Holt, Minchart and Hinston, hhich is baine nlaced in tha Buraan Library.

The hook la study of the socio-rcononte causes of the
 1967. It presents a detelled study of tho nopulation shifta eithth the main arces of vevart following the conclusion of forld Var II to 1967, and the rasultant drain on tho city's financini capabilutios an a mosult thomof. It derties tho fact that sotw wit and
 raturs In tho suburbs thas leavinc thone least cavale of conth Dittis their aronlams in the city to fend for thagelves. Tho book


 statos ard the atility to acifeva gqumble nover relatonolims
 favors the blad gover moverent witet, to hin, wars morviolont aconotile end politicel power axarestad by and on bohale of the Weroes. He stressos the mod of urinumg status to the ferroes as th: rasult of coordinatad mietionshi os by white and black leadershin personnt, as well as through Federally Einancos prograns in order to prowent future riots.

Tho author is Brecutiva Dinactor of the Depertmant of Urban bork of the Zotscopal Dlocest of howark, How Jaxsy. An ordetned mintstar, he sserved as hader of the Thime Nationol Black pows Confer nce beld in thiladel hia, fomsylvania, in 196s, and as Chatman of the Nathonsl Black Vowtr Confarence in lionark, Maw Jarssy, in 1967. Hi bas alwo sumed in ori officsal canacity

 Man


SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)


PURCHASE OF BOOK POOR REVIEWS
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\begin{aligned}
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { N.P. Callahan } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { B.M. Suttler } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { A.W. Gray } \\
& 1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { R.S. Garner } \\
& 1-\text { Miss Butler }
\end{aligned}
\]

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book "Sampan, Younge, Jr." by James, Foreman (Grove Press, New York, \$5.95) and ta forward it to Bureau marked to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 NOTE: Book requested by SA A.B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review as relates to racial matters. The book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.


19 JAN 231969


Hr．W．C．Sullivan
January 22． 1969

C．D．Brennan

\section*{BOOK REVET}
＂REVOLUTION IS MY PROFESSION＂
BY ED BUTLER（EDWARD SCANAELL BUTLER） IMTEMALL SECURITY－WEN LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned books， which is being retained in the Commaiat Inilitrated and New Left Groups Unit，Internal Security Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．

SYMOPSIS：Butler，avowed anti－Comuniat，is Executive Vice president OI Information Council of the Americas（iNCA），a Hew Orleans bated organization formed in 1961 to distribute anti－Consunist educational material to latin American countries．Main theme of book is that government should not fight Communism alone，nor even carry main burden，but private professionals，whom he calls＂Conflict Managers，＂ should extend work ware it in improper tor government to go．As a Conflict Manager（＂professional revolutionary anti－tyrannist＂）him． self，Butler offers curative for＂psychological warfare＂which has erupted in America today consisting of following formula for destroy ing Communist organic cations：1）I Solar party frow manpower，money， and materiel，requiring work by Conflict Managers outside party，to be accomplished by relentless exposure and discrediting of Communist operations；2）pHETRATE Party，requiring work by Conflict Manager： Within Party；3）DemoRalize party，requiring combination of two above tactics，coordinated by one or more Conflict Managers．Butler believes Communists using hippie and New Left element to subtract productive citizens from＂Establishment＂with no place for them in proposed＂Soviet America＂and that one tests of Conflict Management is to convince hew Lott of this and channel their revolutionary know－ how toward freedom frow this tyranny．Butler envisions day when Conflict Managers will be trained like doctors and lawyers in colleges of Conflict Management．They in turn will educate public in this field．Book contains two atter－of－lact，non－derogatory references to FBI．

ACTION：None．For information．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { - Kt. Delonch 1-Kr. Shackelford } \\
& \text { 1. - Kr. Sullivan } \\
& \text { 1- Wish 胵ix } \\
& 1 \text { - Mr. C. D. brennan } \\
& 1 \text { - Miss Butler } \\
& \text { (8) } \\
& \text { (1) - 62 } 46855 \text { (Book } \\
& \text { Review File) }
\end{aligned}
\]


DETALLS－Page Two

\title{
Momor andum for Mr. E. C. Sullivan Botix myint \\ "RIVOLUTIOM IS MY PROFFISEIOX" \\ SY SD BUTLISR (KDNARD SCAMAELL BUTLER)
}

\section*{DETALLS:}

\section*{The Author}

Butler, in his 30 m, , in Executive Vice Prenident of Ifformation Council of the Americas (IMCA), Wew Orleam bamed organization formed in April, 1961, to dintribute anti-Commanist educational material to Latin American countries. He attonded Loyols University for two years amd the U. S. Army Management School, as a member of the stait, for two yearm; served in the 0. s. Army, irow which he was separated in 1959; worked for an advextising agency an an artist and Account Executive for approximately nine monthe; and prior to the formation of MCA war Executive mrector of Pree Voice of Latif imerica, an organizition headquartered in fev Orleans which broadcast and otherviae diageminated information to Mexico, South and Central finerica in an fffort to insulate the mass opinion of thome countries agaiast comanism.

Butier confronted Lee Firvey Ownid, the asmaenin of President Kmaedy, in a panel debate on radio station wide, New Orleanm, Augugt 21, 1963, just atew weeks prior to the President", murder. The third participant in the debate was Cobonexile leader Carlos Bringuier. From this contact, Eutier formed the opinion that Ownid was a rational and wholly indectrinated procomunist individual who exhibited no outward manifetmtion of amy kind of paychotic setivity. Butlor expresmed the belief that the motivatiag cauge behind Owald'm sctions wis the tremendous amount of communiat indoctriantion he had received, while regiding in Rusiala and through hia extensive reading of comeniet propaganda. An article in mine Timen picmyune, " Hev Crleans, \(1 / 22 / 63\), quetes Butiex as stating that njil Garrieon'g probe of sa Mleged Mew Orlewn plot to kill President John F. Kennedy must be "releatlemaly puxaued"."

Butler hae from time to time furnished intormation concerniag IMCA to this Bureau for ite information.

\section*{FBI Montioned}

There are two matter-of-iact referencen to the FBI in captioned book, neither of which is derofntory.

\section*{Book Review}

Captioned book, published in the Fall of 1988, sets out the foundation for the new protemion of what Butler cails "Conflict Management." Ie tatee that as a "Conilict Manager" ("profemsional

Mamornadum for Vr, W. ©. Sullifan



 Fepolutioxis landing to liberty in oppregsed aations. An avowed mati-Comanist, fintior tiriven to prove that revalution is the only way to Liberate one billion piople who live under polithend
 suppoxted by privite citizon patronm, through oxganimationt called "Conillet Corporitions" and throunh specilied Link vitite cenvontional institutions. Whet working to create m revelution leading to inberty in an endinwed country; 日etiex calle the Conilict Manager "Libertatox;" wiven worline to oliminate coanlict leaning to tyranyy
 MonitexshipmContilet lunqgomeat: the profemision of Free Revolations.

Butler theorize that the Comaniate are aning the hippie

 Commaiste hava no place for thit olement in their propored "soviet
 power nud that one of the task of Conilict Managument fis to convince
 their tevoluthonary know-hos townrd ixeedon trom thin tyranay. He
 8ummer of 1969 without a Commaist thiremover, neomazi revivai,
 buy that time in to alert emongh Anaricang to the immediate danger and give then the loaderishp neteded to "navigate the perplexing path of revolt."

Butler vehemantiy exhorth that the entire global mechanim
 waged by the peoplo, not tovernmozts. We stated the \#nited Steset todny, in itw quath tor perere, has oniy the options of olplomatic negotimetax (which miy degentrate into piscomeni murrender) or wilitary adventures (witeh may eqealinte into thermonaciex war).
 today becuuge two brenchew of ite Goyeramentwothe Executive and the Judiciary-have gradunily fritita in the direction of dictator-
 the ond of torld war II, the Judiciary has decread lav, and the Expentite hat waced vex, eithout realily consulting the people or the Congrewg: a reatit, poycholegical wariare erapted in dmericn itmedt. As curative, Butlar presente the Conflict Mangement
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Memoranctum for Mr. W. C. gullivan
Beox REvIm:

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Bx ED EUTLLS (EDIARD GCMMISLL, BUTLxa)

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plan with the following toxmala for destroying Commuint orcanization:
1) HSOLATI the party from manpower, money and materiel, requiriag work by Conflict Manacters outaide the party. Incolation in to we accomplished by relentiens exponare and discrediting of Commalst operationf.
2) PEMEXATX the Party, requaring worl by Comilict Managers Mithin the Party. A muggested plan of procectre is to attend a Commanit front meting, exprons sympathy for the cuuce, and wait for a lettor or phome call. Then gathor intelilgonce; create mplits within the party; recruit other pepetratora; promote failuren of Commuint operetione; and depart dramati-cally-menit is time to go, do it in a pablic, proud way, thereby taiking as many poople as postible with you.
3) Demonalize the Party, requiring a combination of two tactics above, coordinated by one or more Conilict Mangerk.
matler's main theme is that roverameat should not tight Commanime alone, nox even carry the main burdon, but that private profemsionals (Conflict Hangors) mhould extond the work where it If improper for sovermont to co. He enviaions the day when Conilict Managext vill be trained inke doctors and lawyerg in colloges of Confiliet Management, Thoy in turn will educate the pablic in thit field.

\author{
Mr. V. C. Sullivan
}

January 16, 1969

\author{
C. D. Brennan
}

\author{
BOOR REVIEW \\ "REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL. OF IT" \\ BY ABBE HOFFMAN (ALIAS "FRYE") \\ INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER
}

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Group Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hoffman, head of Youth International party (YIP) and seli-adintted anarchist and revolutionary artist, is on security Index of New York Office. Captioned book, a great portion of which was written while author under influence of LSD, if filled with extreme obscenities and referred to by Hoffman as "a book of garbage," an excellent appraisal. His account of March on pentagon, October, 1967, is merely obscene descriptions of actions of demonstrator* and conflict between them and authorities. He calls Chicago demonstrations at Democratic National Convention (DNC) in August, 1968, "the Perfect Mene," adding "We had won the Battle of Chicago. I knew we had maned the Democrats' chances and destroyed the two-party system in this country and perhaps with it electoral politics." Hoffman obsessed with idea of developing "a free America," to be brought about by destroying property and abolishing work and is fervent admirer of Castro; he feels since Castro has made such gigantic strides in creating "a free society" in 11 years, it is possible for revolutionaries in America to do likewise. Numerous uncomplimentary references to FBX in book, such an Hoffman's comment on DRC demonstrations: "In a Perfect less everyone gets what he wants. In a Perfect Mess only the System suffers. The road into Chicago begins and ends in your own head. Daley and the FBI will enter by finding a conspiracy. He then sets forth other well known names and his opinion of how they will relate to the "Perfect Mess."

ACTION: None. For information.
100-449923
1 -Mr. DeLoach
1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan
1- Miss But ier (9) \({ }^{2} 86 F E B 71969\)


\author{
Memoranduw for Mr. W. C. Sullivan BOOK REVIMH \\ "RHVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT" BY ABBIE HOFELAN (ALIAS "FREE") 100-449923
}

DESALAS:
The Author
Free, in reality Abbie Rofiman, is the 32-year-old co-founder of the Youth International Party (YIP), a Mew Iork based group which was formed in early 1968 for the purpose of conducting a "Fewtival of Life" during the pemocratic Convention in August, 1968, in Chicago. Hoifman is on the Security Index of the New Tork Oftice.

Hoffman has been arrested on numerous occasions during demonstrations against U. S. policy at home and abroad, including the demonstration in Washington, D. C., October 21-23, 1967, proteating the war in Vietnam. He participated in the Columbia University uprisings in New York, and during an interview regarding theme activities in May, 1968, on the Chicago chs televiaion program "At mandon" stated he was in favor of the overthrow of the United States Covernment by any means posmible. He was one of the leader: of Democratic Convention protestors in August, 1968, and is presently free on bond on chargea of resieting arrest and disorderly conduct resulting from his appearing in public at that time with an obscene word printed on his forehead. In Yovember, 1968, he was convicted on a chazge of mutilating an American fiag am a remult of his reporting to hearinge of the flouse Comittee on UnAmerican Activities in October, 1968, vearing a mar mangled red, white, and blue shirt. He was sentenced to pay \(\$ 100\) or spend 30 days in jail. The fentence has been delayed pending appeal.

On September 18, 1968, during a prese conference in Chicago, Hofiman atated he does not need money, doen not work, and does not ever plan to work because he is a passive revolutionary artiat. He observed everything ie free, who need money?" Ko reported he is in the process of completely redeveloping Now York City and hes things well under way. Trom 14th Avenue on he maid things are well organized, "iree tex, free narcotice, the world is a ball."

\section*{FBI Mentioned}

There are numerous references to the Fisi in captioned book, some of which are set torth below:
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Memorandum for Mr. W. C. SuLLivan
B00% REYIEN
"gatOOLITION FOR THE HELL OF IT"
BY ABBLE RONTMAM (ALIAS 'FREE")
100-449923

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Page 9: "Paul Erassner, who was watching television, shouted that Stokely had just returned and had been grabbed by the saz." This sentence was thrown into the middle of Hoffman's description of an LSD party.

Page 122: Hofiman's comment on the Chicago demonstrations during The Democratic National Convention in August, 1968: "Chicago was, as 1 have stated before, a Perfect Hess. In a Perfect Meas everyone get what he vants. In a perfect Heas only the system mufiers. The road into Chicago begins and ends in your own head. Daley and the FBI will enter by ilinding a conspiracy." He then sets torth other well known names and his opinion of how they will relate to the "Perfect Mess."

Page 206: Captioned book contains two pagen of acknowledgements to ririends." Many of the names listed are in argot or appear to be take-offs on namem of vell known pormons. Included is HJ. Edgax Freako."

Page 209: Referring to his arrest by police on September 17, 1968, as he sitepped from an airplane in Chicago: When bail was produced on this charge, I wan then arrested by the FBI and charged with 'crimes aboard an aircratt'. The Fel is the only agency in the country that arrests you and makea it meem like they are doing you a favor, " There then follows his version of the interview with FBI Agents, which contains nothing derogatory concerning this Bureau.

\section*{Book Review}

Captioned bools, pubiished in November, 1968, is written in the firet person, is filled with extreme obscenity, and covers Horfman's impremsions of the March on the Pentagon in October, 1967, and the demonstrations at the Democratic Mational Convention in Chicago in Auguat, 1968.

In the firet paragraph of the book, Hoftman states: "Whe other day took some L8D comewhere in the Florida Keys, whore I've come to try to write a book." He inter refers to the book an "a book of garbage," with which atatement it would be difficilt to disagree, but it is not difficult to believe that a great portion of it was written while flofiman wan under the influence of LSD. He maken constant reference to being "gtoned," "gmashed," and "going on LSD trips."
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Memorandum for Mr. %. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEN
"REvOHUTION T0, THS HENA, OP 1T"
ET ABBIE HOEFIAN (ALIAS "MRCE")
100-449923

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Speaking of the Fouth International Paxty (YIP) philosophy, Hoffman tays: "Clarity is not one of our gonla. Confugion is mightier than the sword! . . . We have totally destroyed words and replaced them with doing'maction becomes the only reality. . . If the atraight world undergtood all this (obscene), it would render us impotent, because understanding is the firat stop to control and control is the secret to our extinction."

Hoffman is obsemsed with the idea of developing what he calls "a free America," which he aays will be brought about by destroying property and abolimhing work; yet one of his favorite mottoes is "Make Love, Jot War." He claims he in not interested in whether someone is for or againgt the Fippie movement so long as each person "does his thing"--the thing he wants most in life to do, be it "punching a marshal, jumping a wall, doing a dance, singing a song, painting or blowing up a building."

Indifting that the Iippien are not part of the New Leit, Hofiman makes derogatory remark about the Studentis for a Democratic Society (SD8) and the Mational Mobiliantion Comattee (NMC). He claims to have outgrown the New Left in that disciples of that movement are for sacrifice, dedication, and responaibility and are filled with anger, irustration, and guilt, whereas he and his followers believe in having fun and doing only what they want to do.

Hoftman's description of the March on the Pentagon was told through the haze of an LSD trip and consiatis of nothing but obscene descriptions of the actions of the demonstrators and the conflict between them and the authorities.

About the Chicago denonstrations curing the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968, which Hofiman calls Mre Porfect Heas," he maym: \(I\) can only relate to Chieago at a personal anarchist, revolutionary axtist." He offered the opinion that had the demonstrations lasted another week "We would have gotten the cops to amsamminate Humphrey. We had won the Dattle of chicago. F knew we had manhed the Democrats' chances and destroyed the two-party system in this country and perhaps with it electoral politics."

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan BOOK REYETW
"YIANI AND THE STEGE OF CHYCAOO"
By NORMAN MATLBR
100-370923

Page 130: In an interview with Senator McCarthy, Mailex told the senator that he would have made "a periect chiet for the F.B.I.," to which McCarthy allegedly replied: "Of course, you're absolutely right."

Page 146: Mailer Btated he had gone to Kumphrey 'm private headबuarters one night very late during the Democratic Convention where there was nobody to receive him "but mix or eight young Secret Servicemen or F. B. 4. with bullet-facem, crev-cuts, and an absurd tension at the recognition of his name."

Page 158: Mailex predicted that years of gabotage are ahead and said they would be giving engineering students tests in loyalty before they were done and that the F.B.I. would come to question whoever took a mail order courae in radio.

Page 214: With reference to the "entabliwhment," Hailer classified Itsmembers as "all the bad cops, U. S, marwhaie, generals, corporation executiven, high government bureaucrats, rednecks, insane Black militants, half crazy provocateurs, might-wing faggota, Right-wing high-mtrung geniuses, J. Edgar Hoover, and the worst of the rich surrounding overy seat of zstablishment in America."

Book Review
Captioned book, published in October, 1968, is called by the author, who marement at both conventions, "an informal history of the Republican and Dewocratic Conventions of 1968," but is actually more of a ntudy of Mailer's innermost reactions to the two conventions, the individual candidaten, and their supporters, in relation to his own philosophy. it is written in his usual obscene and bitter style.

The fixst eection of the book is devoted to the Republican Convention and il entitled "Nixon in Mami." Mailer states he has dimliked Nixon intimately over since his Checkers (bpeech in 1952 and has never written anything nice about him, but listening to Nixon's mpeechea during the Republican Convention he finde himgelf believing that Mixon bas changed from the "Tricky Dick" of old. Mailer decides he must have become a "closet Republican" becaume of his sympathy with the Republican
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Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOT NEMIEW

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BY NORMAN MAILER
100-370923

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Party when Nixon emphamized the need to return to individual human eftort; however, this section of the book ends with Mailer being indeciaive about Nixon, not knowing whether he was ready to like the candidate or detested him for his "resolutely non-poetic binary systea, his computer's brain, did not know if the candidate were real as a man, or whole as a machine, lonely in his sad eminence or megalomaniacal, humble enough to feel the real wounds of the country or aufficiently narcissiatic to dream the tyrant' dream."

Because the reporters were kept waiting at a press conference with Ralph D. Abernathy during the Republican Convention, Mailer decided he was getting tired of Negroess and their rights and was weary to the bone of listening to Black cries of Black superiority, which definitely was not in iine with his previous concepts and writings; however, he emergea at the end of the book calling all left-wing "blacks" his "polemical asmociates" and asserting his determination to vote for no one, unless for Eldridge Cleaver.

The second eection of the book is entitled "The Siege of Chicago." Mailer expreases his belief that president Johnson, using layor Daly as his instrument, deliberately plotted to crack hia Party in two because that Party had been willing to let him go. He claimed that President Johnson completely controlled the Democratic Convention, although he never appeared there in person to speak, and intimated that the police brutality exhibited during the demonstrations was at the president's express comand.

Mailer chastises himweli throughout the second section of the book for not joining the demonstrators during the first days of the convention. Although he knows he belonge with them, he rationalizes that he cannot afford to be injured or jailed because he has a book to write and must cover the Convention; however, he is haunted by the fact that the real reason may be that he is afraid. When he finally spoke at a meeting of the demonstrators on August 28, 1968, after fortifying himself with aeveral drinks, he was so pleaged with himgelf that he felt there was no rank in any Army suitable for him below the level of General. He stated, "It was something to discover the secret source of the river of one's own good guts or lack of them. And booze was no bad canoe."
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Memorandum for Mr. W. C,SUllivan
BOO% REVIEW
"INAII AND THE SIEGE OF CHICACO"
By NORMAN MALLER
100-370923

```

Before allying himeli with the demonstristora, Mailer was watching the conflict between the police and the demonstrators from the l9th floor window of hia hotel. He atated he could then understand how Mussolini 'm son-in-law had been able to find the bombe he dropped from hie airplane beautiful as they burst because as he watched the clubbing, gassing, and chaos below him he felt a senge of calm and beauty. He tated it was as if the war had finally begun, and this, therefore, was a great and solemn moment.

Mailer vaciliates greatiy in his thinking, making this book difficult to read and impossible at timen to comprehend. While he calls himelf a revolutionary and statee he belongs \({ }^{\boldsymbol{s}}\). England, where one'm radicalicm might never be tested, he loathes the thought of living anywhere but in America where he has been allowed to write and earn a good income. At the same time, he calls the Iippies and like groups hiv "troope" and his "children."
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1 - Mr. C. D. Dalolach }
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For intormation.



\author{
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\section*{DETAMS:}

\section*{navien or bupead fines}
 at petersburg, Virginit. He served in the Jaited states Arwy ircm 1941 to 1945 receiviag an honorable diacharge. lie hat been vriter and critic sime world war 11 and m mabur of the Comuniat party Iron 1947 to 1958. SH wis employed by the chily worker tor which puper he wrote reviem from 1949 to 1951. He the romoved from the 5acurity Index in 1055 and han been interviewed ateverill timef by the Fifl bat Iurnished only iinited information concerniag his Commint party activitios. This is the second book by Cruse, the Iirut being the "Crisis of the Negro Intellectuat \({ }^{\text {n }}\), hich was reviewed by the Domestic Intelixgence Division on May \(1,1968\).

P00 R Ry
The ceatrin theme of this book in that the Negro movement in this country before it onn become revolutionary moverent must first attain cuitural equality in the ifelds of art, tilns thenter, radio, colorision, and masic.

Throughout the book cruae in critionl of the Comaniat party for its grave mishanding of the Negro quentioa and its 3ack of understending of the wetro movement which he maso offers as his reagons for leaving the party.

The book traces the himtory of the Hegro movement exmindmg and endeavoring to expiska the itapact that the varioug lenders, writers, thinkers, performere, and organizationg buve had on the movement. I this regard, the book fontains miterini of refercince valu concerning the higtory of the wegro movement in therics.

\section*{Mryion of The fex}

Weither the Director nor the FBI wre mentioned in this book.


Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated \(7 / 12 / 68\), and San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 7/22/68.

ALAN H. BELMONT, Executive Assistant and Research Associate, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, advised on 1/9/69 that the book World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965" has not been pubis shed to date and it is impossible to tell at this time when ft will be published. He stated that it definitely will not be out for the next three months.

San Francisco has set up an administrative tickler to follow this matter.

REC- 89
\[
62-46853=652
\]

2 - Bureau (RM)/CMetanecd 7/4-0
1 - San Francisco R-ss.
WHK/ sea
(3)


SAC, Newarls
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttier
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Hiss A. M. Butler

You are authorized to phtain discreetly, when PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEMS

You are ay of the book Black Amper edition
available onkney (prentice-Hall, Inc., 69 ). Book should Alphonsed \({ }^{\text {a }}\) eduled for publication \(2-10\) the attention of \(\$ 2.95\), schedul to the Bureau marked to artic Inteliligence

\title{
Memorandum
}


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)


DATE: \(1 / 23 / 69\)
SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-67.14) RUC)
subject:

\section*{PURCHASE OF BOOKS} BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 12/4/68, regarding purchasing a copy of the book TKennedy and Sirhan....Why?" written Gy MOHAMMED TMEI and published by the New World Press.

A copy of referenced letter is enclosed to New York for information.
Hifich On 12/28/68, SA LESLIE F. WARREN observed that MEHDI appeared as a guest on the Joe Pyne Show aired on KTTV, Channel 11, Los Angeles, 10:30 P.M. to midnight. MEHDI had presented a copy of his book "Kennedy and Sirhan ... Why?", a paperback, to PYNE, who reviewed it and questiond its contents. In substance, MEHDI alleged that SIRHAN SIRHAN, who is charged with the murder of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, was a victim of the ill-treatment of the Arabian countries by the United States and other countries in establishing the state of Israel from Arabian territory. Further, that the subsequent support of Israel by the United States and particularly President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, at the expense of Arabian countries, was largely responsible for SIRHAN's actions.

JOE PYNE challenged MEHDI on his allegations which resulted in some explosive comments on the part of both. MEHDI brought out that the book was in the process of being published and was expected to be released in the immediate future.





LA 62-6714

SA WARREN on \(1 / 3 / 69\), ascertained by unidentified telephone calls to Pickwick Books, 6743 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephone 469-8191, and World Book and News Company, 1652 North Cahuenga Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephone 465-4352, that the book "Kennedy and Sirhan... Why?" was not on the market. Further, that the book was known to both fIrms, who had received calls on it as a result of its review on the Joe Payne Show on television. A recontact by unidentified telephone call to the Pickwick Books on \(1 / 16 / 69\), disclosed that the book was not in distribution yet and it was not known when it would be. On \(1 / 16 / 69\), a personal pretext inquiry with a man managing World Book and News Company disclosed that although this company eventually expected to handle the book in question, they had not received any copies and had no knowledge when they would receive copies for sill.

Both of the above book stores are two of the principal distributors of books, particularly paperback novels, in the Los Angeles area. On \(1 / 16 / 69\), an unidentified telephone call to California Magazines, Incorporated, 2219 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles, telephone 747-9563, one of the major distributors of paperback books in the Los Angeles area, resulted in the stated fact that this firm had not been aware of the book written by MEHDI.

On \(1 / 3 / 69\), an unidentified telephone call to a female secretary in the office of the Joe Pye Show, KTTV, 5746 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, failed to reveal when the book "Kennedy and Sirhan... Why?" would be released. This girl said that Mr. MEHDI had told JOE PYNE that it would be released in the immediate future. She examined the copy which had been given to JOE PYNE and said its cover listed the publisher as the New World Press, 135 East 44th Street, New York, New York, 10017. It was a paperback and had the price thereon as \$1.95. She did not know the whereabouts of Mr. MEHDI, whether he was in Los Angeles, New York or where.

In view of the above, New York is being requested to attempt to obtain a copy.

LA 62-6714

Los Angeles indices contained no references identifiable with the New World Press. Several references identified MEHDI. The "Los Angeles Times," page G-4, 6/9/68, in an article regarding the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, referred to Dr. MOHAMMED T. MEHDI as Secretary of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations in New York, who made comments on the background of SIRHAN. Other sources listed the address of the above committee as 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City, New York.

LEAD
NEW YORK
AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Will, through the New World
Press, 135 East 44th Street, New York, New York, or other
sources, discreetly obtain a copy of the book "Kennedy and
Sirhan... Why?" and forward to Bureau per instructions in
enclosed Bureau letter dated 12/4/68.

то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTIONdate: \(1 / 28 / 69\)
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM


PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet, \(1 / 6 / 69\).


Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Revolution for the Hell of it" by ABBIE HOFFMAN.




Bureau (Encl. I) (RM)
(1 - Research-Satellite Section-
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

\section*{MM: 1}


SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714)(RUC)
subject:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ATIN: Nationalities
Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 1/23/69.
RE: PURCHASE OF COPY OF THE, "KENNEDY AND SIRHAN. WHY?" WRITTEN BY MOHAMMED T. MAHDI AND PUBLISHED "BY 'THE NEW WORLD PRESS."

The Omaha Office recently obtained two copies of the book, "Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?". from the printer, Wagener Printers of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. One copy of the book was personally delivered to Division Six of the Bureau on 1/14/69, by Supervisor WILLIAM J. NOLAN of the Los Angeles Office during his attendance at a conference at the Bureau on

\section*{RECOMMENDATION}

It is recommended that the Nationalities Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division utilize the book furnished to Division Six.

Further, that New York disregard the lead in referenced letter to attempt to secure a copy of the book from the publishers "The New World Press," UACB.

4 Bureau (RM)
( 1 - MOHAMMAD T. MAHDI)
3 - New York (62- )(RM) (1 - MOHAMMED T. MEHDI)
2 - Los Angeles


LFW/pjc
(9)

RIFER 10969
Director, FBI (62-46855)

\section*{PURCHASE OF BOOKS \\ BOOK REVIEWS}

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Crime and Its Treatment in Canada" edited by W. P. McGrath. St. Martin's Press, Inc, New York, 1965, \$7.50.

2. "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History" by William Loren Katz. Pitman Publishing Corp., 20 E. 46 Street, New York, \$9.75.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)


AMB: bad


\section*{NOTE:}

Book \#l requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; book \#2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for use in assignments relating to racial matters. The books will be filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.
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MAILED 24
FEB 3-1969
COMM -FBI


1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. \({ }_{2}\) Gary eg
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 -Mr. B. M. Sutler

PURCHASE OF BOOK

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)


BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Civil Rights and the American Negro: A
documentary History" edited by Alhont \(P\).
Blaustein and Robert L. Xangrando.
Washington Square Press, Inc., New York!
New York, paperback, \$1.45.
1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB: jus
(10)

NOTE:


Book, which concerns racial difficulties in the United States over more than three hundred years, requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for review and reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy, paperback edition requested.
\(464002+50\)
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\text { JUN } 31969
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SAC, Boston
2/11/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)




PURCHASE OF BOOR
O BOOK ReVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly a copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"White Power/Black Freedom" by Arnold (Schuchter.
Beacon Press, Boston, \(10 / 4 / 68\), \$11.56
1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row ( 6221 IB)


NOTE:


Book, concerning race relations, requested by
SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for review and reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.
REELS \(62-4685\)

то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)


SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: \(1 / 30 / 69\)

ATTN: Nationalisties Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

ReBulet to Los Angeles, \(12 / 4 / 68\) and LAlet to Bureau, 1/23/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of KKENNEDY and SIRHAN Why?" along with a photostat copy of an article referring to the book which appeared in the \(12 / 6 / 68\) edition of Hollywood Citizen-News.


SAC, HCW York (100-57235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FEI (32-46055)



2/14/69
1-Mr.A. W. Gray
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

\section*{DULCLASE OF BOOKS \\ ODor ruvinws}
, You are authorized to obtain ciscrectly ono copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. thai books to the attention of the Rescancli-Satellitc Section, Domestic Intelligence fivisíoa.
1. "Incharmics of the FRight" by normanfinilcr. New American Library, New York, New York, Signet paperback, \(\$ 1.25\)
 Martyrdom, and Meaning for we World" by William Robert silica. Wcybaiclat and Talley, 3 East 5A Street, Nick York, New Yowls 10022 (distributed by B. P. Nut ton and Company), \(\$ 7.95\)


MB: rel

Book \#l requested for perusal by Assistant Director C. Sullivan; book \(\# 2\) requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial telligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for Hew. In interest of economy, paperback edition \#1 Jested. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where
now available.

REC 49
\(62-46853-661\)
MAILED 41
FEB IC 1969
COMM -FBI
© FEB 141968




This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Porter Sargent, Boston, Massachusetts, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS
This book consists primarily of reprinted selections of numerous individuals many of whom are well-known black extremists. It traces the history of the Black Power revolt and shows that Black Power is not a new phenomenon but rather a revival of prior struggles.

ACTION
For information.
SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO
1-62-46855 (Book review file)
ERS:1kk
(8)


ST -110 I 18 FEB 141969
UREC 49:62-46855662
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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW

DETAILS:
REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES
Floyd B. Barbour, the author, currently resides in Boston,
\(\square\) currently resides in Boston,

Massachusetts. Bureau files reveal that he probably attended the National Conference on Black Power in Newark, New Jersey, during July, 1967.

BOOK REVIEW
This book consists of a collection of articles, manuscripts, letters, essays and documents that trace the Black Power revolt from its early embryonic stage to its present full-grown adult life. Among its numerous contributors, are well-known black extremists Stokely, Carmichael, Leroi Jones, Ron Karenga, Malcolm X, Nathan Hare, Elijah Muhammad, Robert F. Williams, Floyd McKissick and Julius Hobson. Typical of the statements made by the individual. contributors are the following:
"Black Power cannot be established within the white power structure...!black and white can never come to exist as equals within the same space" (Leroi Jones);
"Integration is a subterfuge for the maintenance of white supremacy...racism is exploitation maintained either actively or through silence by the society as a whole" (Stokely Carmichael);
"The struggle for world freedom must move to the left toward socialism.l. The economic system must be based upon the socialist economics of Karl Marx" (Julius Hobson).

The book, in addition to containing the various ideas of the individual contributors shows that Black Power is nothing new but merely a revival.

\author{
Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW
}

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on Page 150 in an item extracted from Robert F. Williams book entitled "From Negroes With Guns." He merely made reference to the FBI "manhunt" and of his "exile" status.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: BESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM A 10 多多 SAC, NETARK (69-3371)

SUbject:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 1/23/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book. mBlack Americans" by ALPHONSO PINKNEY (PrenticemHall, Inc.) which was requested in referenced letter.



2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Newark

\section*{MLC:aas}
(3) 327

FEB 24 1969

EAC, HCN Yoilk (100-37235)
Attontion: Liainon Rection
Dircctor, TBI (02-4COSS)

1-Mr N. P. Callahan
1-Mr/ B. M. Suttler
\(2 / 14 / 00\)
1-Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R, S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PUCCIAG: On DOOLS
BOOE LUVLLIS
You aro authorized to obtain diserectly one copy cach of the following boote for the ucc of the Durcau. tark books to the attention oit the Rescarch-satellite Ecceion, Domotic Intelliccnce Divisioa.
1. Yyxip to manoi" by Eucan conteg.

Etynux:
 Ficr Yout 10003, paperbach, \$1. 15
2. Vro Lore Victnam: The Maz and the Dwicusc of Atryican wociga Policy"

Harper and looks hew Yoves Hew York 10010, \$5.05

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review), I - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 I.B.)

AMB:rel
(10)

NOTE:
Books requested for review by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. In the interest of conomy, the paperback edition of \(\# 1\) is requested.

RECTM

[10 FEB] 1969

- Memorandum
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\begin{array}{ll}
\text { To : } \begin{array}{l}
\text { DIRECTOR\& FBI (62-46855) } \\
\text { (ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION) } \\
\text { SATE: } \\
\text { FROM, NEW YORK }(100-87235)
\end{array} \\
\text { SUBJECT: } \\
\text { OBURCHASE OF BOOKS }
\end{array}
\]

ReBulets, dated \(11 / 22 / 68,1 / 23 / 69,2 / 4 / 69,2 / 11 / 69\) 2/14/69 and 2/14/69.

Enclosed are the eight books requested in relets.
r 1. "Sammy Young, Jr." by JAMES FORMAN
-2. "Martin Luther King" - WILLIAM R. MILLER
-3. "The Armies of the Night" - NORMAN MAILER
-4. "No More Vietnams?" - RICHARD M. PFEFFER
\(\checkmark\) 5. "Civil Rights and the American Negro" edited by ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN and ROBERT ZANGANDO
-6. "Trip to Hanoi" - SUSAN SANTOG
r7. "Malcolm X- The Man and his Ideas"- GEORGE BREITMAN
-8. "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History" WILLIAM LOREN KATE

(2) Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 8)

1 - New York (100-87235)
JJC:mjh
(3)


Burns fine
\(2.26-69\).



Legate, London (105-3604)
Director, EBI (105-187509)


2/26/69
1 -Mr. n. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Sour EDM, \(2 / 4 / 69\).
You are authorized to obtain disercotly on s copy
 (price abs.). Hark the book to the attention of the


1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
3 - Nationalities meriligence (Route through for review)
1 -Mix. M. F. Row (G221 ID)
(1)-62-46855 (Book Review Filo)

A nB: xsh
(12)


Homs:
Book requested by NA 5 . II. Mossburc, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Twelve revolutionaries, ranging from Cuba's Fidel Castro to Turopeam students, have contributed to tho book witch contains a diagram with a simple, concise method of making a "Molotov cocktail." The price of the book is approximately \(\mathrm{q}_{4} .60\). Boole will be routed to other interested Sections then Filed in Burcou Library where it is not now available. Ali Khan, 24-ycax-old Pakistani revolutionary, is presently residing in London where ho Is actively associated with now left and radical student movements.


Mr. W. C. SulLIvan
G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
RACIAL MATTERS
This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by the Holloway House Publishing Co., Which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
The author of this book is a well-known writer, reporter and TV host-commentator. He previously conducted a controversial television program. Bureau files reflect that Lomax is an unscrupulous charlatan tho has been extremely erteical of the FBI and the Director. This book Is a blogeaphy and oomparian of the lives of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X. He traces the eaters and philosophies of these two prominent Negro extremists, discusses their accomplishments and shortcomings and how they were assassinated. Lomax states that the American Government, particularly the CIA, was involved in Malcolm X's death. This book contains a few reference to the FBI, none of which are pertinent.

\section*{ACTION:}

For information.

1 - Me. C. D. Deloach
1-Mr. W. G. Sullivan
TWO
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. A. W. Gray
1-Mr. J. G. Deegan
\(1-M z .>A\) B. Fulton



Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Ret BOCK REVIEN
"TO KILL A BLACX MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LCMAX
DETATLS:

\section*{Revter of Bureau Files:}

Louis Emanul Lomax, Negro who was bom in Georgia, August, 1922, 13 a free lance vriter and reporter who as of May 2, 1968, was writing articles for the North Anorican Newspaper Alliance. He previously conducted a television (TV) program which originated in Los Angeles, Callfornia.

An investigation of Lomax was conducted in 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Maxico. Lomax hea repeatedly preven his antagonism toward the FBI. On one of his IV prograns he was very critleal of the FBI's role in the civil rights movement and etated there would be no solution to the civil righte problem as long as Mr. J. Edgar Hoover remalne as the head of the FBI.

Lomax was aentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet, IIlinols, on larceny charges from February 19, 1950, until May 9, 1956. He has been arrestad on charges of passing bad checks, lerceny and involvement in a confidence game.

\section*{Book Reviex:}
"To Kill a Black Man" is about Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, both of whom Lomax claimed he knaw personally during their lives. The book is primarily a blograply of each of these black extromists (King and Waleoln X) in whieh the author comparee thaix philosophies and belinets. Although the book treate both wubjects fevoribly, the author does point out some shortcomings of oweh of tham, particularly Malcolin X. Lanox treces King'a rise as oivil rights leader during the Montgonery, Alabame, bue boycott in 1955-56 up to his dath by asmassination in Xpril, 1968. He portrays King an Christian

Memozandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Ref BOOK REVIEW
"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"

\section*{BY LOUIS E. LOMAX}
clergyman whe advocated nonviolence an a means of obtaining the Negre's rightful place in society. In contrast he describes Malcoln \(X\) as a product of the ghetto tho rose to a position of leadership in the elvil rights field through the preaching of violence and the principale of the Nation of Islam (MOX). Lomax Indidites that Malcolm \(X\), after breaking with the NOI, 1ived in fear of his 1ife because of reprisals from the NOL. Lemax elaims that Malcolm X was asgassinated by hired killers who were affiliated with Elijah Muhammed, NOI chieftata, and that the American Government, particulezly the CUA, was deeply involved in Malcolm X's death. He claim King was assassinated by an individual whe carrind out the will of an extremely wall finenced and rigidiy organiled greup of Southern white buisinamatien.

Detpite thair carlier differences and divergent phileaophies, Lomax elaima both men developed and changed during their liven until they were very close to complete agreement on civil righte ismes near the ends of their Iives.

\section*{Mantion of the SBI:}

On page 198 of this book, Chapter 16 , Lomax states that he ceceused one John Ali, an NOI nember who was an eneny of Melcolm \(X, a\) being an FBI Agent In Lomax's book entitled When the Vord is Given." In the same chapter on page 199 Lomax states that his allegation that John Ali we affiliated with the FBI was based on reports and information and was not metieculounly researched.

The ahove are the only raferences to the FBI In
Leman's book.
\(\therefore \therefore\) Biono
DATE: 2-5-69

StBGC: "TER VOYEUR" BY HENRY SUTTON DEN NANE OF DAVID SLAVITT)


As you will recall, the New York Office last Octover obtained, on a confidential basis, the uncorrected galley proofs of captioned novel. This material was reviewed by my memorandum to you of 10-8-68, (a copy of which is attached) and the novel was found to be salacious and to contain what amounted to a vicious attack against the Director and the integrity of the FBI.

Our New York Office recently obtained attached copy of this novel, published by Bernard Geis Associates, New York City, which reportedly has a publication date of 2-10-69. A review of the published work disclosed it to be substantially the same as set forth in the uncorrected galley proofs which we previously reviewed. While there are a very few minor revisions, NO: - - volnat to the portrayal of the Director or FBI could be detected. As incucuidin our previous review, Slaviters depiction of the Director of the TBI--called "iv. R. Tyler"--is largeiy contained in Chapter 5, pp. 123-146; 167-171. In Chapter.7, pp. 232-235, Director "Tyler" agrees to aid the Attorney General in a vengeful quest to jail the publisher of a girlie-typo magazine. Iater in the Chapter, the FBI is shown involved in the electronic surveillance of the publisher's residence. In Chapter 8, pp. 280-289, Bureau Agents "arrest" one of the publisher's employees on a narcotics charge and take him to a meeting with the Attorney General where the subject is coerced into agreeing to testify against the publisher.

\section*{RECOMIMENDATION:}

That this book be referred to the Legal Research Unit for review and determination as to whether it constitutes a basis for any legal action.
Enclosures (2)

 1-Mr. Casper
1-Mr. DeIoach
1.- Wir. Bishop

1-Mr. Mohr


1- Miss Gandy


Attached memorandum of \(2 / 5 / 69\) ， MIr 。 Jones to NIM．Bishop， requested the Legal Research Unit to review certain specified references to the Director and the Bureau as they appear in this book，and to determine whether they provide a basis for legal action．

Our conclusion generally is that nothing said in the book is actionable by the Director or anyone else in this Bureau．

The logical action would be one for libel．The obstacles to successful action are several．There are many different versions of libel law， one for each state．Assuming that a copy of the book is sold in each state，the tactic of shopping around might yield a state whose law on libel has been violated． In general，however，the book has been written－or edited－to fit just inside the cuter limits of what is permissible 。 For example，it calls the Director vile names ＂（age 142 ，line 1；page 171，lines 6，7）but the general rule of libel is that names dione，such as＂bitch，＂＂sonofabitch，＂＂bastard，＂＂rat，＂＂crook＂and＂liar＂are rat actionable． 15 ALR2d 108．The book contains snide，petty，latrine－gossip romarixs and innuendo about the Director＇s executive methods but these are not ：actionable．Since New York Times v．Sullivan， 376 USS． 274 （1964），it has peen a matter of constitutional law that a public official cannot maintain an action for libel unless（1）the charge made against him was defamatory（not merely critical）， （2）in was false，and（3）it was published with actual malice－which is either the knowledge that it was false or a reckless disregard of whether it was true or false．Where actual malice cannot be proven，the critic has a qualified privilege for honest misstatements of fact．

The suggestion made in a place or two（pages 232－235，280－200） is that the investigative and arrest power of the FBI is used for personal purposes， while as scaring criminal subjects into cooperating with the Attorney General in a personal vendetta against someone cise。 Ext the author carefully hedges By Laving the Agents enter with a search warrant and thea make a laving search and： auras．

－－Mr．DeLoach
 1－Nr．Bishop
 X FEN 26 ＂ 65

Nomorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr Re: The "Voyeur," by Henry Sutton (Pen Name of David Slavitt)

Iibel Iawyers and that they have believe the book was carefully dited by expert is generally permissible. Moreover, we would not recommend an attempt to make a case in some favorable jurisdiction if one can be found. We do not believe this book will influence the nation. It systematically demeans every person and institution brought into its plot, except those who represent a projection of the author's own personality. However well or poorly this rot sells, its sales would be greatly enhanced were some national figure to dignify it with a public protest. The sick and the gulible who read this sort of thing would take that protest as prooit the author had touched a sensitive spot, race out to buy the book, and give it a success that it does not deserve and may not otherwise get.

\section*{RECONMENDATUON:}

For information.


CAC, san Francisco
hector, XEL (62-46Ex5)

1 -Mr. N. F. Callahan
1-4r. B. M. Sutler
1 -Mr. A. W. Cray
\[
2-74-6
\]

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. K. Butler

FURCMSE OF BOOK BOO REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy on the following book for the use of the Burcau. Mark the book to the attention of the Researchosatalite section, Liomefic Intelinsence Envision.
- Western Technology and soviet renomie Development, \(1917-1530^{\circ}\) dy atony \(C\). fiction. Hoover Institution, stanford University, stanford, California 44305 \(\$ 10.00\).

I = Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:bkb
C of (s)
NOTE:

-
Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, ResearchSitelifte Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, to be used as reference - background material for research projects, lectures, and speeches. Book will be placed in Bureau library where not now available.
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You are authorized to obtain discreetly on c copy of each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the nesearch-Sadellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Conflict of Generations" by Lewis fr. Teucr. Basic Books, N/G, New Yowls, 耳ebruaxy 21, 1969, \$12.50.
2. "Eldridgodeteaver" edited by Robert sheer. Random House, How York, February 27, 1969, \(\$ 5.95\)
1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row
\((6221\)
IB)
AMB: fsh
sit


NOTE:
Book \# 1 requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, for use as reference material relating to the New Left and for background for research, speeches, and lectures. Book \# 2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence, for reference and review. Both books will be fill \({ }^{\text {in }}\) the Bureau Library where they are not now available tc \(44=4=46\)

19 FEB 251969


MR. W. C. SULLIVAN
February 19, 1969

IR. G. C. MOORE

BOOR PMVIEN
"DLick political fonkr in ameica"
BY CHUCK STONE
RACLL hattims

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

\section*{SANOFSIS:}

The author of this book is well-known in nerzspaper and political circles and he has been described as a militant civil rights advocate who is against violence. His book examines the history of the Negro in Anericanpolitics from the Civil War to the present time. He analyzes how other minority groups gained political power through ethnic bloc voting and described how blacks can exert the same force. He traces the careers and philosophies of Negroes prominent in politics, discusses how and where Negroes are currently makine political progress, and outlines the potential for the future.

ACTIOR:
For information.
(1)-62-46855 (Eool Review Fill
dif:ckn (8)
SCE DETATLS PACE THO
1-Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-hir. G. C. Hoore
REC-2
1-Mr. A. V. Gray (Miss Ilta buclor)
1-2r. Decgan
1- Hr. Fulton

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: , BOOK REVIEN, "BLACK FOLITICAL FORER IN AMERIC.S"

\section*{DETAILS:}

Review of Bureau Files
Chuck Stone, the author, has worked for several influential Negro newspapers and also served as the executive assistant to the House Committee of Education and Labor at the time Congressman Adam Clayton Fowell (DemocratNew York) was its chairman. During 1968 he served as the Vice Chairman of the Third National Conference on Black Power held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was attended by both moderates and extremists, and he has also been active in the Black United Front, a group of moderate and extremist individuals and organizations in Washington, D. C. In 1963 he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation requested by the United States Information Agency. He has been described as a militant civil rights advocate who is against violence and he was introduced to the Director in 1963.

Book Review
This book reviews the history of the political development of the Negro from the period of the Civil War including his entry on the political scene during the Reconstruction period, his subsequent decline, and then his re-entry in the 1960 s with the black power movement.

Stone points out that from 1870-1901, 20 Negroes served in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate, all from the South. By 1901. the Negro became the forgotton man of politics and had no representative in Congress until 1929. From 1929-1943 two Negroes were in Congress, both from Illinois. From 1943 to 1966 six more Negroes were clected to Congress. Stone reviewed the carcers and

Memorandum to Mr. V. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEN, "BLACK FOLITIGAL FONER IN AMERICA"
philosophies of the Negroes who bad gained political prominence.

Stone describes how minority groups such as the Irish, Italian, Jew, and Pole gained political power by ethnic bloc voting. He differentiates between these minorities and the Negro in that the fomer were seeking respectability while the latter is seeking equality. Stone's premise is that other minority groups were discriminated against because they were a Jew, an Italian, etc., while racial prejudice against the Negro built up in the United States because the Negro wanted to be something other than a Negro. secording to Stone, the Negro was fine and acceptable in his place.

Stone dofends black power and supports black bloc voting. He claims that the black power movement is resented not only because of its terrifying overtones of violence, but because black power has broken the unwritten law of merican democratic ethics. It has not disguised its ends in polite political rhetoric. Other minority groups built, almost surreptitiously, an ethnic power base in politics and business without creating the impression of a power grab. The black power advocates have spoiled this myth and are consequently condemned by the whites and not welcomed by the "Uncle Toms,"

Stone points out that black people are currently making political progress in the cities and to some extent on the national level, but they are still extremely weak on the state level. Black political power is just now coming of age and its prospects for maturing into the perogative of power possessed by other minority groups will depend on the extent to which bitterness or sympathic understanding predominates the blackwhite relationship. According to Stone, the future of American democracy depends on how this wation solves the problem.
Mention of the FDI
The FBI is not mentioned in this book,

\section*{Memorandum}

1 -Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 -Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
date: February 27, 1969
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. R. A. Bermingham


This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by Doubleday \& Company, Incorporated, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

This book is a chronological history of the militant civil rights movement in the United States and stresses "nonviolent" protest demonstrations which started with the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955. It credits nonviolent militant Negro civil rights organizations with pioneering this movement. Little attention is given to the Black Muslims, the Black Panthers, or other groups which espouse violence, hatred, and separatism. However, such tactics are neither praised nor condemned. Although mention is made of white contributions to the civil rights struggle, such contributions are not highlighted. The author concludes the solution to the present racial crisis involves improvements in the fields of education, housing, and employment.

A review of Bureau indices reflects that Dorothy in 1936 and that she and her husband were members of the Communist Political Association in New York City in 1944. The FBI is not mentioned in the be ge sic \(6-4665-667\)
ACTION:
For information. RAB:d1s,ded
(7)


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UNITED STATES GU, VRNMENT
Memorandum
то
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: \(2 / 27 / 69\)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION) SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW
The enclosed books were purchased by the NYO per your request in Bulets, \(12 / 26 / 68\) and \(2 / 25 / 69\).

Enclosed are:
1. Guerrilla Warfare and Marxism - WILIIAM J. PeIEROY
2. The Conflict of Generations - LEWIS S. FEUER
3. Eldridge Cleaver - ROBERT SCHEER

\[
62-46855-670
\]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum
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Director, FBI (62-46855) Date: February 28, 1969 Attn: Research-Satellite Section
$1 \int \mathrm{Re}:$ Bureau letter, February 11, 1969.
Enclosed is book entitled:

(3)

56MART2 1968


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Date: February 27., 1969



SUbject: BOOK REVIEWS XIPROTEST AND PREJUDICE' BY GARY TB MARX RACIAL MATTERS

FROM G. C. Moore



UNITED STATES GQ RNMENT

# Memorandum 

:Mr. W. C. Sullivahat 4

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1967 by Harper and Row which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
Captioned book is a study, through a poll, of Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in 1964 and a study completed in the Fall of 1966. The study was sponsored by B'nai B'nith. It showed less anti-Semitism among Negroes than generally felt throughout the country; more militancy among Negroes who are educated and privileged than among the deprived; and the sanctioning of violence and separatism only by a very small minority of Negroes.

ACTION:
For information.
1-62-46855(Book Review File)
1 -Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 -Mr. A. B. Fulton
I - Mr. C. E. Glass
CEG:mms
(8) mow

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO
$62 x+46855-672$
3 MAR 51969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX

## DETAILS:

## Review of Bureau Files:

Bureau files contain no derogatory information identifiable with Marx, the author of this book. Bureau files show that he has been Associate Professor of Social Relations at Harvard University since July 1, 1967. In September, 1967, the White House requested a name check concerning Marx, reason unknown.

## Book Review:

Captioned book is the third in a series of studies conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of California, Berkeley, California, sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith concerning anti-Semitism. Originally there was no plan for a separate study of Negro attitudes. However, the riots of 1964, with their anti-Semitic overtones, were responsible for this additional and separate study being undertaken. The study which this book presents utilizes samplings of opinion taken in 1964 by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago and purports to bea documented report on Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Birmingham and selected metropolitan areas in the North. The book presents the privileged, more educated Negro rather than the deprived Negro as the more militant. As a person who has experienced the "sweeter life" and one who is freer to challenge the old prejudice, the privileged Negro is pictured as one who experiences frustration rather than fulfillment. The deprived Negro is pictured as one who has neither the incentive nor energy to challenge conditions. The book depicts religion as a suppressant of militancy and Christianity, in particular, is accused of lulling many colored people into a sense of resigned insecurity. The Black Power separatist is presented as a frustrated nonviolent integrationist who

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX
finally said, "Okay, if you don't want me, I don't want you either." The study also concluded that there is less anti-Semitism in the Negro community than in the country as a whole; only a small minority of Negroes sanctions violence; and even fewer favor separation of races.

The study set forth in this book was made in 1964. The evaluation was completed in the Fall of 1966. Therefore, the validity of the study is a matter of conjecture now, not only because of the events which occurred between the interviews in 1964 and the evaluation in 1966, but also because of certain polarizations of opinion in regard to racial matters which have occurred since 1966.

Mention of FBI:
No mention of the Bureau was made in this book.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan
February 27, 1969
G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
by gary t. Marx
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ACTION:
For information.
62-46855(Book-Review File)
1-Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1-Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1-Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass
SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO
CEG:mms
(8)

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVILEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. SuIliven Re: BOCK REVITH
"frociast hid pagunice"
BY GARY T. MRK
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Miention of FBI:
No mention of the Bureau was made in this book.

Mr．W．C．Sullivan

G．C．Moore

BOOK REVIEW
＂eldridge cleaver＂
By ROBERT SCHEER
racial matters


> 1 －Mr．DeLoach
> 1－Mr．W．C．Sullivan
> 1 －Mr．G．C．Moore
> 2／25／69
> 1－Mr．A．W．Gray（Miss Alta Butler）
> 1．Mr．Faulkner（Rm 1517）
> 1－Mr．Fulton
> 1．Mr．R．M．Honer

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book which is scheduled for public release on $2 / 27 / 69$ by Random House．The book is being placed in the Bureau library．

## SYNOPSIS

Eldridge Cleaver is Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party（BPP）．He became a Bureau fugitive after his failure to report to California authorities following revocation of his parole．He had been employed by＂Ramparts＂ magazine as Senior Editor．The book is a compilation of writ－ lings and speeches by the subject，most of which have appeared in ＂Ramparts＂magazine．Robert Scheer has been Editor In Chief of ＂Ramparts＂magazine and is listed in the Security Index．Accord－ ing to Scheer，the book was put together since Cleaver became a fugitive and Cleaver did not make the selections which appeared in the book．The selections include articles showing why the subject joined the BPP，give the subject＇s explanation of his troubles with the California parole authorities and the reasons he did not intend to return to prison．It covers a variety of other subjects such as why the Nation of Islam influence declined In prisons，an explanation of the colonialism concept of black nationalists and verbal attacks on California Governor Ronald Reagan．There is nothing new in the book and it appears to have been put together hastily，probably in order to cash in on the popularity of Cleaver＇s best selling book，＂Soul on Ice．＂

## ACTION

For information．

## 100－44725／－C

（1） $62-46855$（Book Review File）
IR 1795600620 （Robert Sher）
SEE DETAII解解要呂 TWO

Hotarandun to ir. W. C. Sullivan R2: BOOK REVIET<br>100-64725

## DTIATLS:

## RTVIET OR BURLAU ETLES

Robert Scheer is the subject of a Security Matter investigation by the San Francisco Office and is listed as a Hey Activist. His nario is included in the Security Index on the basis of his close connections with tho Communist Farty. He mote a 33 -page introduction to the book the principal point of wich is an attompt to establish that Cleaver is a fugitive beceuse of his ideas rather than because of his erininal nets.

BCOK REVIES
The book includes articles minch cive Cleaver's oxplanation as to how and wiy ho joined the BPP and how his involvorenc in political activitios lod to the revocation of his parolo. Nisch of throe chapters is dovoted to attachs on Californta Covernor Ronald Reacian and the last chapter ontieled "Faretall Address" consists of a specoh he gave in San Franciseo 11/2/68 during which he cited the reasons he did not intend to co bacle to jail on 11/27/63 then his appeal expirad. The revolutionary objectives of the black extreaists is explatned in a chapter antitled "Dlack Bible." This reviers the ideas of Frantz Fanon tho tras fnvolved in the Alcerian revolution and tho formalated the ldea that black people are part of the "Third Torld" fade up of all nonnixite people tho have been colonized by white imporialists.

The author notes that the chapter enticled 'mo Deach of Itartin Iuther Kinc: Requien For Honviolence" was in the process of being dictated by the subject on 4/6/68 then he was interrupted by a telophone call after what he tent immediately to Oakland, California and becane involved in a chootout with police. This resulted in his wounding and roturn to jail. The point of the chapter is that nonviolence is dead; that 1968 counte norm."
CORTTUUED - OVLR

Momorandum to Kí. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOR REVILIT
$100-44725$

## MGTEG: OF THE TBI

On pace 71, wention is made of Robert 7illians, tho fugitive froa Forth Carolina, tho toolw rofuce in Cuba and then in Red China. Cleaver compares THillians nod talcoln $x$ and states that "...in the cloal and daccer frorld of the CIA and the FBI, Willians has made just as ruch mpact as Liflcoln X..."

On page 131, Cleaver discusses laws, such as the grun latrs, which have actually been passed for the purposed of reducing the throat from militant blacks although pablic figures have alrays given sowe other reason for sech legislation. In this connection he states, "Costapo Chief, J. Mdgar Hoover, states it is the GDS and the Panthors."

On paco 146 Cloavor complains of having to pay tures and reotes that ho will not do so but mill instond give the foncy to the Huey P. Nowton Defense Fund. Nemton is Minuster of Defense for the BP. Cleaver states "Irm coing to rrite that chock, I'a golng to sign if myself, and later for J. Sdear Hoover, and lator for his mamay..." This is an exprossion Cleaver regularly uses to indicate that he will resolve sone problon tith the authorities at a later datc.

You



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Boon requested by SA A. B. FuIton, IIS -- For review in comection with general racial natters. Sook will be Eifed in Bureau Library where not now available.


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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1882 EDITION
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Memorandum




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## SAC, New Yorls (100-87235)

Attention: Liaison Section
Dixector, FBI (62-46855)

1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
I - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 3/25/69

1-Mr. A. W. Gxay
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOIS BCOK REviEN

You are authorized to obtain discreetly fox the use of the Bureau one copy each of the following boois. Harls the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelitgence Division;
Rese fu-q.69 1. pie Hjgger Die: A political Autobiography" by H. Rap Brown. Dial Press, New York, \$3.95, to be published May, 1969.


## NOTE:

Books \% $^{1}$ and \#2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Inteliligence Division, Ior review relating to racial matters; Book 33 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and reference purposes. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

2. Mity Life with Martin Luther King, Jx." by doretta Scott King. Holt, Minehart \& Vinston, Nev York, \$6.95, to be published June, 1969.

Memorandum
to : $\operatorname{BIRECTOR}$, FBI $(62-46855)$ DATE: $3 / 28 / 69$
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE E SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets to $\mathrm{NY}, 4 / 10 / 68$ and $1 / 6 / 69$.


Enclosed here are two books purchased $3 / 28 / 69$. 1. AlCintian Communist Dialogue 2meritique of Pure Tolerance


10 APR 【31969

(3)- Bureau

(1-Research Satellite Section)
I - New York
(4) JC/ Ing APR 119069

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Sate san Diego


Director, FBI (62-46855)


You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Marts the book to the attention of the Rescaxch-Sateliite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Intelligent Students Guide to
Survival t by Philip Abbott Luce and $100-431 / 042$ Douglas Hyde. Viewpoint Books, P. O. Box 9622, San Diego, Calitornàa 92100, \$1.00


Book requested by SA T. P. Druken, Internal Security, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review mo subject relates to communism and the New Left. Book will be placed in Bureau library where not now available.
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Callahan $\qquad$
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ReBulets $3 / 25 / 69$ and $3 / 17 / 69$.
This is to advise that the following books will not be published until date listed:


1. "Beyond Racism" by WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR. Mc Gram Hill, NY, released date May 30, 1969
2. Hie Nigger DieiA Political Autobiograph" CH H. RAR DROWN Dial Press, NY, May 1, 1969
 and Winston, NY, (September, 1969.

KEC- 87


1 -New York
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You are authorized to obtain disercety ono arg on the Following boots tor the use of the Bureau. Therth ant to attention on the Reacarch-Satellite Section Domestic Ereazisence Division.
"An Essay on Liberation" by Herbert Marcuse. Beacon Press, Boston, $\$ 5.95$


Rend 4/30/6q.






SAC, New York (100-87235)

Director, FBI (62-46855)

$4 / 3 / 69$



PURCHASE OR BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Assassination/ of Malcolm X" by Herman
Porter and George Breitman. Merit publishers, New York, paperback, 504
Res 6-g-69.








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19 APR 81969


SAC, Baltimore

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK

BOOK REVIEWS
4/8/69
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Subtler
1 -Mr. A. W. Gray
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of a 16 m page annotated reading list of books by and about the black American entitled "The Blacklist." This reading list has been published recently and it may be obtained for 15 cents prepaid from the publications Assistant, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. This publication should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

$$
\text { Read. } 5 / \% / 69
$$

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1- Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)


AMB:fish
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NOTE:


List requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. List will be retained in RIS, for ready reference purposes relating to racial matters.


## Memorandum



Tolson DeLoach Bohr
Bishop Casper Callahan Conrad Contra
 Tavel
Trotter Tell. R
Holmes


Captioned book was recently brought to our attention by a former neighbor of a Washington Field Office Agent. This individual, the father of a fifth grade student, claims the book is approved for use in the Fairfax County, Virginia, School System and that it is slanted against lawn enforcement.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with captioned book, the Civic Education Committee, University of California, Los Angeles, which is listed as the book's sponsor, or its author Charles N. Quigley.

A review of the book (a copy of which has been borrowed from the Library of Congress), indicates that it is designed to stimulate student thought on Constitutional rights of the individual. It attempts to do this by dramatizing Constitutional issues with selections drawn from literature, history, and court records. These selections, according to the author, "are simplified versions of real situations that have been significant in the development of our present Constitutional Rights. "

Only two of the selections in this 129 page book refer to the FBI and these are attached. They, like most all the material in this book, have been distorted in a manner leaving little question that the author is heavily biased against law enforcement. In the thrust of his selections, as well as the leading questions he poses, the author strongly conveys this prejudice to students.

Author Quigley prepares his own "builtin" defense of the text when in the preface he openly admits changing or deleting facts from case examples in order to simplify and clarify their understanding to young readers. In view of this and since the book was published some two years ago, it is believed that any protest we might lodge would be futile and quite possibly be exploited by the author and his supporters for their own personal gain.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosures (2) 1 - Mr. Deloach $1 \mathbf{-}^{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{Mr}$. Bishop

15 APR 101969


Should the police be given the power to arrest you without having any evidence against you?
ng called the rge letters, ts to think, you all day, How free
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An F.B.I. agent asked for and received a warrant of arrest from a judge. The agent told the judge that he had good reason to ask for the warrant, because he had secret information from someone who had always been reliable in the past. Investigation showed that the person he had zeceived the information from was his boss in the F.B.I. His boss had received the information from another agent in the F.B.I. The other agent received the information from an informer whom no one knew.

## WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should the police have to tell the judge who gave them the information they are using to justify their request for a warrant to arrest you? Why?

Captioned individual is a former neighbor of SA JAMES W. GARTEN of WFO. He advised that recently he learned from questions that his son asked of him, that his son's class is presently reading a book entitled "Your Rights and Responsibilities as an American Citizen", by CHARLES QUIGLEY, printed by Civic Education Committee UCLA, California.

He stated that from the question asked by his son, he felt that the book was Anti-Law Enforcement and he had his son bring the book home. He stated that he read the book and he feels that the book is definitely slanted and Anti-Law Enforcement and not a proper book for ten year old fifth grade students to read.

He stated that he contacted Mr. Kelly, the principal of Marshall Road School in Vienna, Virginia which is part of the Fairfax County School System and was told that the book is approved for use by the Fairfax County School Board. He stated that he is contacting this board to point out his objection to the book.


The above is being furnished to the Bureau for info only and copies to RH in the event that Bureau may wish to obtain a copy of the book for review.

honorobdum fox ln. if. C. Sullivan BOOK MEVIMH
"The OMTER STDE"
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100-396916; 100...438281
DETATLS
The Authors
Haycen, 29 years of age, was an oxiginal orgarizer of
Students fox a Nomonatio Society (SDe) in 1062 and onc of its first Nabional Presidents. He was the principal author of the "port Hufon statement," which formed the ideological structure of the organization. Pxior to this tino he was active in the civil rights movenent in Georgia and Mississippi. He has traveled extensively in connection with his rebelijon against U. S. poliey at home and abroad. In addition to the travels set forth in captioned book, he was one of at Amenicons who took part in a weels-mong conference in Bratislava, Crichoslovakia, in September, 1967, with North Vietam and Viet Cong repaesentatives Me was one of 7 Americans who visited Noxth Vietnen in the Fall of 1967 and rotumod with 3 mexican soldiem: wo had been prisonore ot the North Vietnamese. He vas in Cawn for the Cultuxal Congieas of Havana in January, 1908 , at which the $U$. S. was concmed for its "role of worldwide imperialist aggressor" and support was pledgcd to the Vietnanese people in their struggle against the U. S. In July, 1968, he was in France, where he conferred with North Vietnam leadens, He was arrested ouring the Columbia University riots in May, 1868 , and in connection with discuptions of the Democratic National Convention (DNC) in Chicago in August, 1968. He is presently uncer indictment for his DNC activities and is free on bond. in early January, 1960 , he began a series of lectures at the University of California at Berteley on "The New Anerican Revolution," prior to which he had been Associate mitor of "Liberation" magazine in New Youls City. Ile has spent his entire adult life vehementy y denouncing the "sinking and decaying" structure of tmexican society:

Lync, who is Associate professor of History at Columbia College, Chicago, Mlinois, is 39 years of age and self-duscribed as "a pacifist and a limxist." He ras a member of the American Youth for Democracy, a front of the CPUSA, from 1946 to 1949 anci was briofly a member of the Trotskyite Socialist forkoxs ranty in 1949. In 1966, he became a member of the W. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{B}$. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) to show his strong opposition to the Attomey Gonesel is petition to the Subversive Activities Control Boari, wheh ordered the registration of the DCA.

Menorandum for lir. W. C. Sullivan BOOR RIVTEW
"THM OTLER STDE"
BY GTAUGITTON LYND AND THOKAS HAYDEN
100-396916; 100-438281

Lynd's appeal among the Nev Jott is enonmous, and his viems and attitudes can be token as indicative on the fev leit. He insists that reprosentative deaocxacy is outmoded and that "panticipatory cemocracy" must be substituted for it. Lynd contencs thut the upasisigs th tho cities have been "xebelitons" and not riots. He cites the American Revolution and similar activity to justify the actions of such individuals as stokely Cammenael and H. Rap Brown and theix call for rovolution. In numerous speeches and articles hynd has been extrencly critical of U. S. policy at home and abroad and has encouraged students to become conscientious objectors. In 1965 in a speech at the University of Joronto in Canada he contessed "shams at being an fmorican" and saig that $U$. $\mathcal{E}$. action in Vietnam "borders on that which justifies revolution." In London, Thgland, in 1966 , Lynd spoke at a peace rally and accused the British Lábor. Govermment of "betraying its soul" by supporting
 in Washington, D. C. in 1965 and in Chicago in 1968 Ghithg the DMC disxuptions.

FBI Not Mentioned
The TBI is not mentioned in this book.
Book Reviev
Captioned book, pubiished in 1966 , relates the experiences, and conclusions drawn therefrom, of Hayden, hynd, and Herbert Aptheker, leacing theoretician of the CPUSA and a member of its National Committee. Aptheker had been invited by the Moxth Vietnamese Peace Committee to come to North Vietnan and bxing with him two non-Communst fmericans; and thus, in December, 1965 , these three, defying a state Department ban on travel to lrorth Vietnam, flew to that country by way of prague, Moscow, and peking. Their avowed purpose was to talk mith leaders of "the other side" and cetermine conditions under which peace might be negotiated. In prague, they met with professor Nguyen Van Fiel, then the Prague representative of the National Liberation Tront (NW) and Forth Vietmam Ambassador Phan Van Su; in Hoscow with NM leader Deng guang Minh, the Morth Vietnan ambassacor, and the members of the Soviet peace Committee; in pering with representatives of the Chinese peace Comittec; and in Hanoi with Do Suan Oanh, permanont secxetary of the North Vietnam pesee Comittee, and other reenc committoe momhara and 1 earers of



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BOCK REVIRT
    "MHM OTHER SIDE"
BY STAUGHTON LTHD AND THOXAS HAYDON
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The authows and Aptheder toured the countryside of yorth Vietnam, talincd with the comon people, and came to the ungualified conclusion that iron Prague to Hanoj it is the opinion that the Amoricans are inteationg in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese and that complete witherawal of Amexican troops is necessary beioxe peace in Vietnam can be realized. hinh of the NLF in Moscow was quoted as stating, "The strategy of the U. S. is to occupy South Vietnan and turn it into a new kind of colony. The struggte is, according to the NIT, not to let the U. S, tunn fouth Viethm into its military base, itts new kind of colony." The authors stated that China's iuture as an eftective and growing country is dependent, in the Chinese view, on ridieng the world of inperial ageression and proiit taking on the part of the western powers, and in paxticular the United States; thercforc, the Chinese reason, they nust throw their woight behind any struggle boing vaged, from Vietnam to Santo Domingo, against tho might of the U. S. On the othor hand, the
 to we inceponcent of China.

Comenting on the possible relationship between moscow, Peking, and Hanoi, the authors stated it was their strong impresstion that the Viotnancse experience of xevolution is much closer to the Chincse than the Russian, i. e, when the Mussians think of wax they thinh of 1941-1945, when 20 miljion Soviet citizens wexe killed, and they want it never to happen again; in contrast, for both the Chinese and Vietnamese everything they have achieved has cone through international wax, which set the capitalist powers at odes and gave Asian revolutimaxios their chance, and through civil wax. In tho opinion of the authors, the Sino-Soviet split is nost cvicent iu China, where each airport visited displayed a literature macis with boolicts, in many languages, analyzing the dispute and attacking the Sovict Union. They set forth as the Chincse thesis the beljex that the Soviet Union has defined its interests to bo more in hamony with those of the United States than with those of the revolutionary movement of the world. Tong Ming Chao, a member of tho Chincso peace Commttee, was quoted as stating, "Ye have warm feelinse hom the Soviet Union, and we are afraid they are goinc to bo huri, circo it is unrealistic to expect that the United states vants to share its domination of the rorld." The authors expressed the folici that the Chinese view of Soviet behaviox towaxd Vietnan is wagmontud in that Soviet complicity in the matatenance of Amorican yonr devcloped pragmatically, not consciously anc celibrately, and

Henorancuan for ir. H. C. Sullivan.
BOOK REVTRii
"riee omila side"
by bravgiton lywd and thomas haxmen
100-396916; 100-433281.
that it very well may not continue if Anerican policy moves in ! the dixection of nore Victnams. A further opinion cxpressed by the authors is that Chinose Comanism nay depart from the "laws oi develoment" sursested by the Russian model, since the Chinese poople wish to prevent in their own society the tendency toward bureaucracy, parochial natjonalism and corruption which they see in their $\mathrm{I} u \mathrm{ssian}$ neighbox.

In sumation, the authors conclude, "One of the options we have not yet tricd in South Vietnam is to let those who live thero decide their iluture for themelves."

With regax to the rasponse of the U. S. Government to this trip, the authors objected to the witharawal of their passports on the grounes that the U. S. Government was not punishing then for the try to frnot but wes practicine "prior restraint upon Tuture activetes." they manton that the rigit to free contact betmen peoples--even of countries which do not have diplonatic relations--is on faportant synbol of the kind of world they hope to create. They state their highest loyalty is not to kmerica but to mankind and that there are certain things, "such as burning little chilcren to ceath with napalm, or sentencing to hard labor writers who speak out against Governnent policies, which mast not be tolorated in any society under any circunstances." They stand vehemently opposed to "any human being having the power to decree the deaths of millions of others," stating that "If the rising moon or a wayward flight of geese is interpreted on the radar screen of the early warning network as ICBM's, the President has the apparent power to incinerate us all." They hold as a creed that deliberato law breaking through nonviolent civil disobedience is a valici, and should become a routine, form of democratic dialogue.


IMPORTANT
MAIL REMITTANCE TO -
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HOOVER INSTITUTION, ATTEN: PUBLICATIONS DEPT.


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S=STUDIES SERIES
FLP = FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS


Printed and Distributęd as a Public Service by the
+"高,
NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS COMMITTEE

The following three letters written by Carleton Putnam within recent months are largely self-explanatory.

The first replies to an attack in the Summer issue of the magazine Perspectives in Biology and Medicine published by the University of Chicago Press which contained comments by Wilder Penfield, Theodore Rasmussen and Ward C. Halstead disavowing support of Putnam's position on racial differences. This letter is reprinted from the Autumn issue of the same magazine.

The second letter challenges a statement by Margaret Mead, adjunct professor of anthropology at Columbia University, which appeared in the November 18 issue of $U$.S. News and World Report. It contains a concise summary of the actual evidence on racial differences.

The third is a more personal message to a college classmate who was Special Counsel to Dwight D. Eisenhower when Eisenhower was President. It presents several specific cases of persecution of scientists and suppression of material in the racial area.

## National Putnam Letters Committee P., O. Box 3518, Grand Central Station

 New York, New York 10017.Dr. Dwight J. Ingle, Editor
Perspectives in Biology and Medicine
951 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
Dear Sir:
In response to your invitation to reply to the letters of Penfield, Rasmussen, Halstead and yourself in your Summer, 1963, issue [Perspect. Biol. Med:, 6:539, 1963], I want first to correct certain errors of fact.
You say that my objective is to force racial segregation and to deny civil rights to Negroes. You do this in the face of my repeated statements that I favor segregation only in social-not in non-social-situations, and that I have often pointed out that there is no civil right to school integration save such as derives from the Supreme Court's decision in the Brown case. This decision has now been shown to have been based on a misrepresentation of the scientific evidence by the chief witness. [See the Opinion and Judgment of the federal judge in Stell vs. Savannah Board of Education, 220 F. Supp. 667. (S.D: Ga. 1963r)] I will also venture the assertion that in the Brown 1 case ninety-five percent of the available scientific evidence was never presented to the court at all. Wherever a Negro has an established civil right, I favor it be granted. My position is that the socalled civil right of the Negro to school integration has not been established.
Here I would like to raise a crucial question. All of the scientific arguments mentioned in your letters and the materials on which they are based were extant at the time of the Stell trial in May. Why were none of them offered to the court? The answer, of course, is that the authors and
sponsors of this material prefer not to be subject to cross-examination. They prefer to try their case in the mass media, by articles in journals and by pamphlets, where evasions can be practiced far from the discipline of the courtroom and the remorseless logic of opposing counsel. Counsel for the White children were willing to meet the courtroom test. The NAACP wais not.

In this connection the last paragraph in Dr. Rasmussen's letter is worth quoting. He says: "I would certainly agree with the importance of securing accurate scientific and controlled data on possible genetic differences in brain structure and function, particularly with the availability of modern neurophysiological and neurochemical tools. I am not aware, however, of any properly controlled study along these lines to date." If the matter is so important, and if Dr. Rasmussen discounts the findings of Bean, Connolly and Vint, does he have any idea why other studies havenot been attempted? I believe I can tell him. They have not begn attempted because those who wish, for political reasons, to disprove Bean, Connolly and Vint know the results will support these men. They fear the courts on the existing evidence, and they fear any new evidence which further research may develop.

I come now to another phase of the matter. You do me an injustice when you state that I cited Halstead and Penfield in a context which "implies" that they share my view on racial differences. I cited Bean, Connolly and Vint (and others) on the racial differences. I then immediately cited Halstead and Penfield on the importance of these differences, the differences themselves having been proved by the prior citations. This is clear enough from the context. Halstead and Penfield have not to my knowledge made any studies of racial differences and seem to know little if anything of the studies of those who have. It is manifestly absurd to write, as Penfield does, that "there is no evidence of differences in the
brains of white man [and] black man. . . ." For reasons which he does not give, Penfield may not like the evidence of Bean, Connolly and Vint, but it is evidence nonetheless.
Next let me remark that while you are correct in saying I am a "nonscientist" in the sense that I am not a professional scientist, I do have a science degree and $I$ also have a law degree. I know something about weighing conflicting claims and I have weighed the conflicting claims of scientists or the issue before us. I have talked to Dr. George and others about the objections set out in the third paragraph of your letter and I can assure you that such deficiencies in controls as you mention do not, in the light of all the other circumstances which I have examined elsewhere, ${ }^{1}$ affect the end result, namely, the overwhelming balance of probability that racial differences exist in the morphology of the human brain which in turn account for differences in the capacity to adapt to Western civilization. As Dr. George has succinctly put it, because the evidence is not perfect is no reason for basing a social revolution on the assumption that the opposite of the evidence is true. When the balance of probability here is added to all the evidence from other sciences, the total brings us as close to certainty as any reasonable man can ask. It is, in fact, to use a legal expression, "beyond reasonable doubt."

Finally, I have a word to say to Dr: Halstead as to his use of the word "racist" in regard to Dr. George and myself. How, one may ask, is "free inquiry" (which Halstead pretends to champion) to be achieved when any scientist who offers evidence tending to show racial differences is dubbed a racist? The persecution of Carleton Coon for his Origin of Races, a badgering by mail and telephone which almost led him to leave the . country, ought to be warning enough to men like

[^69]Halstead as to what dogma needs to be laid to rest before free inquiry can be had.
I shall not express my personal opinion of scientists. who, while drifting with the popular leftist tide of the day, will bully and slander an elderly man like George or a devoted scholar like Coon because these men have the courage to speak the truth. But I shall continue to do my best to inform the American public of the source of the false doctrines which have inflamed racial tension throughout the world and which have set the Negro wrongfully against the White man with consequences which grow more serious hourly.

Sincerely,
CARLETON PUTNAM

## 1

Washington, D.C.
December 3, 1963

## Dr. Margaret Mead

American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York, N.Y.
Dear Dr. Mead:
In the November 1.8 , issue of U.S. News and World Report you are quoted as follows: "All the evidence we have at present suggests that any widespread defective achievement which is found [comparatively between races] is the result of faulty education and social deprivation-not of race."

Since in the case of the Negro the truth is precisely the opposite, since all the evidence we have suggests that any defective achievement is due primarily to race and not to faulty education or social.deprivation, I am constrained to call this fact not only to your attention but, through a copy of this letter, to the attention of others who are concerned with the racial issue.

Let me as briefly as possible review the available data:

1. In 1950 Dr. C. J. Connolly, Professor of Physical Anthropology at Catholic University, published certain findings in a book which $\mathrm{Dr}_{\text {r }}$ James Papez of Cornell called "a rcliablé" study of considerable scope the like of which has not appeared in recent times." The book was 'entitled The External Morphology of the Primate Brain and in part involved the study of 60 brains of Whites and Negroes. The nature of Dr. Connolly's findings may be summarized in his own words, "It can be said that the pattern of the frontal lobes in the white brains of our series is more regular, more uniform than in the Negro brain. . . . The white series is perhaps slightly more fissurated and there is more anastomosing of the sulci. . . . It is a matter of frequencies."

There has been no evidence brought forward by anyone to contradict these findings, although some effort has been made to evade their implications. Some people have suggested that we do not know enough about the function of the frontal lobes to evaluate the significance of the differences. However, the functional aspect of these lobes has been considered by Dr. Ward C. Halstead; biopsychologist and Professor of Experimental Psychology, Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, who writes: "The frontal lobes are the portion of the brain most essential to biological intelligence. They are the organs of civilizationtheibasis of man's hope for the future." Dr. Wilder Penfield, brain specialist and Professor of Neurology and Neuro-surgery at McGill University, confirms Dr. Halstead's position in these words: "The whole anterior frontal area, on one or both sides, may be removed without loss of consciousness. During the amputation the individual may continue to talk, unaware of the fact that he is being deprived of that area which most distinguishes his brain from that of the chimpanzee. After its removal, there will be a defect, but he may well "not appreciate it himself. The defect will be in his ability to plan and take initiative . . . , although he may still be able to answer the questions of others as accurately as ever." [Neither Dr. Halstead nor Dr. Penfield has made any studies of the relative characteristics of White and Negro brains and they are quoted solely on the significance of the frontal lobes regardless of race. I do not think it likely that they will conduct racial studies as $I$ believe them to be integrationists.]

There is no need to remind you of the fact that the degree of sulcification of the frontal lobes is in general a measure of evolutionary development. The frontal lobes of the rabbit are smooth. Nor need I point out that those who criticize Connolly on the ground of inadequate sampling have shown a surprising lack of eagerness to provide a better one.
2. In 1934 Dr. F. W. Vint of the Medical Research Laboratory, Kenya, Africa, published the results of a comparative study of Negro and European brains in which he found that the supragranular layer of the Negro was more than $14 \%$ thinner than the White's. On the significance of this finding I will quote Dr. W. C. George, formerly head of the Department of Anatomy, University of 'North Carolina Medical School: "Since structure is a guide to general function in all those activities that have been adequately analyzed, it would seem rash to disregard structure in any consideration of the higher mental functions. In this connection it seems very significant to me that the cells of the infragranular layer have extensive primary connections with the lower brain centers while. the connections of the cells of the supragranular layer are largely intracortical. This is powerful evidence of their primary participation in the special functions of the cortex-the organ of civilization."

The thickness of the supragranular layer of the cortex, which is found to increase as we move up the scale from animals to man, may thus be said to be another measure of evolutionary development.

To my knowledge, the only attempt yet made to discredit Vint's findings has consisted in the suggestion that differences in health or preservative techniques may have caused differences in shrinkage which would invalidate his mêảsürements. Dr. George, however, has pointed out that there is no reason to assume that shrinkage would have affected the Negro's supragranular layer without at the same time affecting his lamina zonalis which in every case proved thicker in the Negro than in the White.
Here again any new studies by those who might wish to contradict Vint (and they have available - ample resources to conduct further research) have been notable by their absence.
3. There is, I suppose, no dispute about the fact that, other things being equal (such as sen, body size, proportion of parts and sulcification) the weight of the brain correlates with intelligence. This again has been found to be true throughoüt the series of vertebrate animals.

Various studies have been made of the comparative average weights of White and Negro brains with results that all fall within the range of about an 8-12\% lower weight for the Negro brain. Such studies have been published by Bean, Pearl, Vint, Tilney, Gordon, Todd and others. I have never seen any findings which contradicted these, although efforts have been made to confuse the issue by injecting sex, body size and similar variables which are eliminated in the initial hypothesis. The evidence is simply that, as a racial average, the Negro brain is lighter than the White and that this, in turn, indicates a lower average level of intelligence. In the words of Dr. Carleton Coon, immediate past president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, "among living populations, absdlute brain size is generally, although not necessarily individually, related to achievement." While I dare say there may be exceptions proving this rule, competent physical anthropologists tell me that neither the Eskimo nor Neanderthal man is among them.
4. We are very recently indebted to Dr. Coon for the book, The Origin of Races. By the evidence of fossil remains in Europe and Africa this book exhaustively documents the hypothesis that the White race crossed the evolutionary threshold from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens some 200,000 years ahead of the Negro. In this book Dr. Coon refers to the "great variability of twen-tieth-century human beings in evolutionary grades [emphasis mine] as well as in racial lines."'

No serious attempt has been made to refute the basic hypothesis of The Origin of Races. The usual smoke-screens of undocumented general
denials and prolix evasions of the fundamental issue have appeared in the journals. Dr. Theodosius Dobzhansky, a specialist in fruit flies, has challenged the likelihood of parallel evolution, only to be met in Dr. Coon's rebuttal by specific examples of such evolution and by the probability of peripheral gene flow. On October 25 , the Literary Supplement of the London Times in a special number devoted to the leading scientific books of 1963 . referred to The Origin of Races as ."a landmark in the development of the science: [of physical anthropology]".
5. You are undoubtedly aware that methods have been worked out for measuring the speed of kinesthetic learning from birth to the first years of life--learning, that is, which involves the transition from uterine to infant patterns of muscular reflex and control. This speed seems to be inversely correlated with the ultimate complexity to be attained by the mind and, in particular, by the cerebral cortex. (In all mammalian life full mental stature develops early in direct relation to cerebral simplicity.) Thus, neonatal kinesthetic development is more rapid among gorillas than among chimpanzees, and many times faster among chimpanzees than among human infants.
It is consequently logical to assume that gross differences in the rate of kinesthetic maturation between human races would have a bearing upon. the complexity or evolutionary status of the struc-. ture of their brains. In 1956. Dr. Marcelle Geber made studies: of normal infants in Kampala, Uganda, for the World Health Organization. She discovered that depelopmental milestones were reached several times more rapidly by Negro than -by White infants. To my knowledge no attempt has been made to disprove her findings.
6. From the sciences of genetics and bloodgroup studies I quote the words of Dr. Garrett Hardin, Professor of Biology at the University of


California: "A's a result of recent findings in the fields of physiological genetics, and population genetices, pärticulatly as cóncernis blood groups, the applicability of both the inequality axiom and the exclusion principle is rapidly becoming áccepted:" I alsó quiote Dír. Clyde Kluckhôinn, Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, who shortly before his death in 1959: turned from the equalitarianism of his youth and wrote "On the premise that specific capacities are influenced by the properties' of each gene pool, it seems very likely indeed that populations differ quántitatively in their potentialities for particular kinds of achievement."
7. When we come to the area of psychological testing we are, of course, dealing with secondary eviderice. These tests do niot give direct proof of the genetic nature of racial limitations in intellligence such as is contained in the änatomy of the brain. Moreover it will never be pósible cónplétely to equate White and Negro "envíionment" without making the N̦egro into a White mañ. However, in the American Psycholbgist for May 1962 , Dr. Henry E. Garrett, for fifteen years head of the ${ }^{\times}$Department of Psychology at Columbia, discusses.six cases in which every effort was made to equalize environmental factors between the two groups tested. Dr. Garrett reports the results as follows: "Negro overlap" of white norms when groups are matched for various educational and socio-economic factors does not increase markedly as compared with overlap in rándom's samples. This is trûe for elementary, high school, and college groups. Instead of the evidence for diminished differences between Negroes and whites of comparable status being 'overwhelming' it is, in fact, non-existent."

As environment is improved the Negro ' does better, but so does the White. The gáp remains virtually the same. Thè tests corrobrate the direct evidence from other sciences, namely, that the

Negro's limitations are chiefly innate. Garrett's estimate, confirmed by Sir Cyril Burt and based upon the Newman Holzinger Study of identical twins and the geneticists's Concordance Index, is that environment contributes about $25 \%$, inheritance $75 \%$, to human capacity, the ratio varying somewhat with different characteristics. Obviously a man's or a race's genetic limitations eventually influence their environment so that the one compounds the other.

It is necessâry also to note here Sir Julian Huxley's recent finding that a difference of one and one-half percént in average I.Q. makes a difference of fifty percent in the number of those having an I.Q. of 160 or higher. SSince the Negro I.Q. ranges from fifteen to twenty percent below that of the White it is easy to understand the relative dearth of Negro intellects throughout human history. And since a civilization is totally dependent for leadérship upon a thin top layer of its population, it is equaly obvious that any amalgamation of the races would be disastrous for our culture.

Such, then, is the cumulative and converging testimony from anatomy, histology, physical anthropology, genetics and psychology. While na single item may constitute proof, each item constitutes evidence, and I believe I am justified in saying that the total of the evidence must amount to proof to any unbiased mind. When the suint is added to the testimony from history, the fêsuilt is beyond reasonable doubt. Nothing in the selfconflicting and undocumented edicts of UNESCO, an organization with a notorious leftist bias, nor in the statements of various scientific cliques and $\therefore$ organizations offers anything factual in contradiction.
This is not, however, the immediate question. Your statement in U.S. News and World Report reads: "All the evidence we have at present suggests that any widespread defective achievement

which is found is the result of faulty education and social deprivation-not of race." In other words, you not only deny the overwhelming nature of the evidence against your point of view, you categoricalliy assert that it does not exist. It seems to me that this can only be due to ignorance or oversight on your part.

I therefore invite you publicly to retract your statement. The American people have been misled long enough by visionary equalitarian propaganda claiming its ultimate support in scientific circles. It is time all of us realized that the constant parroting of denials of the existence of wellestablished evidence does not constitute its refutation, that undocumented resolutions couched in equivocal language by scientific societies have no probative value, and that the perversion of truth in the interest of left-wing politics must be stopped. We are getting entirely too familiar with the Communist technique of the big and constantly repeated lie; I am sure you would want to be the last to be associated with it.


1
CARLETON PUTNAM

Washington, D. C. December 9, 1963
David' $\dot{\text { Wh }}$, Kendall, Esq̣.
179 Earl Court
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan 36

## Dear Dave:

I have been long in answering your letter of October 17 but let me assure you that we are indeed still both members of the Class of '24. Right now I intend to presume on that fact to say a few things' $I$ might not say otherwise.

In your letter you write: "I just could not disagree with you more about the President's position with regard to the Supreme Court." As is customary with those who take this attitude, you offer no grounds for it, nor will I waste time examining all the shop-worn probabilities. I am going to review a minimum of fundamentals and draw some conclusions.

On December 6 I mailed you a copy of a letter dated December 3 which I had written to Margaret Mead, the popular cultural anthropologist. In it I summarized the scientific evidence against the environmentalist view of the Negro problem. This evidence is extensive. Taken together with the material presented to the Court in Stell v. Savannah Board of Education, a copy of which I sent you earlier, it contradicts to the last. item. the testimony on which the Supreme Court based. its decision in Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka.

But regardless of the evidence, I do not believe I overstate the matter when I say that it should. have been obvious from the beginning, and con*tinuously thereafter, that there was something ing wrong with the Brown decision. Riots, bayonets and murder do not indicate public enthusiasm over a cataclysmic change in government policy enigineered by nine men on a court. At least they raise some doubts. There has been much talk

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since Kennedy's assassination about an atmosphere of hatred and anger in the United States and many leftists have tried to lay this at the door of conservatives. But if we searched the history of the country since the Civil War for the single item which has done most to create such an atmosphere, we would be obliged to name the decision in Brown.

When, in addition, the attention of two Presidents is called, not only to the scientific fallacies involved but to the misrepresentations and deceptions practiced (Clark and Kelly) as well as to the socialist and communist flavor of the testimony offered (the racial position of the witnesses and scientific citations in Brown is the straight Communist line) I would think an alert and responsible Chief Executive would feel that the time had come to look into the matter for himself.

As to Eisenhower, I am advised by an authority I believe to be reliable that had it not been for the influence exercised upon the Court by Brownell and Rankin, represehting the Executive Branch, the 1954 decision would never hatve been handed down. At least it seems clear that if the influence had been in the opposite direction this tragic cvent would not have occurred. This places an initial responsibility upon Eisenhower. I am not suggesting that he should have followed Andrew Jackson's example and said to the Court, "You've made the decision, now you enforce it." I am suggesting that had he studied the situation and discovered the truth he could have openly announced himself in disagreement with Brown and, through the unrivalled pulpit of the Presidency, have brought public opinion to demand its reversal. One does not have to go far back in history to find a President who openly diságreed with the Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, with a Court so closely divided as this one privately was, a nod from Eisenhower in the early stages could have changed the whole course of events.

Similarly as to Kennedy, when I heard him say on TV ("Conversation with JFK"-NBC) in answer to a question about Oxford, Mississippi, "What else could we do? We had a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court with three Southern judges-we had to enforce it," I wondered if it had ever occurred to him that throughout his administration he had been blindly embracing that decision and encouraging the public to embrace it without making any effort whatever to examine the underlying issues. There is plenty a President can do in such a situation, plenty Eisenhower and Kennedy could have done and that Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon could still do, given the desire.
The responsibility grows greater when we stop to remember the suppression of research and the persecution of scientists prevalent today and unequalled since the time of Galileo. ${ }^{1}$ I will cite you six examples of this situation from my personal knowledge, having in some cases changed the name of the sciences and the location of the universities for the protection of the individuals involved:

1. A professor of psychology at a Northern university published a statistical study of the comparative mental-test scores of Negroes and Whites of similar socio-economic status. Since his findings were that the Negro averages are consistently and significantly lower, even under conditions of equalized environment, delegations from two racial pressure organizations-one Negro and one Jew-ish-requested his university to fire him; the doors of other universities were closed in his face, and a professional society in his field of specialization refused to admit him to membership on the grounds that his opinions might be offensive to its Negro members.

[^70]2. A professor of sociology at a Southern university testified before a certain investigating committee in a sense adverse to the equalitarian dogma. When he returned to his campus he was told: "We won't fire you-that would be too obvious. But as long as you stay here, you will never get a promotion and you will never get a raise in pay."
3. I have a letter from an official of a certain scientific society concerning a young member who voted in favor of an equalitarian resolution at a meeting of that society. I quote in part: "As for $\mathrm{X}-$, he said nothing at all at the meeting but just sat there like many others; he apologized to me in advance for not voting on the [non-equalitarian] side on the grounds that should he do so his job would be in danger. He was probably right. I don't see what else he could have done under the circumstances."
4. I quote from a letter from a professor of anthropology at a large Western university: "It is with regret that I must decline this opportunity to express again publicly my belief in this matter '[genetic racial inequality]. Letters, telephone calls, and threäts after my statement in were not favorable nor encouraging. Further exposure in the press could destroy any value that might come from my research now in progress and that which is planned for the immediate future."
5. A retired professor of psychology whòse text book has been an authority in the field for many years and has sold over fifty thousand copies told me on the telephone last night that his publisheris had advised him they were gọing to discontinue further publication because his récent stand against the equalitarian view, though unconnected with his book, had antagonized certain school administrations.
4.6., I quote from a letteer received last month fromi a professor of biology at an Eastern university who had priepared voluminous material on genetic racial differenceṣ: "Within the next few days. [after $\ddot{m} y$ decision to publish had been reached] the president [of the university], X- - summoned me to his office, and in the presence of the Dean of the Faculty, Y-, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Scienceş, Zformally forbade me to publish any of this material. This wás a formâl ànd official prohibition, with some mumbling: about academic freedom. I could only submit. There have been other pressures, most of which have been subtle. There is no point in recounting them. For example, my retirement will occur next
and from a more than adequate income, my monthly total will be less than . . I will squeak through: somehow, but I call attention to two Federal and one state job which have died on the vine, and a hint from a competent source that $I$ had better be quiet if $I$ expect to get a book published [on another subject]."

I will not take your time with more examples although I can provide as many as you want; beginning with the harassment of Carleton Coon. I have been dwelling for years on the suppression of evidence and the persecution: of scientists. Some of the above cases I have already, fited; publicly and brought them to the atfentions of government officials, including those mentioned in this Ietter: Taken together with all the other factors, they were more than enough to alert ourpolitical leaders to a need for investigation. They:.easily explained the all-to-nothing votes (typical of ballots under:authoritarian. regimes) given to the press by scientific associations under the control of leaders of the radical left with the apparent intent of further forcing upon the public mind the: socialist racial concept: Brain washing and intimidation are not reassuring research techniques.

So now I come to the crucial question: How much of an effort did Eisenhower, or Kennedy after him, make to inform himself on the facts behind the Brown decision? Here was a case of transcendent importance to our domestic and foreign policy with sirens blowing and red lights flashing all over it. Here was an issue bitterly dividing our people. Did either man once talk to-or study the opinions of-any scientist other than those parroting the socialist, Boas line? Did either man ask to see Garrett or George or Gates or Coon? Did Nixon do so as a candidate? And if.Inot, why not?
i Certainly there would have been no impropriety in inviting these distinguished men to the White House. Garrett had been head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia for 15 years, George had been head of the Department of Anatomy at the North Carolina Medical School for 10 years, Gates was probably the world's leading geneticist, and Coon was a Viking Medal winner in physical anthropology as well las president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. İ am curious to know whether any of our national leaders had the intellectual curiosity to talk to a single one of them.

It seems to me the least they ought to have done after a meeting with them and after comparing their views with the empty verbiage on the other side (an emptiness which any intelligent person can soon discover for himself) was to have established a public Panel made up of scientists on both sides for the purpose of conducting tests against which no charge of bias or inadequacy could be levelled in all the relevant sciences and in all areas of race differences. All the scientists I have named would have welcomed such tests. They would today be only too happy if the facts were the opposite of what they know them to be, and so would $I$.
The racial issue is fundamental to the future of Western civilization. Back of it lies the even
more fundamental question of the biological equality of man, and this in turn is basic to any approach to the Communist ideology and the whole world structure. To shrug off this question, or avoid it because of the Negro vote, would be one of the most disastrous exhibitions of opportunism on record. It would not even be shrewdly selfish, because the nation at this very hour is inflamed North and South by half-formed realizations, as well as bewilderment, and is waiting for enlightened leadership. Any President who gave the public well-documented facts on the race issue, who pointed out the ignorance and fraud on which the integration movement has battened, who called for the reversal of Brown and in its place instituted a campaign to desegregate the Negro in all non-social situations while maintaining inviolate the principle of social segregation, would gather round him such a tide of popular support that the Negro vote would be lost in the torrent.

Yet what are we to conclude from the current posture of Eisenhower, Nixon and Johnson? My guess is that they know nothing about the basic issucs and have not even had the initiative to inquire. All they need do today is to pick up Nathaniel Weyl's latest book, The Geography of Intellect, and read one short section on pages 259-263, "The Treason of the Scholars", to be alerted to what is going on. Yet they will not do so. They will be too busy appeasing miniority groups to undertake educating and leading the majority.

Such is my reaction to your comment about "the President's position with regard to the Supreme Court". I am sickened by the futility of the whole pattern. From. it only frustration a deterioration can result for all segments of our society. Race tension is increased in the United States, White man is set against White man, family against family, section against section, and the jungle begins to creep back over Africa.

Next to moral integrity, nothing is so. important in public life as intellectual integrity. One cañ build neither a healthy nation nor a healthy world on the evasion or corruption of truth. David Lawrence recently wrote an editorial in U.S. News and World Report on the importance of Love. I would agree with him. I would put only one thing ahead of it. I would put Truth ahead even of Love, for the burden Love must carry when Truth is betrayed is insupportable.

## Sincerely,


P.S: Allow me a quotation from page 261 of Weyl: "The power-seeking [and popularity- and promotion-seeking-C. P.] intellectual in the non-Soviet world becomes a self-appointed champion of the rights of the proletariat or 'the common people.' This enables him to disguise his ambition in the garments of specious altruism and humanity: Often he begins by deceiving himself and only later deludes others. The historic record is filled with instancees in which the idealistic intellectual, having gained power, does not hesitate to commit any and all crimes in the name of the proletariat or the people, or even against them, as a means of consolidating and aggrandizing that power.
"In America, the intellectual is not dazzled by Marxism, but by the aura of Marxist concepts, filtered through the fuzzy and untrained minds of non-Communist interpreters. What results is ${ }^{\text {van }}$ inchoate congeries of socialistic doctrines, which are neither coordinated and systematized, nor even called by their right name. The socialism of the mentally unkempt in the United States is generally known as 'liberalism' or 'progressivism'."

Copies of this pamphlet
"Three New Letters on Science and Race" or Copies of the address "The Road to Reversal" ; or of another ;address "These Are the Guilty" may be obtained at the following prices: 1 to 2 copies - free 3 to 99 copies - 184 each 100 or more copies $-15 \psi$ each

Copies of "Opinion and Judgment by Judge Frank M. Scarlett in Stell v. Savannah Board of Education" may be obtained at the following prices:

1 to 9 copies - 30 , each 10 to 99 copies -254 each 100 or more copies $-20 \xi^{4}$ each

Copies of Dr. W. C. George's "The Biology Of The Race Problem" are available as follows:

1 to 9 copies -50 s each 10 to 99 copies $-40 ;$ each 100 or more copies - $35 ;$ each

## NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS CQMMITTEE

P. O. Box 3518, Grand Central Station

New York, New York 10017


Memorandum

subject: $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { PURCHASE OF BOOKS } \\ & \text { BOOK REVIEWS }\end{aligned}$
ReBulet to San Diego dated 3/31/69. Boole
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "The intelligent Student's Guide to Survival" by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE and DOUGLAS AYDE, Viewpoint Books, San Diego, California, which was obtained per instructions set forth in relent.
2. Bureau (Enc. AMCREARE AR ED)

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. A. W. Gray

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS
You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. Kick, Pride" by Tulane Robson and JanetMarris. McGraw-Mill, New York. Paperback, if available. Price not known.
2. Anatomy of Anti-mCommunism." A Report Prepared for the Peace Education Division, American Friends Service Committee by Hill \& Wang, New York, paper, \$1.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row (622 1-IB)

Book \#l requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, for review in connection with racial matters general; book \#2 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes and for possible review. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. Paperbacks requested in interest of economy.


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This memorendur prosents a reviey of captioned boot published in 1965 by Horit Eublichers which is beine placed in the Lureau Library．

EMCPSTE；
George Freitmon，a Soclalist lorkens Daty netional comptemmen，treces the lise of holcolm 2 from childhood to his violent death in 1965．The puthor shows how lalcolm 2 was introduced to the Motion of Islen herded by Dlijeh Muhemed while in prison ond how，after raleased from prison，he gevoted his time to spealing in favor of the letion of Tslen and helped transform the Mleck haslins to a real－lnown orgmization．In 1964，he split with luhemmed＇s orgenization becouse of tho gronth of militency and mess action in the ilegro cormantey and formed his orn oreanization knom as luclim Noeque， Incorpornted．

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lienorandum C. C. Moore to V. C. Sulliven
Re: DCK EEVIDT

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## DETATES:

## GVIEA CT MUMAE TTLES

The author is a netional commattemen of the Cocialist Workers Fexty and fomer editor of "The Militant" apublication of thet orgenization. Ere is a subject of a Euread investigation and his name is included on the Eecurity Index.

## PCGE RUYFT

The author describes the 1tfe of Nalcoln $x$ fron his childhood to his essassination in Februexy of 1965. After the death of his parents, he lived at state inctitutions end boerding homes until the age of 15 when he went to live with his sister in Eoston, Massechusetts, and drifted into a 15 fe of crime including gambling; drugs, hustiling, and burglery. In 1946 at the age of 20 , he wes convicted of burglary and sentenced to ten years in prison.

During his incarceration which continued for six yeats, he wes introduced to the Nation of Islam headed by Elifah Muhamed. buring this perlod he educated himself and learned to speak and debate. The author described hin as the most respected debeter in the country. After perole, he traveled to Chicago, Illinois; met Elijah Muhemmed; was accepted Into the Mation of Islem; and in a fev short years his work, throughhs plain direct sperking style, helped twansform the Bicck huslins from a virtuolly unoticod to a vell-known organization.

While in the Black Nasliss, Nalcoln X treveled throughout the country as Muhomad's troubleshooter and ceme to know the ghetto areas nationally. Ncording to the author, Malcoln $X$

Henorandum C. G. Loone to F. C. Suliliven足: ECCK TEUIET

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becane attuned to the needs and vents of a groving multitude of bleck people looking Fow a ner roed. In 1964 he deeided his ploce was with the Negro masses sathew then with Liunmad's orcenization.

He split with liunturads oxgentettion and undertool: the difficult tosk of building a ner hovoment based on the blacl: unity of all hegroes regardless of their religion and philosophies as long as they were ready to fight for freedom. His nev orgenization was lenown as huslin losque, Incorporated. Fe treveled to Arrice ond the LiddLe Eent to mobilize Africen support behind a project to put the Intted stetes covernment on trial in the United Mations for contaued oppresetion of the mertcan legroes. Ife fovored lacroes orgenielng politicelly, electing their om condidetes, and driving "block stooges" Erom office in the major polltical parties. IFalcoln $X$ whe revolutionary and became incroosincly wore anticopttalist and prococlalist. He read the Coctalist loskers Tazty publication, "Tho LILtume," and urged other ifogroos to do likovise.

Ho Eention is redo of the FTI in the book.

ReBulet to Boston, 4/8/69.
Enclosed is book entitled: "An Essay on Liberation" by HERBERT MARCUSE.

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Hr. W. C. Sullivan
G. C. lore

$\frac{\text { BOOK REVIEW: }}{\text { BLACK FIR }}$<br>An ANTHOLGGY OF AFRO-AMARIGAN WRITING<br>SUITED BY LEROI JONES ARD LARRY NEAL.

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by William Morrow and Company, Inc., which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
This book presents the militant black man's view of the world and of himself in an anthology of assays, poems, short stories and plays, many of which are replete with filth, vulgarity and obscenity. It obviously was written for the benefit of and was directed to the black man and was not written for the minds of white critics. The editors, Jones and Neal, are contemporary black nationalist spokesmen. Jones is included on beth the Security Index and the Agitator Index while Neal is Included on the Security Index.

## ACTIOn:

For information.
1-Mr. C. D. Deloach
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1.     - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 -Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 -Mr. J. V. Walsh
1 - 100-425307 (LeRoi Jones)
1-100-443802 (Larry Neal)
(1)-62-46855 (Book Review File)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO


```
Memorandum to Mr. है. C. Sulliven
Re: BOOK REVITU
    "BLACK FIRA"
    AN ANTHCLOGY OR APRO-AHEICAN WRITIMG
    EDTTED BY LEROI JOLES AND LARTYY NUAL
```

DETAILS:

## RSVIEN OP BUREAU FILES

Bverett Leroy Jones, also known as LaRoi Jonea (Bufile 100-425307), was born

He is a black nationailst spokeswan and is a self-arployad author and actor-playwright fron his tesidence. Newark, New Jersay. He is pro-Cuban and is In Pricrity I of the Security Index and is also included in the Agitator Index.

Lawrence Faul Naal. Al so known as Larry Neal (Bufile 100-443802), was born
$\square$ He is a black nationalist who is included in mriomty III of the Security Index. He is self-mployed as a uriter from his residence (as of October 8,1968 ). $\qquad$ $\square$ New York, Now York.

SOCK BOVLET
This book presents the militant black man's viev of the world and of himself. In essays, paras, short stories and plays ovar 70 black writar: show their anger is intense, is is their hetred toward the white man, as their flaming indictment of American prejudice rolls out. They tall their story with ample servings of filth, vulgarity and obscentty.

The mathod of presentation is "far out." Most of the writars ane under tha age of 35 year? and are nembers of the black power generation. In addition to hatred of the white man, they speak of lova of ajl things black--black people, black traditions, black voices, black art and black futures. This book is directed to and written for the benefit of the black man. It was not writtan for the minds of white critics.

$$
\text { - } 2 \text { - CONTINUED - OVEK }
$$

# Memorandum to Mr. H. C. Sullivan 

Re: BOOX REVIEW
"BLACR FTRS"
AN ANTHOLOCY OF AFRO-ANERICAN WRITLNO EDITED BY LSRCI JONES AND LARRY NEAI.

A typical example is the poam "rayer to the White Han's God" (page 191):
"I've been preyin' for centuriss
To some God up in the aky.
Lord, what's the delay?
Help me live todny.
God said. Go ${ }^{6}$ way, boy I don't want to hear you cry, But I know Jesus heard na Cause he spit right in my eye."

One of the writers states that too eften Wagro art has marely provided "exotic entertainuent for white America"; now it must address the needs of black people. "Wa must make 1itereture move people to a deeper unceratanding of what this thing is all about, be kind of priast, a black magician, working juju with the word on the world."

A few of the assembled works tend to have an anergy that succeads in impressing one with the violance and pession of the muthor's motions but the expression never achieves the precision and control which are the hellmarke of successful art.

MWNTICN OR THE MBI
The FBI (page 203) and I. Edgar Hoovar (page 294) are both mentloned in passing nonderogatory wamer. The FBI is mentioned in an essay and J. Edgar Hoover is mentioned in a poem.

Attention：Liaison Section


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1-Mr. N. B. Ca11ahan }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { - 尘. N. W. Gray } \\
& 4-24-69 \\
& 1 \text { - Mr. R. S. Onrmer } \\
& 1 \text { = 縕基 Butiez }
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## METCHASE OF BOORE

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 nemestie Intellı

 Intormatimas 1 Publishers，New Tork，

 Strugele ma politicel struggle in
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 patper．$\$ 1.50$


1 －Macial Intelligence（Honate through for review）
1 －H．M．F．Row，622l，1B

Hooks requasted by SA T．J．Deakia；Eacial Intalligence Section；Dopertic Intelligence Division，for revien relating to rmeinl and Bleck Kitionsilst moters．Aiter reviev，book vill be filed in Buremu Librity vhere they are not now available．In the interemt of economy，paperbacks are requasted where available．

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1982 EDITION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorandum
(62-46855)
DATE: $5 / 2 / 69$
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, BALTIMORE (62- )

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
C BOOK REVIEWS
Re Bureau letter to Baltimore, 4/8/69.
Attached is erie copy of "ThelBlack List" obtained from Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

Encl" "the Black fort":
o aRgliqpernanuzey.

F $507 \times 3$

(2)- Bureau (Enc. 1)(REGISTER
J. Baltimore
JJG: it re let destroyed
(3) Au. Au ß.


56may 1969


10 MAY ГIG71969



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OR BOOKS
BOOK REVITHYS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the use of the Bureau one paperback copy of each of the following two books written by LeRoi Jones and published by Bobbs-Morrill Company. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

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R_{1-20}=8
$$

$$
\operatorname{lis}_{1-2^{3}-10}{ }^{2}
$$

"Black Magic Poetry, 1961-1967" (Sabotage, Target Study, Black Art), \$3.95
"Tour Black Revolutionary Plays" (Experimental Death Unit \#1, A Black Hiss, Great Goodness of Heart, Madheart), \$2.95




TOTE:



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Holmes $\qquad$
Gand $\qquad$
$\square$

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\end{aligned}
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1- Tr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You axe authorized to obtain discreetly ono copy of tho zomoning boot lox the use of tho Furcau. Look should te marlicil to tho attention oi tho ResearchSatellite scekion, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 guvdrangzo Looks, Chicago, क.50.

1 -:Racial Intelligence Section (Route through dor review)
1- Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
PEM:rel
(10)

NOTE:
Book requested by Special Agent T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalist and racial matters and will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.



Telson
DeLoach
Bohr
Bishop
Casper Callahan Conrad Conrad Gale Rosen Sullivan
Tavel
 Tell. Room
Holmes
Gand $\qquad$ MA

## Memorandum

subject: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, 7/12/68, and San Francisco letters to Bureau dated 7/22/68, and 1/21/69.

ALAN H. BELMONT, Executive Assistant and Research Associate, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, advised on 5/13/69, that the author of the book world Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965, "Dr. WITOLD S. XWORAKOWSKI, advised him on that date that he does not anticipate that the book will be published before the end of 1969. SWORAKOWSKI commented that he is having difficulties and delays in getting articles from some of the authors in other countries and this has caused dalay in the publication of the book.

San Francisco has set up an administrative tickler to follow this matter.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan
G. C. Moore

EYEWITNESS: THE NEGRO
IN AMERICAN HISTORY"
BY WILLIAM LORENTKATZ
RACIAL MATTERS

May 6, 1969
1 -Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 -Mr. T. J. Deakin
I - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. R. A. Bermingham

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1967 by Pitman Publishing Corporation, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:
This book is a documented history of the black man in America, covering the period from 1492 to March 15, 1965. It highlights the conditions of slavery and progress made by the black race since emancipation. It describes contributions by black persons to the development of the United States and singles out black heroes who were active in various fields, including the civil rights movement. Captioned book has value as a textbook and could also be used as a source of reference material.

ACTION:
SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO
For information.
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
kAB: dls
(8)



MAY $271969 / R$

# Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan 

RE: BOOR REVILN
"EyEuItNESS: THE NEGRO
IN ATERICAI HISTORY"
BY WILLIAM LORENKATZ

DETATLS:
REVIEG OF BUREAU FILES
Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the author.

BCOK REVIEU
Captioned book is a well-documented account of the history of the black man in America, comencing with the start of the slave trade in 1492 and ending wi.th President Johnson's address to a joint session of Congress on March 15, 1965. It contains extensive reprints of testimony of witnesses to pertinent events and of contemporary writings during the periods involved. Hhotographo and sketches are alco liberally utilized to depict black heroes and black contributions to the developnent of the United States. The author does very little editorializing and does not predict future developments. He allows the facts as expressed by the above-mentioned eelection of documents to speak for themselves. The selection of the material utlifzed depicts the efforts of black Americans as a heroic and just struggle to obtain equal status as is legally theirs. The principal value of this book would be as a textbook. It also could be used as a source of reference material in view of the many reprints and lengthy indices contained therein.

MENTION OF THE FBI
Page 506 contains a reprint of a Ku Klu: Klan publication in which the Klan asserts that the FBI investigation of the three civil rights workers missing in Mississippi in 1964 (later found to be murdered) was blatant and outlandich and resulted from political motives of President Johnson who it describes as a cominuist sympathizer.

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/2/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The -Urban Guerilla" by MARTIN OPPENHEIMER, Quadrangle Books, price $\$ 5.50$, which was not released for public distribution until May 23, 1969. The purchase was made pursuant to Bureau instructions in relet.

2:- Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
I -Chicago
GGP: me
(3)


# Memorandum 

1 -Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)

## $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bishop }{ }^{2} \text { ? } \\ \text { Caper }\end{array}\right.$

Callahan.
Conrad Felt Gale Posen Sullivan Tavel Trotter Pele. Room
Holmes Holmes

1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 -Mr. J. G. Deegan
SUBJECT: BOOR REVIEWS: OF "BLACK SKIN WHITE MASKS" THE EXPERIENCES OF A BLACK RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, originally published in Paris, France, as Peou Noire, Masques Blancs in 1952 by Editions de Seuil, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The late Doctor Fanon, a Negro psychiatris//and author of "Wretched of the Earth," in captioned book analyzes the Negro neurosis and states that he hopes by analysing it to destroy it. In the book there is set forth the psychological pressures of the Negro in the white society. Some of the highlights in the book show that at the time of the writing of the book the white man considered himself superior to the black man and that the black man wants to prove to the white man at all costs that they are of equal intellects.

Fanon goes on to show in some detail the problems of the Negro women in connection with the white man as well as the problems of the Negro man with the white woman; the so-called dependency of the colonized people (Negro). Fanon points out that the Negro has a psychological block but that once he realizes this block through self-analysis he will be able to overcome it.

Fanon does state that he (speaking for the Negro) has neither the right nor the duty to claim reparation for the domestication of his ancestors. This is contrary to the propaganda | being taught by the Negro extremist in this country today. He further states that both the Negro and the whites must turn their. back on the inhuman voices (conditions of the mind which lead to prejudice) in order that authentic communication between the races can be brought about.

REC 27
Bureau files contain no information concerning captioned book and there is no mention of the FBI in the book.
ACTION: For your information.


DATE: 5-16-69

FROM 1


SUBJECT: By Jerry M. (Rosenberg BACKGROUND:

Captioned book was sent the Director, with compliments of the author, from Random House, Inc. .

## BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

According to the book jacket, Rosenberg was formerly a Columbia and Cornell University assistant professor and is presently President of J. M. Rosenberg Associates, New York. He has authored several books, as well as many articles for scholarly and popular journals. Bufiles. reflect no information identifiable with Rosenberg.

## SUMMARY OF BOOK:

The book in essence is a study of how the Government and private industry collects data relative to citizens. The author describes, for example, how personal information is collected, stored, and cross-filed in computers. He points $f$ out that the citizen does not know how this information is used, whether facts are $n$ taken out of context, used indiscreetly, etc. Rosenberg describes the proposed Federal data bank, a nationwide computer system which will pool information from 1 20 Federal departments. He points out that this pooled information poses a grave $>$ threat to our privacy, and sets forth specific rules for handling this data in order to protect the individual. (Book being placed in Bureau Library.)
MENTION OF THE FBI:
The FBI is mentioned several times. While there is nothing specifi- $\frac{7}{5}$ cally derogatory, Rosenberg emphasizes that the FBI's collected information could be used to invade the privacy of the individual. For example, he mentions the National Crime Information Center: "Although the NCI Center is presently narrow in scope, future plans call for expanding it to collect much more intelligence data.
What safeguards will control the FBI operation is a question still to be asked."
$\frac{\text { RECOMMENDATION: } \quad 62-46855}{\text { That no acknowlederRECORDED }} \quad 94-Y-32761-$



1 -Mr. DeLoach

SAC，New York（100－87235）

Director，FBI（62～46855）

PURCHASE－OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

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& 2 \text { - Lis. H. P. Cathatan } \\
& \text { I-7x. A. 日. Gray } \\
& \text { 5-23-69 } \\
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You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau，when available．Mark these books to the attention of the Research－Satellite Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．







19 MAY 261969


1－Mx．T．E．Bishop
1－Mr．77．C．Sullivan
1－Mr．C．D．Erennan
1 －Kir．G．T．Quinn
May 10．2060
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1 －Mr．T．B．Grixith
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7-62-46855
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SSC： $\mathrm{mjl} / \mathrm{cmL}$

Dantel Aaron

A book, *Writers on the Left " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ subtitled "Episodes In American litexary Comunism," was written by Daniel Aaron and published in 1961 by Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, New Xork City. This book was the ninth in a series of studies on commuism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter mentioned above.

According to this book, Daniel Aaron was born in Chicago, Illinois, graduated from the Univereity of Michigan in 1933, and received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. He is presentily Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English language and Iiterature at Smith College. He has spent his professional life teaching at colleges and universities here and abroad and duxing that time has written and odited tive book on American history and literature. The January 8, 1962, issue of "The Forker," an east coast communist newspaper which ceased publication in July, 1968, contatned an article in which Mize Gold, a communist priter who had just returned irom a six-month visit to the soviet Union, described "Writers on the Left" as follows:
 and very solld book. It is not a Marxist book."

$$
(100-391697-65,62-46855-163,100-453147-1)
$$

NOTE:
Sce memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/17/69, captioned "Council for a Livable World," prepared by FBG:mjb.

SAC, IKansas City

FURCEASE OF BOOK BOOK RELYIEWS

You are nuthorized to obtain discrectly, for
the Duroau, one copy of tho hoois 4 Bayoncts in the strects:
Tho Usy of Troops in Civil Distuhbances, "edited by Eobin/ticham. The bool is scheduled fox publication Nugust 8, 1969, by the Univexsity of Kansas pross, 114 Flint Mall, Lawrence, Kansas, 66045 and wil1 sell at \$6.95. Mank the book to the attention of the Rescarch-Satelilite Scction, Domostic Intelligence Division.

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ADE:cct/exi:
(9)

## 30Ex:

 Soction, Domestic Jntclinconco Division, Sox moviev in
 gencxal. Eook mill ho ajicd in Eumeau Libraxy.



# SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section <br> <br> Director, TBI (62-46855) 

 <br> <br> Director, TBI (62-46855)}

1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 = Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
5-23-69
1 -Miss A. M. Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS <br> BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Marks the books to the attention of ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 1 - Mr. M. F. Row ( 6221 IB)

NOTE:
Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. Books will be filed in the Bureau Library.

 Risen —__
$\qquad$ Er.JIM5 $/ 1969$

SAC. Chicago

Director, MEI (62-46355)
PURCHASE OF ECOL
BOR REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book racial Violence in the United States"
 320 West AL F ivecet, Chicago, Illinois, 60606, \$12.75, scheduled publication date $8=31-69$ ) for the use of the Bureau. Hank the boot to the attention of the ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


B as sumpter blur
585:





$62-468-55$
NOT RECORDED



## Memorandum


 above books received from the National Putnam Letters Committee (NPLC) with compliments of Carleton Putnam and a communication from Putnam not be acknowledged. The book, "Race and Reason", was sent to the Director by Senator Harry Flood Byrd who was thanked by letter of 4-28-61. At that time, the book was reviewed by the Bureau. Putnam is opposed to integration and states that the races are biologically not equal. NPLC was formed to publicize this book. On 5-22 the Director received a communication from Putnam which is a copy of a letter he addressed to Dr. Arthur R. Jensen of the University of California. Mr. Putnam adds a note to the Director "If you could possibly get this reprint into the hands of the President and make him read it, he might start working on the root of our trouble." Putnam enclosed a booklet written by Dr. Jensen entitled "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?"
"Race and Reality" contains several references to the FBI. On page -46 statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1963 are allegedly quoted. The author states that "the American Negroes. . . produced per capita. . . seven times as many rapes and ten times as many murders as the White man." On page 118 he states the Negroes "relative crime and illegitmacy rates are increasing. The FBI will confirm this to you." On page 161 the author mentions the FBI arrested a Harvard anthropologist by the name of Zborowski on a charge of perjury growing out of the Bureau's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. This information is also contained in the book "Race and Reason." (Bufile 65-58681 captioned "Mark Zborowski, Espionage - R Perjury" indicates that Zborowski was indicted 4-18-58 for perjury as a result of Grand Jury testimony in the Jack Soble espionage investigation. He was tried and found guilty 11-20-58. On 11-10-59, the Court of Appeals ordered a retrial. Zborowski was again convicted of perjury on 11-29-62 and sentenced to 3 years and 11 months. His sentence was reduced in 1963 to 2 years and 5 months and he was released from prison 10-9-64.)

## RECOMMENDATION:

REC $11762-46855-694$
In view of the extreme racial overtones of these books, it is suggested that no acknowledgment be sent from the Bureau for either the books or letter.

1 -Mr. DeLoach


1 -Mr. Bishop - Enclosure AWT:dla (4) $\qquad$


Mr. W. C. Sullivan
G. C. Moore

1-Mr. C. D. Deloach
1 - Mr. V. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. G. G. Moore
May 26, 1969
1-Mr. A. N. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1-Mr. T. J. Deakin
1-Mr. J. A. Marion
"CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE AMERICABJ NEGRO"
A DOCUMBNTARY HISTORY BY
ALbigt p. biaustem and
ROBERT L. ZANGRANDO
Captioned book, printed in 1968 by the Vachington Square Press of New York, is an attenpt by the editors to compress 400 years of the "Negroes struggle for freedom and equality" into one volume.

This documentary is divided into elght parts vhich begins With the arrival of the first Negro in Jamestom, Virginia, in 1619, and ands with a reprint of the U.S. Riot Commission report in 1968. It contains very for statements by the editors and approximately $98 \%$ of its content is comprised of reprints of Federal and local statutco $\boldsymbol{z}_{\text {i }}$ as vell as statoments by many well-knom political and historical ficures. In addition, thore are approximately 15 complete histories of pertinent Supreme Court decisions concerning civil richts. Such a cases as Bromn versus the Board of Education of Topeke, the National Association for the Advancoment of Colored People versus Eutton, South Carolina versus Katzenbach and the United States verous Price of are set out in full.

The editors of this documentary have obviously attempted to remain unblased and as a result, it is surprisingly free of leftist thinking and unbridled accusations. It reprosents an excellent synopsis of the "Negro problem" on a chronological basis. Captioned book does not mention the FBI.

A revicw of Bufiles failed to disclose any derogatory information concerning Albert P. Blaustein, co-editor and Professor of Law at Rutgers University, Camden, Nev Jersey. Bufiles disclose that in 1965 Dr. Robert Zangrando was listed as being a nember of the Philadelphia Comittee for the narch on Washington, which march was sponcorcd by the Students for a Democratic Society.
ACTION:
Rionc. For information.
1-62-46855 (Bool: Revien [ile)



1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Suttler
begat, London
6-6-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)
I - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following booklets for the use of the Bureau. Naris these items to the attention of the Research-Satelitite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
CC 3 bor by 1. Kivietnam: Why It Hatters by Ken Mackenzie,

ford on- 98.
$7-280$.
3. "China: Mao's Last Leap" by Emily Hactarquhar, prier 6, priced at $2 / 6$ (30d)
A Xerox or an advertisement from the $5-3-69$ issue of "The Nconomistit concerning the above booklets is enclosed for your information.

## Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) 1 -Mir. B. F. Row, (6221 IB)

$\underset{(10)}{\text { ALB: } 1 \mathrm{mg}}(1)$
NOTE:


Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, feels the three booklets will be helpful to personnel on substantive desks and useful as reference material.
Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bohr
Casper
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Conrad
Gale
-
Sullivan $\qquad$
Trotter
Tell. Room


REC: 85


Recut, London

Director, MDI (62~16855)
$6=-463=5.696$
PURELASE OF Boom cook reviews.

6/6/69
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Subtler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one cony of the book "Information Moscow" written by Hrs. F. E. Louts for the lase of the Bureaty The book should be mantic to the attention of the Resexreh-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Fox your information, un hair containing available information regarding the bon is cnelosca.

Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for revision
1 - Soviet Section (Route ${ }^{\text {through for review) }}$
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, ( 6221 IB)
1-105-0 ("Information Moscow")
$\ldots$ AMB:Iaa (12)

NOTE:
Book obtained at request of SA $L_{\text {. Whitson, Soviet }}$


Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference material. Book will be charged permanently to Soviet Section, where it will be available as a ready reference.



SAC, NEWARK (105-0)
"INFORMATION MOSCOW"
MISCELLANEOUS-INFO .
CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an haM dated and captioned as above.

Source mentioned in attached is $\square$
PSI advised that he
a copy of "Information Moscow".
The enclosed is submitted for information.


## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, Hew Jersey
May 16, 1969

## " INFORMATION MOSCOW "

A source of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he. had recently purchased a book entitled information moscow". written by Mrs. Vo E Louis

This book is printed by cove ind MaIcolmson Ltd, Redbill, Surrey, England, and was dated January, 1969.

This lists the names of 211 personnel at the various foreign Embassies in Moscow including their home addresses and telephone numbers. License numbers are prefixed by designated numbers for all Embassies, such as the designated prefixed number 04, which is for all vehicles driven by United States personnel.

Seance related this is the first of this type of book he has ever seen published in the USSR He indicated
 ocommemiations nor conclusions! Of the FBE. It is the property of the ERY and is loaned to your acemay; it and its contents ammo not to be distributed outside yours?

$$
-1 *-\quad 62-46855-696
$$

# Memorandum 

FROM : J. H. Gale

SDRED
THE GRLM REAPERS
BYED-RED.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:


At the Director's request, captioned book was obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division. Written by E EdReid, a former newspaperman, The Grim Reapers is based primarily on the McClellan Committee hearings of 1963-1964, Life magazine's studies of organized crime since 1967, and background material uncovered by Reid during his years as a reporter in New York City and Las Vegas. In 1953, a year after the publication of Reid's first book, Mafia, the Director noted \& that "if not a psychopathic liar, he is a vicious and malicious one and should be treated accordingly."

As might be expected in an analysis of La Cosa Nostra written by a nonmember, there are numerous errors of both fact and conclusion. There are also numerous references to the Director and the FBI, including at least three passages indicating that the Bureau had been held back in its fight against organized crime by the Administration, possibly because of President Johnson's fears that extensive microphone coverage might have lexposed "other Bobby Bakers." Several pages are also devoted to Albert Parvin ('the mystery man of Las Vegas"), the Parvin Foundation, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas' involvement with that Foundation. Three other pages are taken up with a highly sensationalistic, but false, account of an alleged 1962 meeting at which New Orleans "family" head Carlos Marcello is said to have plotted the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

As regards the activities of local police in the fight against organized crime, Reid is most critical of Chief Thomas Cahill of San Francisco and most laudatory of the late Chief Los Angeles.


Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re : The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

## RSCOWMENDATYON:

For information.


## DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

## DETAILS:

The Grim Reapers, written by former newspaperman Ed Reid, was published by the Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, and retails for $\$ 6.95$ a copy. It was obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division, at the request of the Director, following a lengthy review which ran in a recent issue of "The Sunday Star."

Bureau files reveal that Reid, who has written two other studies of organized crime, has been working on his present project since at least 1967. In 1953, a year after the publication of Reid's first book, Miafia, and immediately following a radio appearance wherein Reid was critical of the Bureau's handling of rackets investigations, the Director stated that, "if not a psychopathic liar, he is a vicious and malicious one and should be treated accordingly."

Inasmuch as the vast bulk of The Grim Reapers is taken from the McClellan Committee hearings of 1963-1964, Life magazine's continuing series of studies on organized crime (which also started in 1967), and background material uncovered by Reid during his years as a reporter in New York City and Las Vegas--including wholesale passages quoted almost verbatim from his earlier books--there is little new or of value to be gained by reading his current offering.

## Nistakes Abound

As might be expected in an analysis of La Cosa Nostra written by a nonmember, there are numerous errors of both fact and conclusion. The following are some typical examples:
(1) Reid says there were " 50 -some" attendees at the Apalachin meeting of 1957. (In actuality, more than 100 hoodlum figures participated in this gathering, with the New York State Police detaining and interrogating 60.)

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re : The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning:
(2) Reid claims that New York City mobster Anthony (Tony Bender) Strollo was killed in 1962 for aiding the Gallo faction in its revolt against the leaders of the Profaci "Lamily" and that his death brought about the end of the notorious Gallo-Profaci war. (According to a number of reliable sources, Strollo's disappearance and presumed murder stemmed from his disobedience of instructions from his "family" head, Vito Genovese, with respect to the handling of narcotics while Genovese was in prison. As regards the Gallo-Profaci war, it did not reach its climax until the following year and was not finally adjudicated until the Spring of 1964.)
(3) Reid indicates that the bickering within the former Profaci "family" is still simmering and that Joe Colombo "is looking to the top position. " (As has been well established by numerous sources, Colombo. was appointed head of the "family" more than five years ago and he is not currently "looking" anywhere.)
(4) Reid asserts that the 60 -odd underworld murders in the Boston area during the past five years mark 'the greatest destruction of hoodlums over so short a period of time in gangland history." (If Reid had checked Chicago's figures, he would have found 318 mob slayings during the period 1925-1929, building up to a grand total of 504 for the span 1923-1931, one of the bloodiest periods in criminal history.)
(5) Reid says that Peter Licavoli 'has generally been considered to be the Detroit don (or leader) for many years." (This mistake probably resulted from the testimony of the Detroit Police Commissioner before the McClellan Committee; Joseph Zerilli is the head of La Cosa Noŝtra operations in the Detroit area and has been since at least the 1930s.)
(6) Reid makes the common blunder of outsiders studying the west coast mob structure by identifying the late La Cosa Nostra "boss" Jack Dragna as Jewish mobster "Bugsy" Siegel's "chief lieutenant."

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concorning

In addition to the above, numerous other errors with respect to names and dates were also noted, such as those relating to the deaths of La Cosa Nostra 'bosses" Salvatore Maranzano (in 1931) and Frank Desimone (in 1967).

## References to Director and FBI

Although there are naturally many references to the Director and to the FBI in a book of this sort, few could be construed as being of a derogatory nature. The quotes pertaining to the Director are primarily flippant in nature, such as the joke some people allegedly play by paging Mr. Hoover in the Las Vegas casinos to watch the reactions of the hoodlums present. In another passage, Reid describes a racketeer as having "more aliases than J. Edgar Hoover has enemies." And, in a third place, he refers to comedian "Swifty" Morgan as the man who "once tried to sell a stolen watch to J. Edgar Hoover."

As regards the Bureau, Reid's failure to mention the FBI is often more telling than his citations. For instance, he details the Federal prosecutive action taken against hoodlums Stefano Magaddino, Raymond Patriarca, John Roselli, Vincent Rao, James Fratianno, and Antonio Corallo without giving the FBI any credit for its investigations leading up to these prosecutions. He does, however, indicate on three separate occasions that the Bureau might have accomplished more in the organized crime field if it had not been held back by the Administration, possibly because of President Johnson's fears that extensive microphone coverage might have exposed "other Bobby Bakers."

In this respect, it is interesting to note that, more than two years ago, the Bureau received information indicating that Reid was including a sensationalistic passage in his book about an alleged 1962 meeting at which New Orleans "family" head Carlos Marcello is said to have plotted the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Memorandum to Mr . DeLoach<br>Re: The Grim Reapers<br>By Ed Reid<br>Information Concerning

Even more pertinent from our standpoint, Reid charged that the FBI had subsequently been furnished firsthand information regarding the meeting by one of the actual participants. When Reid was advised of the falsity of his information by Agents assigned to our Los Angeles office, he agreed to delete all references to the FBI but otherwise refused to change his story. A review of The Grim Reapers reveals that all mention of the Bureau was removed from the incident but that it appeared otherwise unchanged on pages 157-159.

Parvin and Douglas
Possibly the most current information in Reid's book, especially in view of recent disclosures about outside sources of income accruing to Supreme Court justices, was the section of the Nevada chapter dealing with Albert Parvin, whom Reid refers to as "the mystery man of Las Vegas." Unaware that Parvin would be such front-page news by the time The Grim Reapers went on sale, Reid describes the financial maneuverings engaged in by the Parvin-Dohrmann Company of Los Angeles before it was able to acquire ownership of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas. Reid also quotes from a. 1966 newspaper clipping reporting that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas had received $\$ 12,000$ a year since 1962 from the tax-exempt Albert Parvin Foundation which, in turn, gets its. proceeds largely from a share in the mortgage on the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vega.s.

## Local Police

Although Reid's personal expertise in the organized crime field is confined primarily to the New York and Nevada, territories, he has apparently formed strong convictions about the effectiveness of the various police departments on the west coast. He says, for example, that he has "no wish to question the quality ascribed to California's law-enforcement agencies--particularly in Los Angeles, where the Iate Police Chief William Parker built up a superb department. . ." With respect to San Francisco,

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid Information Concerning
on the other hand, he is somewhat less profuse. In fact, he all but accuses the present Chief of Police Thomas Cahill and former Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of deliberately abandoning investigation of the Nick DeJohn murder under suspicious circumstances and later refusing to discuss the case with a representative of the press.

## General Observations

All in all, Reid's book contains little of new or of pressing interest to anyone familiar with the McClellan Committee hearings and the Life magazine articles. It does have synopses of the police records of 50 major hoodlums, membership charts of the leading La Cosa Nostra families, stockholder lists for the various Las Vegas casinos, and a section of photographs, including one of the "gangland cemetery" uncovered by our Agents at Jackson Township, New Jersey, and one of hoodlum Carlos Marcello trying to attack an FBI Agent in New Orleans (for which Marcello was convicted of assaulting a Federal officer). All of this is public source material, however, and readily available to the interested reader in a number of other publications.

## Memorandum

DIRECTOR，FBI（62－46855）DATE：$\overline{6} / 6 / 69$
（ATTN：Research Satellite Section， Domestic Intelligence Division）

SAC，NEW YORK（100－87235）
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re ${ }^{B}$ ulets to NY $3 / 25 / 69,4 / 24 / 69$ and $4 / 29 / 69$ ．
Enclosed for the Bureau are 1 copy of the following：
1．＂The Agony of the American Left＂by CHRISTOPHER LASH．

2．H．RAP BROWN，Die Nigger Die．
3．＂Revolution in the Revolution＂by REGIS
DEBRAY．
4．＂The Assassination of MALCOEM X＂by GEORGE BREITMAN and HERMAN PORTER．

5．Anatomy of Anti－Communism
6．＂Beyond Racism＂by WHITNEY M．YOUNG，Jr．
7．Stereo Record entitled＂MALCOLM X Talks to Young People＂．


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（Attn：Research Satellite Section，
Domestic Intelligence Division）
1－New York
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ATTN: RESEATE-EATELETRE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAG, CHYCAGO (66-6727) (P)

BOOK REVIEWS


ReBulet to Chicago dated 5/23/69.
Referenced letter instructed Chicago to obtain a copy of the book, "Racial Violence e in the United States", edited by ALIEN D。GRTMSHAN.

Contact with Aldine Publishing Company revealed that this bods a collection of articles concerning racial violence, is only now in the galley proof stage.

The printed book will not be available until August, 1969.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the book when it becomes available.
(2 )-Bureau. (RM)
1 - Chicago
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slbject: THE ShOOTYNG OF JOHN F. KENNEDV, ONE ASSASSIN, THREE SHOTS, THREE GITS, NO IVISSES. AUTHOR, COLONEL WILLTAMH. BANSON, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, RETIRED; OBOOK REVIEWS


The captioned book has been reviewed, and the author, based on his findings, concluded that President Kennedy was fired upon three times and all three shots struck the President. This theory opposes the conclusion reached by the Warren Commission which was one shot probably missed the President's limousine aid its occupants and two bullets caused all the wounds suffered by Preside:t Kennedy and Governor Connaliy.

Tie author has not made any deroxatory or uncomplimentary remarise concerring the KBI. He did refer to findings of the TBI in onl. $\therefore$. few instances and these were direct quotes and were accurate. The book was yell writeen and it yestatcted only to the number of shots fired, testimony of the persons who wew 0 rimg in the President's limousine, supported by the Zapruder movie film which $W$ Goled the assassiration scene. The author claimed that the Warren Commis2. faiced to properly support its findings and conclusions pertaining to the ghouin; cpisode and defined the commission as a group of evaluators rather then invasigators.

The author's solution is: The first shot was fired at Prevident Kenredy V zinaue of 58 yards and the bullet struck the Presiuent a giancing blow on the $\therefore$ : site of the top of his head, and with only slighty diministing velocic, nonima, deflection, ricochetted oni over the head of Governcr Comally atd Secrot
 t... Haccing bullot knocked the President forwasd and siigitly to the leit:

 $2 \%$ the tirot shot the President was struck by the second bullet at a range of ag. oxicotoly 68 yards. This second bullet passed through the Presicient contan c. Hocwnard course striking Governor Connally in the back, right wrise, and iu.
$62-46855$ -
NOT RECORDED


Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

The author said that approximately 4. 2 seconds after the second shot and at a range of about 90 yards, the President was fired upon a third time by the same rifleman. This third bullet struck the President in the back of the head and, in combination with the wounding effect of the first. bullet, generated a "blowout" type exit wound of massive proportions at the site of the first wound, which obliterated all evidence of the first wound. The impact of this bullet caused the President's head to move forward and instantly thereafter the reactionary propulsive effect of the "blowout" type exit caused the President's head to move backward and to the left. It was interesting to note the author substantiated his findings with the use of the Zapruder film, testimony of Mrs. Kennedy and Governor John J. Connally. It is noted that Governor Connally has never changed his story as to when the original shots were fired and in this respect and according to the conclusions reached by the author, he supports Governor Connally's testimony.

The author said that the primary objective of his book was to defend, in fact to substantiate, the principal conclusion set forth by the President's Commission that one assassin, acting alone, fired three bullets at the President, thereby killing him. As a result of cis tidings, the author believes that the President's Commission would be vindicated ( (somewhat); the eyewitness accounts rendered by Governor and Airs. John B. Connolly would be shown to have been true and correct in major detail; the eyewitnesses accounts rendered by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Secret Service Agent Roy H. Kellerman would be shown to have provided the.inal vital clues that solved the mystery of the bullets and the witch hunt for other assassins would be brought to a halt.

The author explained why various witnesses heard what they believed to be fire cracker reports at the time of the shooting. He contended these reports were the sounds generated by the passing of bullets in the vicinity prior to the time that the actual sound of the cartridge explosion was heard. He also pointed out that certain witnesses who said that shots emanated from other than the School Book Depository Building would eventually come to realize that they were nearly hit by ricochetting bullets. This theory indicates the author has expended a considerable amount of time and research of evidence obtained by the commission to arrive at his conclusions.

## ACTION:

That the book be refered to the Laboratory Division for information. Thereafter it should be refered to the Bureau Library for permanent retention.

The author sent this book to the Bureau on $5 / 31 / 69$ and a letter was sent to the author dated $6 / 8 / 69$ in acknowledgement. Bureau files and San Antonio files contain no information concerning the author.



SAC, New Yowls (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)


1 - Miss A.M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of tho following books for the Bureau and to forward them marked to the attention of the Research Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

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& \text { Rid' } d^{\prime} \beta \text { 1. "Trespass'" by Fletcher Knebel. } \\
& \text { New York, Doubleday, } 10 / 69, \$ 5.95
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2. "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" by Benjamin Goodman. New York, Pantheon Books, 10/69, Vintage paperback \$1.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review 1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)


AMB:Iis
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NOTE:


Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and as reference material relating to black nationalism and racial matters, filed in Bureau Library, where not now available. Paperback ordered in interest of economy.

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Director, FBI (62-46355)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK <br> BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly for the Bureau one hard-cover, copy oi the hook "The Loyal and the Disloyal" NoLO by Mortomgrodzin, printed by the University of Chicago at Forward the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
I - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

Book requested by SA T. N. Goble, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book, not available in Bureau Library, will be charged permanently to the ResearchSatellite Section Library where it will be available as a ready reference primarily for the use of the Soviet Section in connection with conferences concerning espionage, sabotage, and related subjects.

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SAC, New York ( 100 m 87235 ) Attention: Liaison Section

7/3/69
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
C' BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau and to mark them to the attention of the ResearcheSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 Panthers" by Earl Anthony. Dial Press, Hoy/ York, 10/69, \$4.95
 Experience" by Julius Lester. Dial Press, New York, 10/69, \$3.95
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
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NOTE:
Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and as reference material relating to black nationalism and racial matters; filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

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 othores Rlchaxd Wo Baron publiahing Company, Now York, Octobox, 2969, \$5.95
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Books requested by SA m. Jo Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligonco Divistion, how roviow and use an rofoxonco motorial concorning black nationalism and racial mattors; will be riled in Bureau Library, where not now available.

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1 -Mir. N. P. Callahan
1- Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 -Kr. A. W. Gray
7/9/69

Director, $\operatorname{FBI}(62-46855)$
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss A. M. Butler

## purchase on boor BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, a copy of book-Wlack power and Student Rebellion: Conflict on the American Campus" by James, Hefivoy \& Abraham Miller (Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, California, $94002 ; \$ 3.95$, July, 1969) and to forward it to Bureau kiramea to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:mef/rel (10)

NOTE:

Book, requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and for reference purposes relating to black nationalism and racial matters will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.



Dar: 7/7/69

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS the following books:

1. Black Pride" by JULIUS HOBSON.

2. "revolutionary Notes" by JULIUS LESTER.'
3. "the Black Messiah" by Rev. ATBERT CLEAGE.
4. "Therblack panthers" by GENE MARINE.


Mr. W. C. Sullivan
G. C. Hoore

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1-3tr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - XY. A. . Gray (Mias aita bution) July 10, 1069

1. . Mr. G.C. Moore

1-Mer.T.J. Deakin
()

BOOK METH
"THE SPOOF THO SAT EX TKE DOOR'
Ex SAM CRMEMLSE
gactal matribs
This is a review of captioned book, pubilshed in Engiand in 1969 by Allisen and Busiby Limited. The book is belag pinced in the Bureau 1ibrary.

## Author

San creenke came to our attention $\square$ adviaed Greenlee arrived in
Englamd in larch, 2969, for the pabilcation of captioned book. Reportediy, his book was turnod down by Amorican peblishers nin "too hot to handle." The book jacket notes that creenlee 18 a Xogro, borm July 13, 1930, in Chicago, I11inois. Ailegediy, he zerved as a Iieutenant in the $\mathbf{U} . \mathrm{S}$. Army peior to present employment Eith a civil righta orgenimation.

## Book Revien

Captioned book is n novel about a Negro Central Inteliligence Aypncy (CIA) Agant wo realgas to organize a group of biack fevolutionarios from the members of a Negro youth gatie. The fommer CIA Agont is, guccessful, in the story, to the extent that the book's conclusion, urban grempilia variare is videmprand in the onited statos.

This book is not a blueprint for revolution, but doas comtain mome information on how to organizu a guerrilia group.

## Yention of the FBI

The oniy mention of the FBI or the Director is a comant in passing that the FBI inveatigates thefts of govermsent property.
Agrich:
None. For information.
if $\left\langle\frac{1}{2} 6246855\right.$ (Book Roview File) TJD:byw/erk (7)

SAC, New York: (100-37235)
7/14/69 Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK

## book reviews

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the Following book for use of the Bureau. It should be marked to the attention of the Rescarch-Satcllite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The-fievolt of tho Black Athlete" by Harry-Edwavds Macmillan Company, New Yowls, $\$ 5.95$, scheduled for publication 9/8/69.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 - Mr . M. F. Row ( 6221 IB)

AMB: lis
(10)

NOTE:


Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and for reference purposes relating to black nationalism and racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC 3⿺辶 $62-46855-793$

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7/7/69

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## Symomate:









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"DEE MIGGELt DYE!".


DESAyys:

## HEVEET OF \&2BEAU FETES

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 Comittee (ERCC). His name is inclucied on the AGitator Index and tite security Juder. Ro pas liultatod on lareh 5, 10ss, by a Podoral Grand Jury nt Now Orleans, Loviniana, Zor. Whotation of the ansariting a Federal Cixicer and obstruction of jurtice atntuten: howover, the trial dite has not as yot Deea set.

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan
G. C. Moore


1-Mrion Co Moore

1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

## BOOK REVET

"SAMMY YOUNG, JR., THE FIRST
BLACK COLLEGE STUDENT TO DEE IN
THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT"
BY JAMES FOReMAN

This is to review captioned book, published in 1968 by Grove Press, Inc., New York, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

The author is the subject of Bureau file 100-443566. Ho is Director of International Affairs of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and an advocate of racial violence. He is currently active with the National black Economic Development Conference (NBEDC) which is demanding three billion dollars as reparations to blacks from white churches and synagogues.

This book is the story of the life and violent death by shooting of a 21 -year-old Negro born and raised under black middlewclass circumstances in Tuskegee, Alabama. This community and its educational institutions were thought to be models for tranquil race relations, however, Younge's death in January, 1066, at the hands of a white man who was acquitted of the murder charge, Is seen by Forman as the end of the nonviolent aspects of the civil rights movement and the advent of Negroes' realization that other roads i.e., confrontation and counterviolence must be under m taken.

Younge's story and his activities in the South on behalf of SNCC commencing in March, 1905, are told through tho personalities of those who knew and worked with him. Ill is depicted as a diligent worker for Negro rights and as a martyr for their cause. However, he comes off as a somewhat confused, often rebellious and frequently troublesome personality to himself and those around him. His death, although tragic and racially inspired, was not the result of the black student movement as indicated by the book's title but was in fact the result of a personal altercation.

The FBI is mentioned on pages 128, 186, 208 and 224 in routine regard to its investigative responsibilities; There are no adverse references or comments directer helerowlaroau or its personnel.
7- - - 100-443566

UNITED STATES GO NMENT Memorandum

DATE: $\quad 7 / 17 / 69$

SUBJECT: PUICHASE OF BOOK OBOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, dated 7/3/69.
Attempts at Chicago to discreetly obtain book requested in referenced letter, "The Loyal and the Disloyal," by MOETON GFODZIN, printed by the University of Chicago, have been unsuccessful to date.

It has been determined that the book has been published in a hardback cover at $\$ 7.50$ per copy (rather than the $\$ 4.00$ price indicated in referenced letter) and in a paperback cover at 82.25 per copy. A paperback copy of the book has been ordered through a discreet procedure, but will not be available for delivery fox rive or six weeks.

If a hardback cover of this book is desired rather than the paperback issue, the Bureau is requested to immediately advise so that the order may bo appropriately changed.

When the book is made available, it will be immediately forvarcled to the Bureau.


REC 37 GGP/vel (3)

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Hry W. C. Gullivan

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1 miry. C. D. DeLoach 1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1-1TM. G. C. Eоoro

1.     - LIr. A. W. Gray (tise Alta Butloz) 1-4y. H. E. Norxis

LOOK NEVIEV
"BEXOND RACEGM" BY wIITMAEY M. YOUTG, JT. RACTAL NATMESS

Nemo to Rr. W, G. Sulzivan
RE: BOOK REVIEM
"BEYOND RACESB"
BY WHITNEY M. Young, Jn.

## DEMALLS:

## NHTY:

Whitney L. Young, Jx., has been nxecutive Dixector of the Fational Urban League since 1001. Ho was born on July 31, 1921 in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, and now resides in New Rochelle, Wow Yorls. Young entered Kentuchy State Collego, Erankiort, Kentucky, in Sentenbor, 1037, and recoived a BS dogroe in June, 1041. As a member of the Aray Spectalized Traning Frogram, he attended Massachusetts Institute of Teohnology Trom Octobor 1043, wxough Decembex, 1043. Kator, he attended the Undversity of Miode Igland, tho University of Minnesota and Harvard buiversity. Young has been a leader in the civil rights moveaent and has been described as one who is confident that the Negrots problems can be solved within the frameworli of the denocratie processes of the juited States.

Applicanti-type investigations vere conducted on Young in 1956 and in 1904-65. his name was on a "contact liat" of tho Awcrican Youth for Democracy. in 2046 in Minneapolis, Kinnesota, andinvestigation revenled an associate of Young'r had commist rolated affiliations.

Kin October 1067, the Directow described Young as boing one stripe above Martin Luther King, but a very expedient person. Bureau tiles indicate int. Xounc has had a cooporativo attltude toward the Bureau. By letter dated August 0 , 15CA, tie Direator exprecsed appreckation to Mr. Young Iox his laudatory yomarts about the Bureau in connection with the investigation of tho deaths of thee civil righta worlers slain near philadelphia, Mississtppi.

## EOOR:

Fxod bis vantage paint in the forexront of the civil rights moveneat, the author ondeavors to set out in this boox what is wrone with this country from a racial gtandpoint, tho couses on the current gltuntion, nd wht he feels chould nad gan be dono to change racial ills.

Young becins by saying that Arorlea is on tho brint of disaster, that the sickness of racism is about to destroy the very essence of all we hold denr. He is meating of whito
 or no concequence lor his purposed in tins book. Ne cenloys the onten uscd phwaso that "Anerica hes telenclessly perrecuted blact people for thrce hundred firty yons" to holp malse his point.

nE: BOOK TEVITK
"BEXOND racrem"
BY WIMTNEY H. YOUNG, JIV.

An intercstine facet of this book ts the authox ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ use of numorous statirtics which do stifulato thought and which are not alvays docuncmed to show whore inc gets his Dimurcs. The statistics ore nonetheless thourht-provoting. Somo ox the statuetics lae uees aro ns follows:
 dozens of ways tiat they constituto na intexioy caste wthin the Nation.
facsive therations iron the gouth continue at the mate of cughty thousmed persons $a$ year.

Between 1940 and 1000 tho binck population of netropolitan nross noxe then dowbled. If tho current trend continues, the birct netropolitan pomulation will doublo asnin by 1985.

Detween 1059 and 1065 Mew Yorls City lost 1,500,000 wite people, nostly to the auburbs.

Witcen years ago black incomo was 57 zomeent that of waites; in 1007, ti had crept up onIy 2 percent to 59 pexcent.

Discifluination Hocpa black remiliee sergesated in overcrowded thettos al though thore nxe houstng vacanotes clsewhere.

These aro more wats than pooplo in Black Amerded.
Uriant renoval has buitit 100,000 housing units but has destroyed 100,009 housing untits.

Although n constacrable poxtion of "Doyond racism" deals With the suthoris ideas on what type socioty we slould have, there ik very itttie new in the way of fresh tianking. Ie favors the building of "open society;" onc that is not necessamily totally integrated but one that allows freedon and creativity. The importance of the tamily is emphasized and tho author points out that while Europeans conine to fhis country found atrongth in close ramily ties, Negro slawes ror hundreds of years had no closemlnit tamily units low the wost part and are only now begtunlag to luilld such units.

> DEAALLS - aVED

# Wemo to Hx. V. C. Sulilvan 

NE: BOOR REVEET
"DEYOND RACLSN"
BX WIETNEX H. YOUNG, JR.

Changes recommended by Younc include tho ronllocation of unequal rosources to cnablo all Anoricans to compote on an equal basts (communisn?), cooperatton between blacks and "concerned" winltes, compunity control. and decentraliztition, and a replacement of the present welfare syston. He noints out that monoy and managerial skilla are two important resources that must be put to bettex social use.

Young auggests the following things can be done by readers of his book to combat meisa:

Communionte with black people; truiy liston to what they have to say.

Leaxi about contxibutions of black peopie to gocioty.
Melp black people get jobs.
Boyontt.
Buy Black.
Volumteer to fight raolem.
Invest in integrated instituthons.
Elucate other whto neorile.
Bring open houstug to your neighborhood.
Desegrate your job, school, club, and professional organization.

Use your power.
Despite the satet that this book may bo zactang sonewint in abjeotivity, it is timely and worthwhile reading to those who axe studylug the current ractal upheaval. Tine boot should ba useful to Special. Agents wowking tin wacial mattext particularly those in the illeld who are conducting interviews nad who need bacturound information. On the othex luand, there as mot enougit detail to qualify it ns a reforence moxk or textbook, even constidering the use of numerons statistles as ofted above.

Homo to Ray. W. C. Sullivan
ILE: BOOX REVIEN
"GEYOND MACESX" BY WHITMEX N. YOUNG, JR.

ABETHOK OF TBE
Noithex the Dineotox nox the RDI is nentioned in this bools.


Type of Search Requested:
$\square$ Restricted to Locality of $\qquad$
Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
$\square$ Buildup $\square$ Variations
E-2. Sir. Sate Skean League
Birthdate \& Place $\qquad$

Address $\qquad$

Localities $\qquad$
R* $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$ Searcher Initials


Prod. $\qquad$ SERIAL


ReBulet 4/29/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Challenge of The Congo" by KWAME NKRUMAH.


MMM: In

$$
\begin{gathered}
1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { N.P. Callahan } \\
1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { B.M. Sutler } \\
1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \text { W.C. Sullivan } \\
1 \text { - Mr. A.W. W2/G9 Gray. } \\
1 \text { - Mr. R.S. Garner } \\
1 \text { - Miss A.M. Butler }
\end{gathered}
$$

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

## Scour nevitivs


available, one copy each of the following books for the j)
 nescarch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intulutrence Division.

1) "Uncertain Resurrection" by Charles Facer. - Willa E. Eerdnans, paperback, O2.45.
2) "Secret File" by Hank Hecsict. G. P. Putnam's Sons, te.05, scheduled for October, 1009 publication.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. How, 6221, IB.

AMP: $\mathbf{j l s}$
(11)


REC $68.62-46 c 5=707$

1. AUG 15 鳈

NOTE:
Book \#1 requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, DID, for review-in-depth, eyewitness report which proposes their reasons for and understanding why for the dismal failure of the "Poor People's Washington Campaign." Book \#2 requested by Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan, DID, for perusal by R-SS, DID. Book concerns confidential files of Internal Revenue Service's Intelligence Division--the ưndercover agency that succeeded "where the FBI failed" in putting behind bars notorious underworld figures such as Al Capone, Waxey Gorden, et cetera. Books will be filed in Bureau library where not now available.



# DIRECTOR，FBI（62－46855） <br> DATE：8／18／69 <br> ATTENTION：RESEARCH－SATELLITE SECTION， DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 

 SAC，KANSAS CITY（62－8726）－P－SUBJECT：

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City，5／23／69．


It is noted referenced Bureau letter authorized the Kansas City Office to obtain discreetly，for the Bureau，one copy of the book，＂Bayonets In The Streets： The Use of Troops in Civil Disturbances＂，edited by ROBIN HIGHAM，scheduled for publication August 8，1969，by The University of Kansas Press，Lawrence，Kansas．

On August 8，1969，$\square$ University of Kansas
Kansas，an established reliable source，discreetly ascertained the following information and furnished same to SA BERTIE L．SAPP．

The above－mentioned book is being printed by The University of Kansas Press with material for the book being furnished by several individuals．The main contributor and main person editing the book is ROBIN HIGHAM，Professor of History，Kansas State University，Manhattan，Kansas．The book is not yet complete and will not be out until sometime in September，1969，at which time it will be on sale in the Kansas Union Book Store，University of Kansas，Lawrence， Kansas．

The Kansas City Office will follow this matter and upon publication of the book，one copy will be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau．
 2－Kansas City 8－19－69，AM風 BLS：Iw
（4）

G. C. Moore

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Chodreryiza
"MHE BLACK TESSIAR"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR. RACTAE MAYTERS
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This in a review of captioned book, pablished in 1968 by theod and Ward, Inc. The book it being placed in the Bureau Library.

8ywopas
The anthor is clergyman of the Onited Church of Christ and the paitor of the shrine of the Black Madonaz in Detroit, Michigan. If in the leader of the militant City-wide Citimonis Action Comittee. "Mhe nlack Monimiah through a perien of Cleage'm mermon, given the theology of the Black Power Wovenent. Reverend Clasge contende that God is biack and He is the founder of the Black lation. During a mermon whon audience maken threatening remark, Cleage ay wis want to etate, for the Fin tape, that that was mot my voice."

ACTYON:
For information.

1. Mr. C. D. Deloanch

1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-14r. O. C. Moore
1-Mr. A. W. Gray (Mise Alta Butiex)

1. Mr. T. J. Deakin

1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
1-100-448517 (Albert Cleage, Jr.)
(1. - 62-46853 (Boor wiew 2ile)

## CTT: 1mb

(9)

Memorandun to Mr . W. C. Builivan

## ki:

EOOK hevthir
"THE DLACE HLSSTAI"
dy ardeat I. cleagle ja.

## DNAALS:

The author is a clergytan in the United church of Chriat and pastor of the Shrine of the Rlach Hadonan in vetroit, Michigan. Ho has hold blach extreaist mectings in his church including the meeting sponsored by the Malcolm $X$ Society which founded the violencemprone black extreaist, separatist organization, the nepublic of Hew Africa in warch, 1060. He is the Icader of the militant Citymilide Citizens Action Committee and has mado numerous speeches throughout the U.S. calling upon the black communty to arm itself against the genocide which he clams the white man is planning for the Negro. Cleage is on Eoth tho Security and Agitator Indux.

## LOOK REVIEE:

Tho author in a series of sermons points out that for neariy 500 years the illusion that Jcsus was whito dowinated the worid because phite huropeans dominated tho woild. Now with the eadrgence of tho rationalist bovcurats of tho woridis colored majority tho truth is busiming to dmersu; that Jusuz was the non-white loadur of non-white pople strugsilns fox national liberation against thu whito fowana. The author cianos that Nerroes in the U.S. Rinally realize they have become a Liack Nation. Auexica is set on a disaster course of conflitet and violonce and that the white nan refuscs to mate tho ehangeiz necessary for the fiack mant to live in America with dignity and Justice. The author believea that the whito man is sot upon a way of genocide of the Negro Just as Hitler tried to cinminato the Jews in Gurmany.

Cleagu clains that ruligion has been used by the white to enslave the Negro race. Whito man gavo the shave christian religion as a neans of escape fron reallty while thoy were forced to inve in slavexy. Ho points out that Jesus, thu Elack Hessiah, came to a Elack Nation of pooplo who were divided and confured and was leadiag then to salvation when the white ban eliminated him. Cleage states the hour is at hand and blacks must unite in revolution even at the cost of Ludividual sacrifice for tho Nation.

MEnOManduh to (tr. W. C. Sullivan Hi: 500k mivity



Clungo dughets that an indopendent Coneregational charch ordain woxlcors in the student Fonviolent Coordinating Cominttee, black cxtecmist zroup, to protect thcm agatnst Salective jervicc. Ho drave mrow Loth the Oha and now Tustanuats a theology incorpoxating tho Exont thumes of Cheistanim buliox and seta it joxth


On pazo 100 durin; ono on cleago's scrinons when ho
 "they hest up," the audience shouts "mess them upe " Cleage says "I want to stato, fox the RaI tapu, that that was not by volec."

Au－ution：Exatson Section
－Secotong 23T（02－46855）

1 －Mro NoP。Callahan
1－Mr。Bops．Suttler
1－Bir．A．V．Gray
$8 / 25 / C 5$
1－MroRoS．Garacr


Xou are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy
 ctyention of tho Rosearchusatellite Section，Domestic intezigence bivision．

> "The Super Epies" by Andrew Tulzy.
> Tinlisam Ensrow \& Co., New Yowls, \$5.95, scheduled Yox 9/29/69. pablication.

1 －Racial Incelligence Section（Route through for review， I－Ms．Mow．ROw，622IIB

Ansoj1s

NOTE：


Eook requested Sor meview by Sa Tojo Deakin，RYS， Donestic truelligence Divistom．Book contains material on ＂Dtoliely Camichael ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ Travels＂；it also peportedly describes tine Thio Eook will be placed in Euseau tibrary where itis not nom anaylable。


Attn: Research-Satellite Section Domestic Intelligence Division
SAC, CHICAGO (62-6727)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReGlet to Bureau dated June 16, 1969.
Contact with Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, revealed that -"Racial Violence in the United States" was still not available as of this date.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the book when it becomes available.

2-Bureau (RM) しくietané 1-Chicago R-sio.

JPN: MD
(3)



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\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { - ix. C. y. Selosch } \\
& 1 \text { - Nr. in. C. Sullivan }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Attn. Mise dite Butlac) }
\end{aligned}
$$

NT. W. C. Sulliven
8/28/69
G. C. Noere

1 - Ma. B. C. Hoore
1 - Ne. X. J. Denkln
1-Mr. W. D. Nevimenn
800N RBUTES
Whavoluryonany motes
Wi TULTUS LHSTER
RACIAL MAXXRRS
This it creview of eaptioned book, publishad in Hew Yoxk Cley, New Toxk, in 1969 by Elchard wofinton. The book is belag placed in the Burean 11 brery.

## Authos

Julky anraged Lescer
is included on the Sacurity Indax and the Agitator Index.' Hi La eolvmitet stith tis "Guardian" nowspaper, 20 gast 39th Street, Hew Tork, Hew Yort. He hat participated in comaniat front groups in che patt and has troveled to both Cubs and Aorth Vietnom during 1967, in violation of United Steces State Depertment prohibition. Lemter advocates revolution in the Uaited State to obtain tull tights for Negroes.

## Book Review

Ceptioned book is a series of articies written by him which were previoualy pubilished in the "Guardiant" He advocates revolution at the only mana available to secure " "Black America." He conaldera avh men as Stoicely Carmicheal, E1dridge Clemper and the late che cuevara as the leaders and heroes of this revolution. tie endorses such bluck extremist groups as the niuck Ianther party and the Scudent Noaviolent Coordinating Comaittee.

The serias of articles in this book concerns the reamoni why there should be black revolution but does not suggeat way*": of implementing the revolution.

Lunsame (9)
REC-15


Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTIONARY NOTES"
BY JULIUS LESTER

## Mention of the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on pages 99 and 110 of this book. Lester groups the FBI with the military service and the Central Intelligence Agency as being part of the establishment. On page 110 Lester cites an alleged case of an "FBI infiltrator" of the Communist Party who accused another member of being a Government agent. He cites this as an example of how the FBI spreads rumors to hurt the revolution.

ACTION:
None. For information.

## Memorandum


SUBJECT: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS
AND TURMOIL IN THE KENNEDY ERA
BY ARNOLD EDWARDKALLEES
INFORMATION CONCERNING UK


Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Allees. Captioned book is primarily a critique of Kennedy family during 1960's. Kennedys depicted as opportunists, self-serving and successful through wealth. Author claims John F. Kennedy made serious mistakes in Bay of Pigs invasion, escalation of fighting in Vietnam and creating youthcentered society. Robert F. Kennedy portrayed as critical of elder statesmen, being outspoken on numerous topics, interfering with international policy, and appealing to youths and minority groups solely for self-serving political reasons. Edward M. Kennedy allegedly elected through Kennedy name, wealth, and power. FBI and Director briefly (mentioned, nothing critical.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.







1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-M. A. Jones
REC. $941-2-46855-7 / 1$
ST 114
$\triangle$ SEP 21 Kt


## BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

The book jacket discloses no information concerning the background of the author. Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with Allees.

## SUMMARY OF BOOK:

Captioned book was published in 1969 by Theo. Gaus' Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, New York. The purpose of this book, according to its author, is to present a true critical review of the times characterizing the Kennedy era in the 1960 's, as distinguished from reports by Kennedy idolizers and propagandists. The historical occurrences during this period are set out; however, the book primarily deals with a critique of the Kennedys whom the author depicts as opportunists, self-serving, politically successful through wealth rather than by ability. Mr. Allees records the actions of certain members of the Kennedy family as follows:

1) John F. Kennedy - His election to the Presidency was secured by a Madison Avenue-type public relations, pouring millions of dollars into his campaign and appealing to minority groups. He received most of the Catholic and Negro vote. He appealed to the Negroes by advertising in their newspapers, being critical of racism and poverty, and using underhanded methods such as interceding in the closing days of his campaign for Reverend Martin Luther King who had been jailed for violation of probation and telephoning Mrs. King to express his sympathy.

President Kennedy's father, Joseph Kennedy, ably assisted his son through the means of the Kennedy wealth and power. He is quoted as advising his son, "I will work out the plans to elect you President. It will not be any more difficult for you to be elected President than it will be to win the Lodge fight. (apparently applies to Kennedy's election over Henry Cabot Lodge in 1952.) While it will require a tremendous amount of work on your part, you will still need to get about twenty key men in the country to get the nomination. For it is these men who will control the Democratic Convention."

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS AND TURMOIL IN THE KENNEDY ERA

John F. Kennedy was also critized for not following the original plan of the Bay of Pigs invasion and due to last minute changes the invasion was a fiasco. After the failure of this invasion, President Kennedy made the statement that Robert F. Kennedy should really be in charge of the CIA. President Kennedy was responsible for the escalation of the fighting in Vietnam which proved to be fruitless. In regard to Vietnam, it appears that his brothers, Robert F. Kennedy and Edward M. Kennedy, were unaware that their brother created this situation when they, Robert and Edward, were critical of the fighting there.

Kennedy also created a youth-centered society by appealing to the youth of the country, and by having a youthful appearance and demeanor. President Kennedy was not a young man, but desired to create an opposite impression. By President Kennedy's failure in the Bay of Pigs invasion, his escalation of the war, his alleged support of the Negro movement and his accent on youth, he created catastrophes such as the influx of a large number of Cubans to the United States, the increase of Castro's prestige, criticism of the fighting in Vietnam, racial tension, and student unrest.
2) Robert F. Kennedy - He is described as an opportunist, [self-serving and politically successful through wealth rather than ability. Through his press agents, he was able to become a Senator from New York. He was critical of elder statesmen, outspoken on numerous topics, interfered with international policy and appealed to youths and minority groups solely for political reasons. He constantly tried to upstage President Johnson by making a speech shortly before President Johnson was to make a speech on the same subject. He also endeavored to be more liberal than President Johnson.

He toured Latin America and Europe making speeches concerning peace and poverty notifor the purposes of peace and poverty, but rather for furtherance of his own political ambitions. His purpose in visiting Africa was merely to obtain the Negro vote in the United States. One newspaper referred to Robert Kennedy's jaunt to Latin America and Europe by stating simply, "Foreign expert Bobby Kennedy got back from abroad after peddling antiAmerican policy; chatter."

## DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER



M. A. Jones to Bishop memo<br>RE: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS AND TURMOIL IN THE KENNEDY ERA

The author also criticized Robert Kennedy for fostering a youthoriented society. He attempted to portray himself as a young man by publicizing his athletic accomplishments such as skiing and hiking and wearing long hair. Many of the hippies in the United States modeled themselves after Robert Kennedy and he became involved in hairline disputes in some schools when some youngsters excused their appearance by citing the forelocks of Robert Kennedy.
3) Edward M. Kennedy - He allegedly was elected only through the Kennedy name, wealth and power. He became Senator from Massachusetts based on his claim that he could do more for Massachusetts; and soon after his election, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency announced it would construct a $\$ 50$ million Electronics Center in the Boston, Massachusetts, area. Shortly after Edward M. Kennedy obtained the Senate seat, he nominated Francis X. Morrissey, a family "crony, "for a Federal judgeship, although Morrissey had no qualifications for this position. Edward Kennedy withdrew the nomination when he became a ware that it would be denied.

## REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

There is no criticism in this book of the Director or the FBI, however, the following references were made:
'In it he (Robert Kennedy) had urged a pact to curb nuclear spread, which was then in progress anyway. He did the speech in time to make a planned jaunt. Later he was to get into a controversy with J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. Director over the eavesdropping activities when he was Attorney General, saying that he was not aware of them. Commented James Reston (Dec. 14, 1966) 'this is inconceivable.' " (p.100)
"Bobby is carrying polls around in his pocket again, as a result of the adverse publicity over the Manchester book scandal; and from Bobby's row with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover over responsibility in the wiretapping controversy." (p.136)
"The Federal Bureau of Investigation received a deserving accolade for its long search and final capture of the alleged slayer of the Rev. Martin Luther King on the same day of the funeral for Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Director J. Edgar Hoover's agents were on a nine week man-hunt for a James Earl Ray. . ." (p. 189)

The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

ReBulet 7/9/69 authorizing Sain Francisco to purchase a copy of the book 1 Black power and Student Rebellion: -Conflict on the American Campus" by JAMESXMC EVOY and_ABRAHAMMMLLER $n / "$ $Y$-(Wadsworth publishing Company Inc: Belmont California), price $\$ 3.95$.

A copy of this book is enclosed.


FROM W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT:"THE SUPER SPIES" BY ANDREW TULLY BOOK REVIEWS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { - Mr. C. D. Deloach } \\
& 1-M r . \text { T. E. Bishop. }
\end{aligned}
$$

DATE: September 2, 1969

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan } \\
& \text { 1-Mr. D. J. Brennan } \\
& \text { 1-Mr. W. A. Branigan } \\
& \text { I - Mr. T. N. Goble }
\end{aligned}
$$

For information, Tully's book, to be published 9/29/69, is generally critical of U. S. intelligence agencies, and Tully calls for a major Congressional examination of the intelligence community (1) to reorganize its structure, and (2) to realign its operations. He mentions the FBI only incidentally; most of the book deals with the National Security Agency (NSA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Bureau of Inteliigence fand Research (INR) of the State Department, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and intelligence-gathering branches of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. References to the FBI and the Director are generally inaccurate and not flattering.

Although most of the book is. devoted to those agencies which gather positive intelligence, Tully emphasizes the work $0 \hat{i}$. NSA, devoting several chapters almost entirely to that Agency. He stresses poor and conflicting intelligence estimates produced by the several intelligence agencies and uses the illustrating isstances he has selected as evidence of the need for a Congressional examination.

1 example, he writes that the FBI stations Agents "in most of the vorld's capitals and many other foreign cixties, ". a grossly exaggerated statement, as Tully should know. In the same place, he writes of the story told by CIA and DIA officials of a "DIA operative" surveilling a subject for eleven days only to find the man was an FBI Agent. This is a complete fabrication since our Agents in liaison posts are openly known as Legal Attaches and also since DIA does not direct "operatives " abroad.

Although he describes the Directorixhs, anvman of
"tremendous efficiency" and as "one of the dominant figures in American intelligence," he also, in admgisthasosame breath, m
ACBION: Fo
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the attenti
with other
Enciostang

MR. W. C. SULMIVAN
September 5, 1969

MR. G. C. MOORE
DOok REVITL
"MAKTIN LUTHER KING, JR."
BY WILLIAM ROBERI MLLLIT
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published 1968 by Weybright and Talley, iew York, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
William Robert Miller, the author of this book, was associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation (ron). Our files show that a man by the same name, also associated with FOR, stated in 1956 in a letter to "The Daily Worker," conmunist newspaper, that he was a former adherent of the Communist Party. The writer of the letter has not been positively identified with the author of captioned book by investigation or interview. Captioned book is a resume of King's life, the najor part of it describing his activities from the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955 to his death in 1968. The FBI is mentioned on six different occasions, only one of which in a derogatory sense. The author attacked the Director for teming ling a notorious liar.

ACTIOA:
For information.
100-106670
(I) - 62-46855 (Dook Review File)

CEG:ekw (8)
1-In. DeLoach
1-1ir. U. G. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Hoore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1- - Iir. T. J. Deakin
ELSEPAGGGass


46 SEP 161969

Hemorandum to Mr. N. C. Sullivan 1世: BOOK LDVIBN, "MARTM LUTHER ETHG; JR." 100-106670

Dreatls:

## Revien of Eurear $141 e s$

William Robert Millex was Hanaging Editor of "Fellowship," the publication of the Vollowshlp of Seconciliation (FOR). In 1956 "Followship" published King's first article. The lok is an interracial pacifist-type organization allegedly dominated by religious rather than political nombers. It has denounced comunism although some of its ideals parallel those of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). On 10/31/56, Filliam Kobert Miller of the Wul (not otherwise identified), wrote to "The Daily Vorker;" the Dast Coast comunist nevspaper, and described himself as an individual committed to and vitally concerned with the pacifist and redical movements. In his letter he referred to himself as a former adherent of the Comumist Party. This information has not been definitely identified with the author of captioned books by either investigation or interview.

Also in October, 1956, H11ler's name appeared on a petition to the President for amesty for the commuist leaders convicted under the Smith fet. In Vebruary, 1962, lilliam Robert ifiller of Hyack, Hav Yorlc, Hanaging fditor of "Lellowshlp" appeared on a petition to the President to grant clenency to Carl Graden and lrank ralkinson (former Commist party nembers) convicted of contenpt of Congress.

## nook Teview

This book is a resume of ling's Iife, the pajor part of it describes his activities fron the hontgomery, diabana, bus boycott in 1955 to his death in 1968. The two times he leaped from a second story window as a child beccuse of guilt feelings, are mentioned, as is his "curiousity" about comunism thich caused hin to become a student of harl harx during his

Momorandum to Mir. V. C. Sullivan 18: BUOK RUVIEN, "MAKTIN LUTHER KING, JR." 100-1.06670
second year at Crozer Theological Seminary in 1948. Hovever, he is pictured in the book as anticommist.

This book contains a number of quotes from King's writings and sermons as it traces chronologically the activities of his life. It is a history of his activities, all of which are well-known with little insight into his personality and personal feelings.

## Hentions of EBI

The author mentions the FBI on pages 103, 124, 137, 200, 220, and 279. A11 of these reforences except that on page 200, are not derogatory, describing the FBI's arrests of ninc white men after an attack on Freedom Niders in finniston, Alabama; a phone call to lirs. King by President Kennedy telling her the PDI hod been to see King in Bimmingham in Cipril, 1963, and telling her he was all right; the quick TBI apprehension of four mansmen after the murder of lís. Viola Liuzzo; and the Fbi's action in searching for James Earl kay after King's murder. The only derogatory zention of the bureau is on page 200 which deals with the Director calling king "the most notorious Iiar in the country," because King had been telling civil rights workers In Albany, Ccorgia, not to report racial incidents to the TBI because they were Southerners and would take no action. The author termed this "patently absurd," and he said the Director hed never been a champion of civil rights or liberties.

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& \text { I - Mr。NoP。CaIlahan } \\
& \text { I - Mr。A.W。Gray }
\end{aligned}
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# Nos an yoxs（ 20003250 ） <br>  <br>  

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 won ds poscible one copy oach or the zopiowing bookn tox





1－Mr。RoS．Garner I－Miss A。M。Butler
$1-$ Mr. N.P. Callahan
$1-\mathrm{Mr} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{W} \cdot$ Gray
$0 / 12 / 69$
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
$1-$ Miss AsiA. Butler
purchase or booms
cook reviews

You ave authorized to obtain discreet ry one copy each of the following books for the use of the Euroat. Marl books to the attention of the Rescarch-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.



Tolson
DeLoach
Bohr
Bishop
Casper
y Callahan
Conrad

## E <br> $97-6$

Book \#1 requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book $\# 2$ brought to attention of Director Hoover by letter 8/27/69, from the Honorable Edward A. Tamp. Crime Records Division acknowledged letter 9/3/69, and recommended book be purchased and reviewed for any information of interest to Bureau. Book concerns recruitment and activities of the "Abraham Lincoln. Brigade (or Battalion)" - organization designated as "communist" by the_United States. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Bureau has continuing interest in pending case on Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Books will be placed in Bureau Library where they are not now avail maine: 154



This memoraschum presmats a reviev of captioned book, sublimed in 1668 by the Disl Press, Taw York City. The book in boing placed in the bureau hibrazy.

Twe nuthor, Julium Loster, in \# Nepro who is inciuded in the security Indox and Agitator Index. In addition to telif-employmont at e photoyraphar and witer, Louter is ampleyed an o purt-time columidet by the radical mewrepapar "the chardian."

The book traces Black Power back to 1847 and dealm with civil rizhta activition in moatherf staten, particulariy, the work of the atwient Monviolent Coordinating Comititee wioh in now enlied the student Antionnl Compdinatiag comittee. Leator staters that many of the civil rifat: workerm in the south beoge dieiliumioned with the morvielent appronch to the Xorro problems. An memit, Black power has evolyed into what Leater gall: the "Ideology for the controntation." In diequsging this confroatation, the aurthor maye that white Power vill not allow miack power to evolve without tirat trying to mubvert is. The authow mtatem that this attmapt vill fail and that Trite powar will have motoice but to attemat to physically cgueh Black Powns. Al to the wresme statum of Elack Power, Lester gitates that Blacis power has becone the microscope and telescope through which bisek meople look at thanselves in the world. It has anabled them to focus their energies on gomething while thoy prapare for the day of reckoning." As regar a solution to the mesent race mroblaus in Anerica, the suthor statom that it is clear that Amarica as it new oniets mat bs destroyed.

100 -443166
1-02-46855
NOTRECORD
46 SEP 171969

Monorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RS: BOOK HEVIEW
"LOOKOUT WHITMEY" BLACK POWER' S GON" GET YOUR MAMA" BY JULIUS LESTER

Lostex mentions tho FBI in scvernt places in his book. On pase three, Lestor mentions that James heredith, during his march throurh hiscissippi in 196G, vas surrounded by state troopers and ribx men on the day he was shot. On pago cloven, in discussing segregation and the approach of whito poople to the problom, Lester states that Norroos "wore in the pepsi generntion," believing that tho FBI was God's personal emissmary to uphold sood and punish ovil. On poge eleven, in referring to civil rimhts demonstrations in the wouth, Lester noted that the FBI took notes standing next to "cracker cops while they wiped niseex blood off theix billy clubs."

ACTION: For infomation.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-M r . \text { DeLoach } \\
& 1-M r . \text { Sullivan } \\
& 1-\text { Mr. C. D. Brennan }
\end{aligned}
$$

September 11, 1969
1 - Miss Butlex
1-Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Kuix
C. D. Brennan

BOOK REVIEW
"AN-ESSAY ON LIBERATION"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATMER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is belng retained in the Commuist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Jnit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelilgence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Marcuse, a professor in the Philosophy Department of the University of California at San Diego, has been described as the philosopher of the New Left. Captioned book reiterates Marcuse's oft repeated advocacy of the need for a revolution in the United States. Recognizing that the workers in America have done so well under the free enterprise system that they want no part of any Marxian revolution, 㲘arcuse turns to active minorities, "mainly among the young, middle-alass intelligentsia and the ghetto population, "to carry the revolution, guided, of course, by the intellectuals. The goal of Maxcuse's revolution is the creation of a "society in which the abolition of poverty and toil. terminates in a universe where the sensuous, the playful, the calm and the beautiful become forms of existence." He advocates eliminating poverty and work but offers no formula for achieving this goal except to say this will involve the elimination of private property and the institution of economic central planning. He states that a precondition of his revolution is a weakening of the moral fiber and undexmining faith in accepted values. Marcuse is a powerful force in the New Left movement today. It is doubtiul that the majority of the young radicals really understand his philosophy, but so long as he advocates overthrow of the present system by, in their terminology, simply "doing their thing," they remain oblivious to the fact that he is using them as tools in an attempt to gain an intellectual dictatorship. The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACMION: None Fox enformation.

LM/Im


# Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan <br> RE: BOOK REYIEW <br> "AN ESSAY ON LItBERATION" <br> BY HERBERT MARCUSE <br> 100-445771 

DETATLS:
The Author:
Horbert Marcuse (pronounced Markooza) has been described as the foremost litexary symbol and philosopher of the New Lert, as well as "the idol of the student rebels." He was born in 1898 in Berlin, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1934, and was naturalized in 1940. He was in the State Dopartment from 1945 to 1950. Subsequently, he was aftiliated with Harvard and Columbia Universities, and served as Professor of Politics and Philosophy at Bxandeis University from 1954 to 1965. He is presently a professor in the philosophy Department at the Univergity of Califormia at San Diego. Marcuse has been influenced by the writings of philosopher George Hegel, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and by Karl Maxx. He admits he is a Marxist but feels Marxism must be updated.

## FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FII in captioned book. Book Revinw

Captioned book, dedicated by Marcuse to ",oung militants," was published in 1969 and reiterates Marcuse's oft repeated advocacy of the need for a revolution in the United states.

Maxcuse expresses a hatred of all liberal democracies and their economic systems based on fxee entexprise, which, by their success in improving the standard of living of the masses, have made one of Marcuse's heroes, Kari Marx, appear ridiculous. Maxx predicted that the capitalist system would produce increasing misery for the workers and that this would eventually cause its collapse. Marcuse finds himself in the position of being forced to reject Marx's cherished worlsing class as the instrument of revolutionaxy change because he recognizes that the worisexs have done so well under the fuce entexprise sygtem that they want no part of any Marsian revolution. He says this would be "against

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEN
"AN ESSAY ON LIBERATION"
BX HERDERT MARCUSE
100-445771
the will and against the interest of the majority of people."
Who, then, will be the carriers of the revolution? It can be done, according to Marcuse, only by "a new type of man ....a type of man with a different sensitivity as well as consctousnoss; men who would speak a different language, have disferent gestures, follow dipferent impulses; men who have developed an instinctual barrier against cruelty, brutality, and ugliness." Harcuse finds his last hope for a truly free society in active minorities, "mainly among the young, middleclass intelligentsia and the ghetto population." These minoxities will be guided by the intellectuals, who, Marcuse is convinced, know what is best for mankind. It is difflcult to fit the young militants of the Now Left into the roles of supermen envisioned by liaxcuse, although when he says they must be a group of people who will reject conventional morality, who will "break with the familiar, the routine ways of seeing, hearing, feeling, underm standing things, "it is clear he looks hopeful"y toward the young dissidents who have denonstrated their break with conventional values by oxperimenting with drugs, sex, and riots.

The goal of liarcuse's plamed revolution is the creation of a "society in which the abolition of poverty and toil terminates in a universe where the sensuous, the playful, the calm and the beautiful becone forms or existence." He advocates eliminating poverty and work but offers no formula for achieving this goal except to say this will involve the elimination of private property and the institution of cconomic central planning. He states that a precondition of his revolution is a wealrening of the moral fiber and undermining faith in accepted values.

Marcuse, who has been publicly described as the "godfather of the student revolt" and the "idol of the student rebels," is a powerful foxce in the New Left movement today, It is doubtiul that the majority of the young radicals realiy understand his philosophy, but so long as he advocates overthrow of the present system by, in their terminology, gimply "doing theix thing," they remain oblivious to the tact that he is using them as tools in an attempt to gain an intellectual dictatorship.

SYNOPSIS:

- This book, sent in by Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, was acknowledged by an in-absence letter from Miss Gandy on 8-29-69. A detailed review is attached. Author gives biographical data on Lake Rood, his boyhood, his golfing success and his "fight against the conspiracy to debauch an entire generation of American youth." Numerous references to Director and FBI reflect deep respect Lake Rood has for Director and FBI. Nothing derogatory. Rood disappeared into juvenile underworld for a few years to get first-hand data on juvenile criminals, their homelife, environment, reform schools and brutal treatment they received. Rood feels government is withholding, suppressing and distorting the facts about juvenile crime, pg. 85. "Organized Crime" is discussed in some detail. Author states uncounted billions of dollars worth of properiy owned in New York, California and elsewhere purchased by revenue from narcotics, hijacking, pornography, etc. FBI report of $\$ 27$ billion crime bill per year is far lbelow actual figures, pg. 108. FBI under J. Edgar Hoover pressure made head- 5 way in counteracting communist spying until execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg which unleashed storm of protest from Moscow. Administration stepped in and pianted spies in FBI and a long campaign to "downgrade Hoover personally," pg. 122. Kremlin set 1973 as deadline for accomplishing domination of U. S. Mileposts so far have been reached on time with deadly accuracy, pg. 124. Author cites Document 67564 Government Printing Office as Director Hoover's report on Communist designs to have youth participate in Communist objectives--toward conquest of world, pg. 125. Author relates on pg. 125 how CIA funds turned Sixth Youth Festival into a fiasco in Vienna. Lake Rood was badly beaten up by group of Negroes in a meeting in Chicago, pg. 153. On pg. 192 Walter Winchell is reported as quoting a citizen's letter comparing youthful attitudes of today. On pg. 215 author says FBI has evidence that Communist China has put a million dollars in Philadelphia alone for use by RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement).


## RECOMMENDATION:

 REC- 73
M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"
DETAILS:


On 8-29-69 an in-absence letter for Miss Gandy ${ }^{\text {TS }}$ S signature was sent to Mr . Floyd S $\frac{1}{h}$ Řood, thanking him for the book en-
titled "Out of the Cradle Into Crime" by Lin Crawford. The book is a story of the life of Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, his early life as a caddy, then as a golf pro, and, after his success in professional golf, the author records his efforts to rehabilitate or assist youthful delinquents in various ways.

There are numerous references to Mr . Hoover and to the FBI throughout the book. Nothing derogatory. These references, as well as other items of possible interest to the Director, are as follows:

First page after the Table of Contents contains John F. Kennedy; U. S. Supreme Court; Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, and the Director. The author's quote at this point on the Director says: "The Communist target in America is its youth--J. Edgar Hoover.

Pg. 36: "It is not the purpose of this document to glorify Lake Rood's professional career, but rather to show the road he traveled and what he learned along the way about young people in trouble, which was to become his life ${ }^{\text {'s }}$ work. ${ }^{1 "}$

Pg. 39: In speaking of Lake Rood the author states "A feeling of great urgency overwhelmed him when President Eisenhower and J. Edgar Hoover declared that the youth of the country was being twisted and debauched by Communism and organized crime and that the country must take action now or everything we stood for would go down the drain in the next generation."

Pg. 49: In a new chapter titled "LET'S VISIT A REFORM SCHOOL" the author states: "Let"s see with our own eyes what senators, congressmen and others in high places have refused to look at: the real life, the real conditions, in a reform school. Why do they refuse? Answer: There's no money in it, no political gain, no compensation for the distasteful sight of young kids being put to death.

RE: "OUT OM THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"
But let the President put on a show of generosity, give them a few million dollars, put each on the payroll at one hundred'dollars a day or more (some names on request) and these same political leeches will condescend to be entertained with cocktails in the superintendent's office, interview the psychiatrist and hire a sociologist to write up a report of their 'findings!' This has happened a hundred times and can be easily verified.

Pg. 50: 'Idleness, lack of proper supervision and boredom all lead to the juvenile crimes that send most boys to reform school in the first place."


#### Abstract

'What about the Green Room? Thousands of youngstars will carry Green Room scars on their bodies the rest of their lives, to say nothing of mental scars. For this is the dreaded place of physical punishment--beatings and whippings. There are sadistic and barbaric tortures going on in the Green Room every day. You would have to see the torture tools to get an idea--the hypodermic needles that are pushed under the fingernails, the old telephone switch that, when cranked, generates electricity through to a boy's body by attachment of one wire to a foot and another to his groin, the paddles with rivets sticking out all over the business end, leather straps four feet long, four inches wide and a quarter inch thick. "


Pg. 52: 'We are rushing faster and faster toward self-destruction. If we don't change our ways soon, we are going to lose our country and our entire civilization. J. Edgar Hoover says so; Barry Goldwater says so; John A. McCone and a host of other American patriots all say the same thing in those same words."

Pg. 53: "Superintendents of reform schools are political appointees, beholden to higher-up elected officials, to their demands and will. Seldom do they have any qualifications for dealing with the problems of misguided youngsters and their rehabilitation, nor do they care enough to learn..." "To them, a boy is there to pay for his crimes, to be punished. Most of them soon regard human feelings as a weakness..." 'The instructors at a reform school are hired for as little money as possible--former janitors, sharecroppers, day laborers, dishwashers, garbage collectors. Seldom does anyone come from a vocation that qualifies him as an 'instructor' at a reform school. Many cannot read or write."
k

## M. A. Jones Bop memo

'RE: "OUT OFWH CRADLE INTO CRIME"
Pg. 86: In a chapter titled "IN THE JUVENILE JUNGLE" the author quotes Lake as stating that; "In twenty years of search, study and work I have never learned one useful fact about the causes and abatement of juvenile delinquency that didn't come from the mouths of the children themselves!" The author stated "This was reason number one why Lake Rood chose to disappear into the juvenile underworld for a few years--the conviction that youngsters held the key to a solution. Reason number two was the intent of adult authorities toward youth in general." Then he asked the question: 'Why is the government withholding, suppressing and distorting the facts about juvenile crime? Why is it altering or erasing crime statistics reported by police departments, minimizing the size and intensity of crime in the face of a growth that is six times as fast as our expanding population?" There is no further reference made by the author or Rood on the crime statistics subject.

Pg. 87: The author takes off on Dr. Shane McCarthy on this page when he states that the report and plan which had been submitted to the Council on Youth Fitness by Lake Rood was not even considered by the chairman, Dr. Shane McCarthy, who stated he did not believe that conditions were so bad in the nation's reform schools, and refused to see for himself. 'Instead, he rode up and down cities' streets on a bicycle, followed by TV cameras and reporters, to show young people what they should be doing to keep themselves fit."

Pg. 88: "Juveniles between the ages of ten and seventeen commit 60 per cent of the total crime reported to the FBI by the police. . " "California has been the most successful in concealing the facts about its crime. The FBI and the National Crime Commission state that over two-thirds of the crimes committed never reach police blotters and hence are unreported." Lake wanted to know why.

Pg. 108: "Organized Crime owns large stock-brokerage businesses, discount houses and banks in Wall Street. It owns most of Miami Beach, forthy-five hotels, twenty-five cocktailor night-club showplaces and uncounted billions of dollars' worth of properties from New York to California. . . It derives enormous revenues from the multibillion-dollar business in narcotics, loan sharking, vice, fencing, labor racketeering, stolen cars, hijacking and pornography... The known take, as
reported by the FBI, from crime alone is admittedly far below the actual figures. It likely is several times the $\$ 27$ billion a year cited in FBI reports. Revenues from legalized gambling run $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8$ billion a year, aside from the skims off the top."

Pg. 114: "Many publishers and peddlers have been identified by the FBI as Communists, with Organized Crime connections, and many have sons who go to college equipped with material to print underground magazines devoted to eroticism and narcotics propaganda. These sons have been seen in closest association with the sons and daughters of knownCommunists who go to college, nor for the prime purpose of getting an education but to cause trouble."

Pg. 122: In his chapter titled '"THE UNITED S'TATES-'COMMUNIST BY 1973,' "t the author states on pg. 122: 'In the United States the FBI, under the pressure of J. Edgar Hoover, was making considerable headway in counteracting Communist spying and subversion until the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This unleashed such a storm of criticism and such threats of political reprisal, fueled and fired by Moscow, that the administration stepped in and planted spies in the FBI, and a long campaign to downgrade Hoover personally and the work of the FBI ensued. Hoover's report on the infiltration of Communists and the doubsful loyalty of 833 employees of the State Department alone was suppressed."

Pg. 124: "In 1946 the Kremlin set the year 1973 as the deadline for accomplishing domination of the United States. Mileposts in the plan for conquest so far have been reached on time and with deadly accuracy. . . In 1957, Dr. F. C. Schwarz interpreted the mind of informed observers when he said: "Communist victory in the United States is inevitable because we are the product of our own environment which has made us so intellectually dishonest, so unwilling to face the evidence, so selfish, so greedy, and so intoxicated with entertainment, that we will never have the honesty, the intelligence, the courage, or the dedication necessary to do what must be done if we are to survive."

Pg. 125: The author states that "The Communist objective was to promise the intellectual student that by associating with Communism, he could participate in conquest of the world, then, after conquest, he could participate in a program to change
human nature..." He quoted Douglas Wachter and Betty Aptheker as having told their classmates at the University of California--"We will do this with science." The author goes on to relate other goals set by the Communists and stated: 'Details of J. Edgar Hoover's report on the above, together with a description of the Communist mechanics of riot and disorder, will be found in Document 67564, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Also on pages 125 and 126 the author states that the Soviet Union apparently was confident that the U. S. State Department would not provide financial backing or sponsorship of the National Students Association, whose "disruptive influence" was not wanted at the Sixth Youth Festival, which was to be held at Vienna. The first five festivals would be used as sounding boards för Communist propaganda, but a few loyal Americans found a way to finance delegations to this festival through funds from the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Vienna Festival proved disastrous to the Communists, thanks to the American NSA (National Students Association).

Pg. 125: "Smarting under the Vienna fiasco, Moscow immediately issued the order to attack and expose the CIA as a trainer of youthful spies, and to discredit loyal Americans involved, in a campaign similar to that used against J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The American government obliged, the communications media obliged, and all proceeded to tear the CIA apart, destroy its subsidies to combat Communism, and shame and degrade it in the eyes of the public."

Pg. 135: '"rhe report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY, has very little to say about gangs of any kind, juvenile or adult, and what it does say is mysteriously in defense of the gangs.... No wonder such writer-editors as David Lawrence, James J. Kilpatrick and Joseph Alsop assailed the report as a pitiful, inadequate effort and a waste of money!"

Pg. 153: The reference to the FBI on this page is "Are you FBI?" This was a reference to a meeting where Lake Rood was more or less on trial by a group of Negroes because of remarks he had made in a speech the previous night. When one of the Negroes cursed him, Lake hit the Negro, then a group of Negroes jumped on Lake Rood, after which he was taken to the hospital.

Pg. 189: Creeping paralysis. 'In 1955 the McCone Commission warned that the country would 'fall' if the present trend continued and social conditions continued to be aggravated and uncorrected. J. Edgar Hoover said the same thing in terms of the spread of crime. These reports were highly criticized by official Washington; and the rebuke was issued, 'As your President, I will take whatever steps are necessary. "

Pg. 192: "My God, how can it be?" Walter Winchell reported a letter from Joseph R. Holmes of San Gabriel, California, that echoed the moans of millions of American citizens. The letter allegedly contained, among other paragraphs, this particular one: "My" God, how can it be! That one boy lies rotting from torture and malnutrition in a jungle prison camp in North Vietnam--and another boy spits and tramples on the Flag of our country on the steps of a university of learning. . ."My God, how can it be that one boy lies sightless in a U. S. Naval Hospital from Communist-inflicted wounds--and another boy uses a Communist flag to drape himself in defiance of this country!" There are several other similar paragraphs of the letter reported by Winchell on page 193.

Pg. 194: "The most evil and insidious propaganda ever perpetrated upon the American people is aimed at convincing them that sentiment and concern are hopeless, old-fashioned, expensive and unsophisticated. Furthermore, this is continuously fed by. subsidized sociologists who merely rehash the statistics compiled by expensive government researchers and from the files of the Children's Bureau and the FBI.

Pg. 215: Now that our leaders have permitted the Organized Crime-Communism alliance to perfect its leverage of "ethniccoalition" power, whipping up the Negores into a white-hot killing hate, in steps China to show how to kill off their "white oppressors!"
..."The FBI has 'solid evidence' that Communist China has put a million dollars into Philadelphia alone for use by the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), and is studying evidence tending to show that a like amount has been made available to the CCAC of Detroit. . ."

SAC, New Yoxk (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI `(62-46855)


1-Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOK

 BOOK REVIEWSYou are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for the Bureau. Maxis book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Scetion, Donestic Intelligence Division.
*Black Awakening in Capitalist America"
by Robert L. Allen. Doubleday,
Nev Yorle $\$ 5.95$, scheduled for publication November 14, 1969

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1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1-Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB: 11 s

NOTE:

Tolson

DeLoach _— $\quad$| сомM.FBi |
| :--- |

Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.


UNITED STATES GQ RIDENT
Memorandum

DATE: $9 / 18 / 69$

RoBulet $7 / 3 / 69$, and mylet $7 / 17 / 69$.

Loyal and the Disloyal" by wonfow GROD $/ 2$ NS, paperback edition s2.25. The purchase was fade pursuant to [bureau instructions in rebulac.

Brat.

1 -Chicago GGF: Nab
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& \text { if } 9-27-64
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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


SUBJEGT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
4 CBOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/6/69.
Enclosed is the July, 1969, edition of Information Moscow, as requested by the Bureau.

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1 - Liaison
Eucit. Cancitat tuy
1-London
ACM: cm
(5)


Mr. W. C. Sullivan
G. C. Moore

BOOK REVTEN
"THE UREAN GUERRILLA" BY MARTIN OPPENHETMER

1. Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
I - Mr. G. C. Moore

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9 / 15 / 69
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1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1-Mr. G. E. Shervood

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969, by Quadrangle Books Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, which is belng placed in the Bureau libxaxy.

SKNOPSTS
The author is on the Security Index. He described himself as a "revolutionary socialist." in earlier years he was affiliated with the Independent Socialist League (ISL) and the Young Soclalist League (YSL) from 1950-1958 when these groups disbanded. The ISL was previously cited by the Attorney General under Executive Ordex 10450.
"the Uxban Guexrilla" was conceived several days after the assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The "establishment," in handling future racial questions, can employ a police state, continue present stagnant policies or support a black colony within white soctety. The author suggests that none of these actions will be successful. He then offers the alternative, "revolutions-violent, non-violent, or both-involving a radical movement of both black and white. ..." The book evolves as a clinical study of revolution rather than a manual of insurrection. The FBI is mentioned only one time in the book in passing and not in a derogatory manner.

ACTION:
For information.

(8)

58SEP 301969


SEE DEMAILS PAGE TWO





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 buachem, from 1050 ta 1853 when these organtzetiong disbisnded. The ISL was incmariy deskenated by the Attornoy ceneral of the mited states pursuant to Extentive orsor hosso. ic is curfently catried on the security Index.

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 powne thinck colony Fithin white wociety. The author gurgesta that rapression will load to race was, integr tioniet foforn will lead to wthrantion, and blact power support $3 y y$ the eatnbilahment vili mot leat to a miution of the Fige quostion.
 of the status quo, "revolutions-piolimt, now-wioluat, or woth-
 to recongtruet spelety." 品 bellevos the natenatiol for a "xavo



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hemorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK EEVTEW
"THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY MARTIN OPPENEETMER
to say that a continuation of the current policies of this country could make his hypothesis come true and then he contradicts himself by acknowledging that " . . . it is doubtful whether, even with the added impact of violent or non-violent dislocation, sufficient cultural strains can develop to neutralize or disaffect enough of the population so as to prevent society from functioning." In essence, he says the "establishment" refuses to provide revolutionaxy conditions and he feels that "nowhere has significant revolutionary varfare begun except where the regime has already refused . . . to make reforms," The reader gains the impression that the author is disappointed because the "establishnent" has been uncooperative in this regard.
"The Urban Guerrilia" appears to be a clinical study of revolution rather than a manual of insurrection. It is also an indictment of the establishment for being oriented towards external defense and law enforcenent instead of attempting to alleviate the conditions of the poor and the underprivileged. The author calls for planned solutions of existing problems wather than the "muddingthrough . . . with crisis after crisis."

MENTION OF THE FBT
The FBX is mentioned on page 126 in a paragraph which seems to summarize the author's philosophy as expressed in the novel: "The ultimate answer to urban insurrection, or to the potential for it which lies in gradual subversion beginning with terrox, is not the House Committee or the FBI or the 'Civil Disobedience' Squad. It is not Mace, foam barbed wire, electronic aavesdropping, helicopters or informers. It is solving problems."

1 -Mr. C. D. DeLoach
I - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
I - Mr. G. C. Moore
DATE: 9/15/69
I -Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 -Mr: T. J. Deakin
1-Mr.J.J. Dunn

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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "3/5 OF A MAN"
BY FLOYD MC KISSICK RACIAL MATTERS

Book revietus
This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by the MacMillan Company, which is being placed in the Bureau Library. The author, Floyd McKissick, is a Negro who is included in the Agitator Index. McKissick is the former National Director of the Congress oi Racial Equality, a civil rights group.

The title of the book "3/5 of a Man" (the word "man" referring to Negroes) pertains to Article I, Section 2 of the original Constitution of the United States, which determined the representation and means of taxation for the states. For purposes of this computation, the above Section of the Constitution made mention of "three-fifths of all other persons." This three-fifths rule was eliminated by amendments to the Constitution.

The book deals with racial problems existing in the United States, and the author states that the survival of white America and the liberation of black America are linked together. He said that if massive, violent, destructive black-white confrontations are still to be avoided, the double document of the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence must be used to help blacks with not only civil rights and civil liberties but also human rights and human liberties. In this connection, the author outlines sections of civil rights cases in Supreme Court history and proposes further ways in which the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence may be used to help blacks.

McKissick attacks the judicial system noting that: most judges and lawyers are products of white middle-class and upper-class America. He calls for more black men to be involved in the administration of justice in order for black people to gain respect for the American judiciary. The author calls for measures whereby the black community will

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\text { 100-446386 } \quad 62-46855
$$

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"3/5 OF A MAN"
BY FLOYD MC KISSICK
100-446386
be allowed to solve its own problems and provided with resources to do so. He repeats the call of many present day militants and extremists for black ownership and control of land, businesses and Government facilities in ghetto areas.

Thirtymeight pages of the book are utilized to set forth the contents of the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and the Emancipation Proclamation.

The FBI is not mentioned in the book.
ACTION
For information.

## 40

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FROM :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE $918 / 69$
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUbJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/12/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

1. Nrheft or a Nation
2. The Grim Reapers
3. My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr.
4.0 Between the Bullet and the Lie.
4. The Godfather.
\#1, 2, 5 to begat, Loudon, 9-24-69. Aureus. \#3,4 filed in Bureau Likinary.


4 SEP 2404

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 5 ) SOSA
1 -New York
(3) ${ }^{\text {MMM:lh }}$ (3) -WITH PACKAGE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA\# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page $52 \sim \mathrm{~b} 6 ; \mathrm{b} 7 \mathrm{C}$;

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SAC, Detroit

Director, 13I (62-46855)

1 -Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 -Mr. A.W. Gray
9/25/69
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

## PuRCHASE OF Boor BOOK EVENTS

You are authorised to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the ResearchSatellite sfetipn, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Stu ant Protean and the Law" published by
Fheringtitute of Contirutug Legal Education, Ann/Arbor, Michigan 48104. Published September 18, 1969, at $\$ 12.50$ a copy.

A Xerox of a brochure describing the book is enclosed for your information.

## Enclosure

1 -Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB
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 obailabl A An 3

Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, requests book be obtained for perusal by Mr. Sullivan and Agent Supervisors in Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. "Student Protest and the Law" is an edited transcript of the national spring conference of The Institute of Continuing Legal Education. This volume has been designed to give educators, administrators, and their legal counsel a ready, practical source book for handling student protest on their campuses now.

| MAILED. 5 |
| :---: |
| SEP 24 21969 |
| ComM.FBI |

6 SEP 251969

SUBJECT:

SAC, NEW YORK (94-2350) (C)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

ReBulet to NYO, dated $8 / 12 / 69$.
The NYO under separate cover has obtained and furnished to the Bureau the book "Secret File" by HANK MESSICK.

Efforts to obtain the book Uncertain Resurrection" by CHARLES FAGER, publisher WILLIAM B. EERDMANS, have been negative to date.

This publisher is located at 255 Jefferson Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502.

The Bureau may desire to have the Detrio Division obtain this book.

REG 51
(3) - Bureau
(ATT: LIAISON SECTION)
1 -New York
TJH: 1 n
(4)

SAC, Detroit
Director. REC (土n-4sess) - NT

Funcitase ce moves BoO ETHENE

Fou are authorized to obtain diferceetly, then available, one copy of the following beet low the mex of
 satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence moteico.

Hocortatin resurrection: The Poor People's Vanington Campaign" by Charles E. Duper. Villinis. Eerdmana, EMend Rapids, MeAgan, 18e9, paperback, \$2.45.

Mev Tort monad discontinue extorts to locate bock.

## 1 - Fan Tox (34-2560)

Attention: Liaison section
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMD: $\mathbf{j l s}$
(11)

NOTE:
MAILED 24
Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic OCT 1 -Igtgliligence Division, for review. It is an in-depth, eyewitness report which proposes reasons for and understanding Comm. $\mathrm{\phi f}$ th dismal failure of the "Poor People's Washington Campaign." Efforts of New York Office to obtain book negative. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

[^71] 127


Purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics. Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as central control for books to be purchased, maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books is brought to attention of Administrative Division. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. During period of 9/27/68 through 9/29/69, a total of 105 books was received at Seat of Government. Forty-nine books were reviewed, 53 were obtained for reference purposes, and three were received by the Director but were not reviewed. Of 38 book reviews completed by Domestic Intelligence Division, two were done by Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.

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62-46855
ALB: $\mathbf{j 1 s}$
(6)

1 -Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

1. Administrative Policy Folder



Director, FDI (62-46885)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
10/3/69
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

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You are authorised to obtain discreetly, one copy of the following book for the Bureau. Rask book to the attention of the begearch-Satelilte Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.'


1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 -Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

## MC: $\mathbf{j 1 s}$


(10)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

| MAILED 10 |
| :---: |
| OCT $3-1969$ |
| COMM-FBI |

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, 1969



RACIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION



SAC, Wamhtagton Field

Director, MaI (62-46855)

1- (). N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Butler
1 -Mr. A.W. Gray
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner
10/9/69
1 -Miss A.M. Butler
purcensis or moors Boor REviews

Fou are authorimed to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Duran. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB: ils

NOTE:
Books requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore and SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes. Book \#1 contains 20 studies of every phase of black life in the U.S. today. Book \#2 requested in view of constant use of Swahili words by black extremists - the use of a Swahili dictionary as a ready reference will be most valuable. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Rose
Sullivan $\qquad$
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Tell, Roo
Tole. Roo available, Book \#l will be filed in Bureau Library and Book \#2 will be charged permanently to the RIS.


MAILED 22
OCT 81969
COMM -FBI

REC-19]

# ORM NO 10 <br> CRM NO colimn <br> REC U. 21 <br> E.) States GO <br>  ient Eemorandum 


G. C. Moore


10/6/69

BJEC!
NARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST Luther King, Jr." by Coretta Scott King, published in 1969 by
Holt, Rinehart and Winston. The book is being placed in the Bureau library. Excerpts from this book were published in Life magazine on 9/12/69 and 9/19/69 under the title "He Had A Dream."

SYNOPSIS:

##  HEREIN IS UINSIFIED EXCEPTS - SHOWH OTHERWISE

We have never investigated Mrs. King but there are mimerous references in our files to her activities in connection Whth her husband's activities and about her pacifist activities. She acknowledges the assistance of Stanley Levison (a former ccmmunist) in writing this book. Levison boasted that he was le to get things he wanted into the book. The book, being a dow's epitaph, depicts a saintly couple, with saintly children Surrounded by saintly associates.
$\qquad$而 The
N:-trayal of a number of incidents in the book is far from eqcurate. References to the Bureau are not derogatory. 2. 23 -89

For information.

## 100-106670

i - 62-108052 (Coretta King)
CEG:bjp
1-Mr. C. D. DeLoach

- Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- Mr. T. E. Bishop
- Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
590 CTig - Mr. G. C. Moore

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

DETAILS:
Review of Bureau Files


We have never investigated Mrs. King. Our files contain numerous references to her in connection with her husband's activities and her own activities in pacifist organizations such as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

## Book Review

In her acknowledgment at the front of the book Mrs. King stated that Stanley Levison had read the entire manuscript and had offered many useful suggestions. She also acknowledged the valuable legal and personal assistance she got from Harry Wachtel. Later in the book she said Levison and Wachtel were two of King's dear friends and that King sought their advice and used them as sounding boards for his ideas. She said Levison always worked in the background and his contribution was indispensable. She added that Levison and Wachtel were two of the most important supporters of her husband's work and that they continued to assist her in many valuable ways to this day.

Levison, a white attorney, is identified as a secret member of the Communist Party (CP) as late as 1963. He did not think the $C P^{\prime}$ 's program on civil rights was sufficiently militant and his break with the CP was tactical rather than ideological. (5) Wachtel, also white, has been active in the National Lawyers Guild, a communist front. Wachtel's wife was a CP club chairman in 1944 and Wachtel's name was also contained in CP records although his relationship with the $C P$ is not known. $C$. $U$

In April, 1969, one of our sources reported that Levison said he was busy working with Mrs. King on her book. He said that because it was completed just before the deadline he was able to get some things into it that the publisher wanted to keep out. He said two of the things he got into the book were


Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

an attack on the Vietnam war and the fact that King did not have a one-dimensional, negative attitude toward black militants and black nationalists but that there was mutual respect with these people.

Mrs. King's treatment of the incidents contained in the book must be read as that of a wife writing about her dead husband and about her impressions concerning his activitiesmo a widow's epitaph. A lack of objectivity and a biased report overemphasizing the importance of these activities are to be expected in such a book and are present in this book. Mrs. King's book depicts, page after page, a saintly couple, with saintly children, surrounded by saintly associates. She compares King with Christ on a number of occasions. Also on one occasion she makes the statement that "taking the world as a whole, his (Martin Luther King, Jr.) influence may even be greater than that of the Pope." Knowing that Mas. King was. $\because$ aware of the moral degeneracy of her husband, many of her statements about him strike a blasphemous note。

Their lives are pictured as lives of selfless devotion and dedication, unmarred by human failings of any sort. However, Mrs. King's pride and conceit (which will be discussed later) does show itself on a number of occasions. For instance, when she tells about making her decision to give up her musical career to marry King she leaves the impression that this was a great loss in the cultural life of the country. Also she tells about the hurt when she could not attend a White House conference with King following the 1963 March on Washington. She was also hurt that day when she was not allowed to march with King at the front of the March; and when King told her to go to Los Angeles to speak to a smaller group while he led a march in New York of about 250,000 people. Although she does not say so in line with the saintly picture she paints, her love of the limelight and adoration from her husband's followers is ill-concealed. Our files indicate that this facet of her personality was not overlooked by her husband's associates who on occasion referred to him as "the Master" and to her as "Mrs. Master.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670


Concerning Mrs. King's pride, conceit and materialistic outlook one of our sources in June, 1968, reported that Stanley Levison commented that Mrs. King was resentful of the money the Southern Christain Leadership Conference (SCLG) was currently feceiving from donations following King's death and, appeared to feel the civil rights movement owed her a living.

Our sources also reported that, according to Levison, Mrs. King wanted top leadership after King's death. Levison. told her she did not have the capacity to solve problems and that she underestimated the gravity of the problems and overestimated herseff levison expressed the opinion in June, 1968 , that Mrs. King's conceit was such that she could not be afraid of writing the book.

Although her book depicts the children as very well adjusted children who loved their father, another of our sources in January, 1965, reported that, Mrs. King stated their children were very unstable about their father. They could not understand why their father was not home when he was in Atlanta, Georgia. The children felt they would have been better off without a father because he never came home much. When he did promise the children he would be home they became upset when he did not show up. She said this was a big problem but King became upset when she questioned him about it and showed a form of guilt. She said she did not know how long she could go on physically or mentally with all the family responsibility. She said if all the hours King was home during a month were added up she doubted that it would total more than ten hours a month.

Our sources also furnished information that during this time


The book is full of incidents, described in mythlike goodness and light, which in reality were far, far from it. As one of King's associates once said, King's public image was very different from his private image.


Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670


One such incident was the description by Mrs. King of the actions of King's entourage in a hotel in Oslo, Norway, prior to his receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in December, 1964. They arrived in Oslo on 12/8/64 and King was awarded the prize on 12/10/64 and left for Stockholm, Sweden on 12/11/64. The evening in the Oslo Hotel was described by Mrs. King as one of hymn singing and a gathering together in simple fellowship and the warmth of oneness.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

In the epilogue to her book Mrs. King thanked the people who sent checks to continue her husband's work and those who sent checks specifically to the children and herself. She said she had used these gifts to assist her in setting up and maintaining a staff and an office to handle the large volume of mail and "the myriad requests made of me."

This selfless, magnanimous, decorous attitude is belied by Mrs. King's actual shrewd, calculating, businesslike activities. In August, 1968, following King's death in April, 1968, Levison and Harry Belafonte, the Negro entertainer, conferred on Belafonte's concern over a request by Mrs. King for fifty percent of an SCLC fund. Levison said her request, which amounted to about $\$ 200,000$ was for fifty percent of the Martin Luther King Fund which was established with the understanding that it would be shared with her. A confrontation between Mrs. King and the SCLC leadership was imminent over this matter and many other things. Levison, Mrs. King's devoted friend and protector, told Belafonte that only about half the money that had been collected for the Martin Luther King Fund had been put into that find. Therefore, if Mrs. King's request was granted, she would still only receive about twenty percent of the fund.

On page 245, in writing about the death of President Kennedy Mrs. King mentioned the courage of Mrs. Kennedy and added that for all their pillosphical explanations and their deep faith in God, she and King were-still personally in a dark abyss of sorrow for "this gallant, compassionate and wise man." She indicated that in a way President Kennedy was King's best friend.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 100-106670

This is a variance with the appraisal of Stanley Levison who in 1962 passed the word to Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, that "King is a wholehearted Marxist who has studied it (Marxism), believes in it and agrees with it, but because of his being a minister of religion, does not dare to espouse it publicly


References to the FBI
On page 227 she mentioned that when King was in jail in Birmingham, Alabama, in April, 1963, she feared he was being held incommunicado. After trying to reach President Kennedy, he called her back and told her "We sent the FBI into Birmingham last night. We checked on your husband and he is.alright." At the request of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall the Bureau did interview the chief of police in Birmingham on 4/14/63 who said King was in good health and was not being held incommunicado In fact he had conferred with four attorneys on 4/13/69.

On page 247 she mentioned that the FBI had found the bodies of the three civil workers slain in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

On page 265 she tells about the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in March, 1965. During this march there was a rumor that King was to be assassinated by a man disguised as a minister. She then said "while we maintained unarmed guard, we understand the FBI was on hand guarding Martin all the time." This statement, while reported only as an understanding on her part, is a complete falsehood; we never guarded King.


1 -Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 -Mr. A.W. Gray

## SAC, New York (100-87235) <br> Attention: Liaison Section

10/13/69
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner
1 -Miss A.M. Butler

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## BOOT ETHER

Fou are authorized to obtain diservetiy one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Hark book to attention of the Deaearch-sateliite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

CLack Hanifeote: Religion, Dacian and Reparations" edited by Robert s. Lecky and E. Elliott Fright. Shed and Ward, New Fork, publication date 10/22/es, \$5

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 -Mr. M.F. Now, 6221 IB

ALB: $\mathbf{j 1 s}$


NOTE:
SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested book for reference purposes -- it relates to racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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sac, Men York (100-57235)
Attention: Liaison section
Director, Fin i (62-46855)

1 -Mr. H.P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B.M. Sutler
1 -Mr. A.W. Gray
1 -Mr. R.S. Garner 10/10/68
1 - Miss A.M. Butler
puncrast on moot
BOOK ETHAN

You axe authorized to obtain discrentiy one copy
of book, "China Yearbook, 1968-69, " for urge of bureau. Book is mailable through Chinese Information service, 100 West 32nd Street. New York, New York 10001, at $\$ 7$ per copy. Mark book to attention of Research -Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

A Xerox of an order blank, with information relating to the book, is enclosed for your assistance.

Enclosure

$12.12 .6 \%$
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section conte through for review)
1 -Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

ABB: $\mathbf{j l s}$
(10)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA R.L. Pence, NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for inclusion in the Chinese Library as a reference. Book will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available.
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andy $\qquad$



- OCT 131965

MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT $\square$

1 -Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B.M. Suttler
1-Mr.A.M. Gray
io/10/es
1 -Mr. E.S. Garner

1. Miss A. M. Butler

## puncuasi ce moons BOOR REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly three copies each of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mari the books to the attention of the mesearch-Batellite Section, Domestic Intelileonce Division.

1. "Competes Disruptions, 1902-60" by Satin. Amertean Camail on Education. 1785 Emaschusetts Avenue, Iforthinest. Wamington, D.C. (available at Publications office). \$3
 Lenten Conation Educatteme 1755 immachasetts Avenue, lortimest. Wemington, B.C. (available at publications office), \$3

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Planning \& Research Unit, Training Division (At tIn.
W. M. Mooney) (Route through for review)

1 -Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB


ARB: jls

NOTES:

REC 85

Books being obtained at request of Assistant Directof W.C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division (DID). One copy of books will be retained by Mr. W.M. Mooney, Training Division, for reference purposes. One copy of books will be charged permanently to the Internal Security Section, DID, for reference purposes. After perusal, one copy will be filed in the $\qquad$ -
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Sullivan
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SAC, Low Angeles

Director, TBI (62-46855)


## PURCHASE O BOOT

BOOK REVIEWS

Iou are authorised to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for nee of the Bureau. Mari book to the attention of the Resonrel-matellite Section. Domestic Intelligence Division.


1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review) A mo. 1 -Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMP: $\mathbf{j 1 s}$

## (10)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA R.L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged to the Communist Infiltrated \& New Left Groups Unit.




## Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: 10/13/69
att in: research - satellite section DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, CHICAGO (62-6727)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
C BOOK REVIEWS

Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated 9/3/69.
Contact with Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, revealed that "Racial Violence in the United States" is still not available as of this date. The book may be available about November 24, 1969.

The above is for information.

1 - Chicago


JPM: pas
(3)

REC -23
$-729$


RESEARCH -SA A MU THE

Re Bureau letter dated 10/9/69.
Enclosed per Bureau instructions is one copy each of the following listed books:

1) "In Black America - 1968;

The Year of Awakening;"
Edited by PATRICIA ROMERO
2) "Swahili-English Dictionary;" Published by Catholic University of America Press

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End \#1 Tiled in Bufierasy,
(3) Bureau (Enc. 1)

1- WFO
JWG: fm
(4)

SAC, Memplas
10-21-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PGRCHABE OF BOOT
OBOOX REVIEWS

Burean deaires a copy of an article by Harold C. Relyea entitled The ftheology of Black Power." This article by Mr. Relyen (teaching assistant and lecturer in the semool of Government and pablic Administration, The American Fniverinity, Washington, D. C.) has been published in the dutumen lewue of trReligion In Life." "Religion In Lifet is pablished quarterly by the Abingdon Fress, 2018 th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203; single copy around $\$ 1.25$.

Tou should obtain discreetly one copy of the Autura Issue of "Religion In Life" containing referenced articie and mark the magran to the attention of the Research-8ateliite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. How; 6221 IB
AMB:sjr
(8)

NOTE:
Request made by Assistant Director $\begin{gathered}\text {. C. Sullivan, }\end{gathered}$ Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal as subject relates to racial matters general.


SAC, Kew York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for Bureau and to mark it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Wild Tongues: A Handbook of Social Pathology"
by Franklin Fir Littell. Macmillan, New York, October, 1969, paperback, $\$ 1.95$
l - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB: plum
(9)


NOTE:
Book requested for perusal by Assistant Director
W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book concerns those extremists of both left and right who are continually sounding off; but, since author feels the greatest danger to the democratic process is from the fascist-minded right, John Eirchers and their fellow travelers are his special targets. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. Paperback edition requested in the interest of economy.

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## BOOK REVIEW



1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore Date: October 15, 1969
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. O. Watt
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan

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BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION, CONFLICT ON THE AMERICAN CAMPUS"'
BY JAMES MC EVOY AND ABRAHAM MILLER
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by the Wadsworth Publishing Company, Incorporated, Belmont, California. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
There are no references identifiable with the editors in Bureau files.

This book edited by James MeEvoy and Abraham Miller, with contributing articles by such well-known individuals as Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, traces the origin and scope of the present problems on American college campuses. A series of position papers by authors diametrically opposed in ideology and philosophy discusses numerous probable causes for the current student unrest. The volume is divided into three major sections: the scene, the spokesman, and the sources. The book examines school policies which lead to protest and the development of the coalition between black and white student militants. It is pointed out that the dissenters represent a very small minority of America's six million college students. The FBI is only mentioned one time in tar ok and not in a derogatory manner.

## ACTION:



For information.

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION, CONFLICT ON THE AMERICAN CAMPUS"

## REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

There are no references identifiable with the editors in Bureau files.

## BOOK REVIEW

The book edited by McEvoy and Miller, with contributing articles by such well-known individuals as Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a well-known leader in civil rights activities, and Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, traces the origin, causes, scope, and present problems on American college campuses. As the result of the beliefs and actions of black and white student dissidents, interpretative judgments and opinions of campus disorders based on the aims of black and white student militants and resulting reactions from school administrators are presented. The editors do not attempt to resolve the innumerable contradictions between the various contributing authors. Analytical case studies of recent student rebellions and protests at campuses across the Nation are presented. A series of position papers by authors diametrically opposed in ideology and philosophy discusses nmerous probable reasons for the current student unrest.

The volume is divided into three major sections: the scene, the spokesman, and the sources. The book also examines the participants, the policies of universities which lead to protests, and the reasons for the development of the coalition between black and white student dissidents.

The book points out that until recently student concern with social ills was directed against institutions outside of the university. In the early 1960's, students

Menoraindm G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION, CONFLICT DN THE AMERICAN CAMPUS"
invested their energies in civil rights organizations. When student demonstrations initially occurred at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964, the alleged issues were the freedoms inherent in the conception of academic institutions. The basic structure or function of the university was not then challenged. It is pointed out that following this activity in Berkeley in 1964 upon the escalation of the war in Vietnam, the dissident students began to resist both the draft and the universities' complicity with both the Selective Service System and the Defense Department.

These new conclicts opened up a new channel for the expression of the Messianic fervor of student militants. The student dissidents claimed that a sick society had produced a sick university and the university, because of its relationship to the rest of society, could be used as a vehicle for moral change. They saw the university as the procurer and molder of material for "the system" and for the degenerate industrial war machine. Instead of molding youths to their places in American business, the student militants realized that the university, if changed to their militant ideas, could direct and mold youth to lead minority commuties and to mount radical social reforms.

It is pointed out, however, that even at colleges that gather together the greatest number of dissidents, the vast majority of students--generally well over 95 per cent-remain interested onlookers or opponents rather than active dissenters. Thus, student dissenters actually represent a very small minority of America's six million college students and $a=$ most colleges, dissent is not visible at all.

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION CONFLICT ON THE AMERICAN CAMPUS"

## MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 326 in a paragraph which discusses factors that militated against student activism in the 1950's. The paragraph follows:
"During the 1950's, one much-discussed factor that may have militated against student activism was the conviction that the consequences oc protest (blacklisting, F.B.I. investigations, problems in obtaining security clearance, difficulties in getting jobs) were both harmful to the individual and yet extremely likely."


## Memorandum



HECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Domestic Intelligence Division
$\$ A C, S A N$ FRANCISCO (100-60898)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated $7 / 12 / 68$ and San Francisco letters to Bureau, dated $7 / 22 / 68,1 / 21 / 69$ and $5 / 13 / 69$

Enclosed fox the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book entitled "Yearbook On International Communist Affairs - $1960^{\prime \prime}$. (iN THis sent To mFA ro/22/04
It is to be noted that the Hoover Institution on War Research and Peace, Stanford, California, advised that this years "Yearbook On International Communist Affairs" is dated 1968, while last years yearbook was dated 1966. The institution indicate do that this does not mean that a book was published in 1967 , because the edition for 1968 covers the events of 1967. The institution added that next years yearbook will be dated 1969 and will concern the events of 1968.

After review of this book, the Bureau is requested to advise San Francisco whether or not it is desired that efforts be continued to obtain a copy of the boo "World Communism: A Handbook 1918-1965," edited by WITOLD S \& SWORAKOWSKI and KAROL MAICHEL.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco


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Director, FBI (62-46855)-i, Si. 109. REC 46<br>PURCHASE OF BOOK bOOK REVIETS<br>1-Mr N. P Callahan<br>1-Mr A. W. Gray<br>1-Mr. R. S. Garner<br>1-Miss A. M. Butler

Rebulet to San Francisco, 7-12-68, and urlet 10-16-69.

Bureau desires that you continue your efforts to obtain a copy of the book "World Commism: A Handbook, 1918-1965," edited by witold S. Sworakowski and Karol Michel

1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

ARB: djw
(8)

NOTE:
Book still desired by Agent personnel ResearchSatellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


Date：
10／21／69
Transmit the following in $\qquad$
Via $\qquad$ AIRTEd AIRMAIL
（Priority）

TO：DIRECTOR，FBI（62－46855）
ATTN：RESEARCH－SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTEILICEICE DIVISION
FROM：
WSAC，KANSAS CITY（62－8726）（C）
RE：$\quad$ PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City，dated 5／23／69 and Kansas City letter to Bureau，dated 8／18／69．

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book，
In The Streets＂，edited by RORIN HIGHAM．
It is noted previous attempts to obtain this book at the Kansas Union Book Store，University of Kansas ，Lawrence， Kansas，have been negative in view of the fact the book store has not as yet placed these books on the book shelves．

The book was obtained discreetly on 10／16／69， through University of Kansas

source at the University of Kansas


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H RECTOR, MB (12-46855) 10/16/69
Attn: Research Sattelite Section Domestic Intelligence Division

SAC, SAM IPRANCISCO (100-60898)

PURCHASE OF bOOR BOOK REVIEwS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated $7 / 12 / 68$ ard San Francisco letters to Bureau, lated $7 / 22 / 68,1 / 21 / 69$ and 5/13/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one cony of the book entitled "Yearbook on International Communist Affairs - 1968".

It is to be noted that the hoover Institution on far Research and peace, Stanford, California, advised that this years "Yearbook on International Communist Affairs" is dated 1968, wile last years yearbook was dated 1966 . The institution indicated that this does not mean that a look was published in 1967, because the edition for 1968 covers the events of 1967. The institution added that next years yearbook will he dated 1969 and will concern the events of 1968.

After review of this book, the Bureau is requested to advise San Francisco whether or not it is desired that efforts be continued to obtain a copy of the book "horld Communist: A fandlook, 1:18-1965," edited by stol s. SHORAKOWSEJ and KAROL MAICIEL.
2. Bureau (Incl. 1) (Na)

1. San Francisco
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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)
$1-M r \cdot N \cdot$ P. Callahan
$1-M r \cdot B \cdot M \cdot$ Sutler
$1-M r \cdot A \cdot W \cdot$ Gray

10/27/69
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURChASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard" edited by Archie-tpps. William New York, paperback, \$1.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mef (10)

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NOTE:
Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. Paperback requested in the interest of economy.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Bohr $\qquad$
Mr. Bishop $\qquad$
Mr. Casper $\square$
Mr. Callahan -..-
Mr. Conrad .----
Mr. Felt....-_-_
Mr. Gale $\qquad$
Mr. Rose__
Mr. Sullivan_-
Mr. Tavel. $\qquad$
Mr. Trotter
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## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM

DATE: 10/24/69
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK ()BOOK REV DEWS

Re Bureau letter to Memphis 10/21/69.
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of Religion in Life" Autumn, 1969.

Memphis Division is furnish enclosed book pursuant to instructions in referenced letter.

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. lark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community" (revised edition (en ${ }^{n} 3.23 .70$ with 27-page "Postscript") by Dr. Gary T. find Marx, Harper Torchbooks. (According to 10/26/69 issue of "The New York Times," book is being published soon; price not given.)
2. NYI Not How, When?" by Dora-Pantell and Rdwindreenidge. Dell Laurel Leaf Original, $\$ .60,11 / 18 / 69$.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

## AMB:bjpbje (10) $^{\prime}$

## NOTE:

Books requested for review and reference purposes by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Inłpligence Division, for use in assignments relating toSyadal matters

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. BishopMr. Casper Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad.
Mr. Felt.
Mr. Gale.
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gand general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where they, are not now available.


MALL ROOM

FRom $n$ SAC, WFO (62-46855) (RUC)
subject: PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS
date: 10/30/69
ATTN: Research- ; Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

ReBulet 10/10/69.
Enclosed are three copies each of the following publications:

1. "Campus Disruptions During 1968-69" by ALAN E, "BAYER and ALEXANDER W. ASTIN.
2. "The Faculty Role in Campus Unrest" by ROBERT F. -BARUCH.

The above publications were obtained from the Publications Division, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

IC. $\# 1+A 2$ charged permanent.


(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6) RNX REC-93 (

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1 - Mr. P. Callahan
1 -Mr. B. M. Butler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss A. M. Butler 11-4-69

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


> I - Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit (Route through for Review)

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB: jan
(10)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA 2 . L. Shackelford, CI \& NLGU, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the CI \& NLGU, Internal Security, DID.

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOR
BOOR REVErTS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Hew Left: / Documentary History" edited by
Kassimo Teodori. 3obbs-Merrill, namer, \$5.95, publishing date 1-3m70

1 - Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB:jan (10)
NOTE:


Book requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, CI \& NLGU, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the CI \& NLGU, Internal Security, DID.

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1 -Miss A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Student Revolution: A Global Confrontation" by Joseph A. Califano, Jr. Norton, \$3.95, 11-24-69

1 - Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB:jan
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## NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, CI \& NLGU, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the CI \& NLGU, Internal Security, DID.

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1 -Mn N. P. Callahan
1-1 B. M. Suttler
W. Gray
S. Garner

1 -Miss A. M. Butler
SAC, New York (100-87235)
11/6/69 Attention: Liaison section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOS REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Thereat Terror: stalin's Purge of the Thirties" by Robert Conquest. The Macmillan Company, New York, October, 1968, $\$ 9.95$

## 1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB: rad
(10)


NOTE:
Book is being requested by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the Research-Satellite Section Library for quick availability to personnel of Soviet Section and R-SS.

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Ir. Bishop $\qquad$ MAILED 11
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Mr. Soyars
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# SAC, Detroit he c- 71 

Director, FB

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

October 21263


You are authorized to obtain isumetiy three copies of the following pood of use of the Bureau. Mari the pock e to tad attention of the L-Lanning and Research Unit, Training Division.

> "student Protest and the Law, " of the matitute of Continuing Legal education, University or Michigan, Copyright 1969. (Available at Bock Department, 426 Hutchins Hall, Ann $A$ bor, Michigan 88104. .)

1 -Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Suttler
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, Room 6221 IB
 1 - Mrs. Mary Larson, Room 809 OPS WMM:vas

NOTE: Books being obtained at request of Planning and Research Unit, Training Division, One copy will be forwarded to Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes at request of Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. One copy will be filed in the Bureau Library and the third copy retained in Planning and Research Unit. Book contains information of value to both Domestic Intelligence and Training Divisions.


## Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI
DATE: $\quad$ 10/21/69
ATT: PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT
SAC, SALT LAKE CITY

STUDENT PROTEST AND TU W
BOOK PUBLISHED By ~ THE INSTITUTE
OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION" RESEARCH MATTER

Enclosed for review by the Bureau is a brochure on captioned book, copyright 1969. Brochure sets out in considerable detail the Table of Contents of the book and it is apparent from this that the book would be of interest to the Bureau in the preparation of monographs and training documents and also in its planning relating to campus disorders and riots.

Although the book has not been obtained or reviewed by personnel of the Salt Lake City Division, it would appear that much of the material in this book would be alien to the thinking of law enforcement authorities and from this standpoint it might also be of interest to the Crime Records Division in connection with the Director's monthly message in the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

It is suggested the Bureau give consideration to obtaining this book for review and appropriate action.
(2 )-Bureau - Enc. 1
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TO DIRECTOR, FEI
FROM SALT LAKE CITY
RL: STUDENT PROTEST AND THE LAM

BACLOSURE: BROCIILRE entilied as adove published dy yTFE INSTITUTE OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION"


## sanctions available to the school



## Interrelation of Objectives and Sanctions

The Spectrum of Sanctions $\begin{gathered}\text { Application of Sanctions by Public Authority }\end{gathered}$ Expulsion
Denial of Financial Assistance
pplication of Sanctions: Due Process

## THE SCHOOL IN COURT

Developments in Student Disciplinary Procedure: Buttny and Dixon
Specifics of Procedural Due Process
Ancillary Sanctions
Injunctive Relief
Summary Suspension
Legislation

## THE STUDENT IN COURT

The Lawyer's Role and the Direction of the Student Movement Traditional Legal Theories as Applied to Student Rights First Amendment Freedoms for Students
The Right of Privacy
The Dormitory
The Use of Undercover Agents
The Student Government as a Legal Entity

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

 How Private are Private Institutions? Minimum Procedural Guarantees of the Constitution Requirements of Procedural Due Process The Priority of First Amendment Freedoms Mass Disruptive Behavior: Due Process Problems
## CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY: PROBLEMS OF DUAL JURISDICTION

## Statutes

Community Action Without Statutory Authorization or Request
Pending Criminal and Disciplinary Proceedings
Use of Police in Disruptive Demonstrations on Campus The Escalation Factor
When to Call the Police
Time Element
Campus Opinion During Initial Stages Threats From Other Campus Groups
Communication With the Campus Community Minimizing the Risk of Police Action
The Privacy of Student Quarters
Privacy of Student Records and Communication
Handling the Non-student Problem
Occupation of Off-campus Buildings

## Injunctions

Sanctions
The Student Press
Incorporation of Student Organizations
Subpoena of Student Records
University Counsel for Students Civil Liability of the School

Freedom of Expression
Mass Hearings
Due Process of High School Students Special Purpose Public Institutions

## APPENDICES

Judicial Standards of Procedure in Review of Student Discipline
U.S. District Court, Western District of Missouri (1968)

Rules of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York for the Maintenance of Public Order (1969)

Columbia University Interim Rules Relating of Rallies, Picketing and Other Mass Demonstrations (1968)

Order Granting a Permanent Injunction City of New York v. SDS (1969)

Summons and Complaint for Permanent Injunction Wisconsin ex. rel. La Follette v. Cohen (1967)

Complaint, Order to Show Cause, and Contempt Citation Trustees of Columbia University v. SDS (1969)

Order Granting Injunction
Scott v. Alabama State Board of Education (1969)
Model Code for Student Rights, Responsibilities and Conduct Committee on Student Rights and Responsibilities, Law Student Division, American Bar Association (1969)

Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students AAUP et als. (1967)

## Bibliography

Table of Cases
ndex

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 10/10/69.
Pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau letter, there is enclosed one copy of "Countdown to Chaos" by JEFPREY ST. JOHN.



DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $11 / 6 / 69$
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUbJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS


BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 7/14/69, 8/25/69 and 9/12/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the following books:

1. "The Super Spies"
2. "Trespass"
3. "The伿evolt of the Black Athlete"
Pool:
4. Search for the New Land"
5. "Malcolm X The Man and His Times"
6. "The ,Algiers Motel Incident"
7. . "Uncertain Resurrection".


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Re Bureau letter to Detroit，dated 10／1／69．
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of＂Uncertain Resurrection；The Poor People＇s Washington Campaign＂by CHARLES E Rapids，Michigan，1969，paperback，\＄2．45，as requested in referenced Bureau letter．


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REC－1 62－46855－747 ST－109

# Memorandum 

TO


1 -Mr. C. D. Deloach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
DATE: 11-7-69


1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. C. Michel
Book Review
"White Power, Black Freedom"
by Arnold Schuchter
Racial Matters
This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Beacon Press, Boston. Copy of the book is being placed in the Bureau Library. There is no mention of the FBI in the book and Bureau files contain no additional pertinent information concerning the author. 5 r

The author, white, describes himself as a city planner who has been deeply involved in both urban renewal and the War on Poverty in the Roxbury ghetto of Boston as well as nationally. The book appears to be an honest attempt to analyze the racial problem in the United States. While the book is lengthy ( 592 pages) its message is simple. To avoid racial catastrophe ghettos must be eradicated and Negroes must be completely integrated into the economic and cultural fabric of the nation. The author claims the problem has not been solved yet because of a lack of genuine political commitment stating that our national leadership has done little to educate the public about the startling unevenness between whites and blacks. The alternative is continued and increasing racial strife.

He notes that massive infUSIon of government funds, tax credits and the establishment of industry in the ghetto areas are not sufficient. There must be stimulated genuine black leadership and participation by blacks in organized political, economic, social and cultural resources and institutions. Without this, there can be no eradication of the ghetto. He sets forth extensive statistics and facts to show that Negroes have not yet been integrated into the economic and cultural fabric of the nation. He proposes no specific method to solve the problem but notes that many working together, and headed by the President, can solve it. ACTION:

For information.
1-62-46855 (Book Review File)


1 -Mr. A. W. Gray
1 -Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87895)
SAC, New York (100-87985)
Attention: Liaison

Director, FBI
(62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOX BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Hark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"King: A Critical Mography" by David Lewis. Praecer, New York, January 15 1970, 77.95
 (10)

NOTE:
Ked. $2-13 \cdot 70$ Ane 3

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

> ST-111
> REC -28

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Records Brapah


Type of References Requested:
Regular Request (Analytical Search)
All References (Subversive \& Nonsubversive) Subversive References Only
Nonsubversive References Only
Main $\qquad$ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
 Restricted to Locality of $\qquad$ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) Buildup Variations

Subject WhiTE PORER, BLACK FREEGOM Birthdate \& Place $\qquad$
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Date $\qquad$ $10-28$

Searcher
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11/10/
: Director, FBI Attention: Crime Records

FROM SAC, New York

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tell. Room Miss Holmes Miss Handy
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS,"
by JEFFREY ST. JOHN by JEFFREY ST. JOHN

There is forwarded herewith a copy of the new book by JEFFREY ST. JOHN, "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS," together with a letter from Mr. ST. JOHN to SAC JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN dated October 24 , 1969. The letter from Mr. ST. JOHN was received on November 6, 1969, and has been acknowledged; this letter is enclosed.

Mr. ST. JOHN was introduced to the staff of the New York Office through ALICE WIDENER, COlumnist and magazine publisher who has been friendly with the FBI over the years. IST. JOHN has on a number of occasions volunteered to assist the FBI in any manner that he may possibly do in connection with his
 work. He has been particularly active in challenging the ideology of the New Left.

- Bureau (Enc.) (l with book)
1 -New York


JAS: RAM (4)

October 24, 1969

Mr. Joseph Sullivan Agent in Charge Internal Security Branch New York Field Office Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 East 69 Street
New York, New York
Dear Mr. Sullivan:
I am enclosing two copies, as promised, of my book, "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS." One is an inscribed copy for you and the other inscribed for Mr. Hoover. I hope that both of you, despite your busy day, will |have a chance to read it. It is not only about Chicago 1968, but what were the philosophical, intellectual, and political forces that brought us to this "turning point in American politics" and what theyportend for the future.

Since I have never numbered modesty among my virtues, I believe that if agents of the bureau and law enforcement heads could find time to read this it would give them at least a rough "overview" explaining how and why we got to the anarchy of our times and what they must cope with in a climate of hate.

You might be pleased to know that WTTG-TV in Washington, D.C., has booked me for a debate on November 12 on the Panorama Show (1:00-2:00 p.m.) with one of the officials of the November 14-15 Washington moratorium. I am also certain that Metromedia is going to take up my suggestion for a TV special, which will offer some intelligent opposition to the moratorium people. If it comes off it will be seen probably Saturday, November 15, in Washington, New York, and Los Angeles, and they will no doubt try and syndicate it to other markets. I am also trying to line up some opposition with "Today," "Tonight," and other shows. Will let you know if we can pierce the liberal paper curtain during the week of November 14-15.

I am off to Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco to promote "Countdown," but will be back on Monday, November 3, the night my taped debate with author Gore Vidal airs in New York. It's the David Frost Show, shown between 8:30-10:00 p.m. on WNEW-TV.

I hope that my suggestion about Mr. Hoover doing something on the "Movement" will materialize. Is there any outside chance that he would consider doing a forward to my larger work, "The Anarchy of Young America," if he cannot find the time to do something on his own? I haven't, as yet, set a publishing date for this extensive study of the New Left and the revolution, which I date beginning with the U.S. civil rights movement.

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\text { ETCLOSuRE 62-116天?... } 720
$$

In any event, I trust that you will find the book provocative -although I doubt that the first half will tell you anything you already don't know.

Sometime, soon, let's have lunch.

> Cordially,


JStJ: kb
enc.

Mall subscription rates per year: U.S. Daily $\$ 22.00$; Dally and Sunday $\$ 33.00$. Canada, Mexico, Centra and south America Daily sis. jo; Dally and Sunday \$38.59 Armed Forces Special Rates Daily $\$ 14.00$; Daily and Sunday $\$ 21.25$.

The Associated Press is entitted exclusively to the usa for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well os all AP news dispatches

## THE NEW LEFT'S GOAL: SLAVERY

We've just been reading a remarkable new book: "Countdown to Chaos," by Jeffrey St. John; Nash Publishing Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; 202 pages, $\$ 6.95$.

Mr. St. John is a prominent


Jeffrey St. John member of the Conservative Party, which has been making such strides of late in New York City and State.

He devotes the first half of his book to a detailed analysis of the New Left groups that tried to make a shambles of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in August, 1968.

Eight members of this bunch are scheduled to go on trial in Chicago next Wednesday, Sept. 24, on charges of conspiring to riot at that convention. And the New Left plans to keep Chicago in riotous ferment for the duration of the trial.

That makes the St. John book exceedingly timelyand if you are familiar with it, you will understand the political and economic background of this trial, as well as the sinister intentions of the entire New Left movement.

As St. John explains in thoroughly documented detail, the New Left claims to want to free Americans from alleged "slavery" to Capitalism, but in reality wants to trick them into the actual slavery that afflicts people in all Communist-ruled countries.

The second half of "Countdown to Chaos" is given over to numerous suggestions as to how alert and patriotic Americans can work to defeat the New Left.

We recommend the book to all who are concerned about the Yippies, Students for a Democratic Society, and their innumerable sister groups.-

# SD, Chicago Police 

 ClashCHICAGO (CS-T)-Some 300 radical demonstrators fought pitched battles with police throughout the Near North Side last night.

Dozens of persons were injured, including 10 policemen. Two persons were shot. Several dozen windows in homes and parked cars were broken.

Sixty-five persons were arrested.

The gunshot victims were identified as Marshall Gerzon, 22, of Connecticut, and Elizabeth Gardner, 26, of Seattle. Both were listed in satisfactory condition in a hospital.

On one street, police caught the tail end of a crowd and clubbed at least a dozen persons to the pavemont, according to a Washington Post report. One girl's mouth was bleeding profusely. Police threw her comrades into a paddy wagon.
Police used tear gas to Police used crowd where break $\quad$ crowd where

THE NEW YORK TIMES FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1969
Guard Called in Chicago
As S.D.S
As S.D.S. Roams Streets

## By JOHN KIFNER

CHICAGO, Oct special to The New York Times
demonstrations by small National Guard was called out as in the center of the city today afteradical youths continued j breaking and night of window police by the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society. Three young persons were hospitalized
with gunshot wound listed in serious conditionduring last night's street
battles battles.
Last night's hour-long rampage through the plush Near district saw gaudy Old Town than a dozen arrests, more demonstrators policemen and dreads of windows smashed in stores, apartment buildings and
automobiles. automobiles.

2,500 Activated
Gov. Richard B. Ogil.-
' d more than 2,5 '
-Ismen ts

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3 - spokesman said that three $\begin{aligned} & \text { means of street fighting as ans ans pining revolution }\end{aligned}$ other demonstrators were three age youth among high school last night but they were shot $\mid$ Youth adhere Revolutionary being treated they were not with adherents have broken declined to divulge their hals. He "adventuristic" contending such Both the divulge their names. defeating because tactics are such
selfrival faction of S.D.S. weath- alienate potential they will rival, the Revolutionary Yo uts increase potential support will
Movement Movement -II, havary Youth against the radicals. action
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Saturday to coincide with the before 10 Action began shortly
conspiracy trial call charged with eight cadi- beat $\begin{gathered}\text { A.M. as a band of } \\ \text { Went }\end{gathered}$ ……

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ugust 26, 1969, ress statement
ade in Chicago.

## STATEMENT BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN, AUTHOR, "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK<br>OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## Tuesday, October 7, 1969

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most provocative analysis of the New Left movement and its implication is contained in a new volume on the bookstands called "Countdown to Chaos" by Jeffrey St. John. I commend this incisive look at one of our greatest problems today to the attention of my colleagues. I include the following remarks in the Record:

## Countdown to Chaos <br> (By Jeffrey St. John)

"The Great Political Riot" in this city a year ago this week represented a new phase of a domestic revolutionary movement's attempt to polarize and paralyze with violence America's educational, social, political, and economic institutions.

Next month the legal system of America will come into the revolutionary gunsights of some of the same New Left radicals who helped disrupt last year's convention. For next month the major radical leaders involved in last year's disorders will stand trial: an event the New Left will use as a pretext for initiating fresh violence and disruption. It will be their intent to try to cast the legal system in the same light as the 1968 Democratic Convention corrupt repressive, and in need of revolutionary overthrow.

As an example of what we can expect at next month's trials, we should consult the New Left protests over the trial of Black Panther leader Huey Newton in Oakland. California. The "Free Huey', campaign became a nationwide rallying point for New Left radicals and revolutionaries. Without question the threats of violence and fincessant protests played a powerful role in the decision of the Oakland Jury and judgefor they were intimidated to modify Newton's sentence.

New Left efforts did not "Free Huey" but the precedent was set for a minority to use threats of violence and disorder in order to force legal decisions in their favor. Last year at the convention a radical minority sought to use violence and disorders to make political decisions.

Not far from the Oakland courtroom where Newton was convicted, just five years ago this September, the so-called "student rebellion" at the University of California at Berkeley had burst into headlines. Berkeley set the precedent of using violent confrontations to bring about changes in the univer-sity-a technique that soon spread to other educational institutions across the country.

In the five years since Berkeley we have seen the emergence of a pattern out of the revolutionary past. Student protests began in the unlversity and then fired violent protests in other areas of the soclety: be it in ghetto "Uprisings" at the Pentagon in October 1967, or Columbia University in the spring of 1968. The latter two events are described in my book. "Countdown to Chaos," as preludes to the disorders at the Democratic Convention.
"The Great Polltical Riot" of last year, in turn, proved to be the prelude to violent events at San Francisco State, Cornell, and Harvard, and other areas of the country in late 1968 and most of this year. It was the fulfillment of Rennie Davis's promise shortly after the ' 68 convention disorders that "we expect a lot of action at the universities, there will be Columblas all over the country."

Thus, in less than five years, we have seen how violence employed by a mithority has disrupted our educational, municipal. and political system. And in the wake of the Chicago 1968 disorders. student-adult radicals injected themselves into labor disputes from coast to coast: for example, the grape boycotts and welfare protests, and many cther areas of our social and economic life.

We have, therefore, seen vlolence move from our educational system to governmental, social, political, and economic institu-tions-all within a short five years. This pa+tern, as I said a moment ago, is much like earlier revolutionary movements in Europe in the late 19th and 20 th centuries-revolution was preceded by an "uprising of the young." It began in the university and spread to the society as a whole. Currently, as in the past, the success of student-adult revolutionaries is due to official mistakes, fncompetence, and cowardice.
Chicago 1968, like the violence of the entire 1960 's was only possible because of the default of the established order. In "Countdown to Chaos', no one comes off as a hero; the howling success of the radicals who came to disrupt the convention succeeded beyond their wildest dreams because of the failure of Mayor Daley, the police, Senator Eugene McCarthy, certain members of the mass media, attorney Dantel Walker and others. Each contributed to the convention disorders or to the later misunderstandings because they lacked the deeper insight to understand that what we are faced with is not dissent, but the calculated use of violence to ultimately bring down the social, political, and economic order. That certain innocents were
involved in the Democratic Convention disorders only demonstrated that, like past revolutionary movements, the Idealistic and morally concerned are often used as a revolutionary battering ram.

The violent events of last year here in Chicago and those of the entire "sick Biaties" make it mandatory that President Nison act. He should ask for the estabilshment of a special Senate-House Committee to Invest $i$ gite the entire disruptive and violent decac: of the 1960's. In the past, most governmental investigations have concentrated on only a particular aspect of this disruptive decade But what is needed is an investigation that tikes an "overview" took to determine whether the nation is beset by a revolutionary movement intent on destroying the social political, and economic institutions as we know them today.

Chicago 1968 was but an important milestone in this attempt at the Second American Revolution. To ignore this fact further is to invite more Chicago and further perll to the liberties made possible by the only true revolution of the last 200 years: the American Revolution of 1776.

# $\square$ 

sAC, New York
Director, FBI 62-855-750
"COUATYOWH TO CHAOS" BY JEFTRETETS. JOHN

Reorient of 11-10-69 captioned aw above.
You are infracted to have BAC Jonopi Sullivan
 in autograpitag 2 copy of hits book thine. To should also be told that the pressure of my official cities preciodos me from preparing a foreword for his forthcoming book.

MAILED 7
NOV 181969
соми. FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)


1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (detached)
d.

1-M. A. Jones (detached)
NOTE: See Jones to Bishop memo dated 11-17-69, captioned "Countdown to Chaos. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
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1 - Mr. Manley
1 -Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Beasley


In October, 1964, the American Museum of Natural History
in New York City was burglarized of the world famous "Star of India Sapphire" and other priceless gems, including the beLong Star Ruby. Jack "Murph the Surf" Murphy and others were arrested by Bureau Agents in Miami, Florida and subsequently pied guilty to the local offenses in New York City. The Star of India and other priceless gems were recovered by local authorities but the DeLong Ruby was notamong them. Intensive investigation by our Miami Division resulted in the recovery of the DeLong Ruby and the conviction in Federal Court of Pearson for ITSP. He was sentenced to. 10 years in the Federal Penitentiary, which he is currently serving, and fined $\$ 10,000$.

Francis P. Antel, the principal Government witness at Pearson's trial wrote a book entitled "Ransom and Gems" describing the role he played in the recovery of the DeLong Ruby. An autographed copy of this book was sent to the Director

No assistance had been given to intel in the preparation of his book, however, it is noted that he was familiar with the details of the case since he testified as a key Government witness at the trial of pearson. $\Omega$

It was recommended and approved that we not acknowledge Ante's communication in view of his unsavory background, his lengthy criminal record and the fact that he was a close associate oof hoodlums.

The book write by Artel has been reviewed and does not d contain any material which swoulla respect to the Bureau or its operations. To the contrary the author is most praiseworthyre the Bureau and its personnel. Several insignificant inaccuracies were noted_which had no connection or bearing with the FBI.

## ACTION: For information.


\& GyM
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## Memorandum

MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM
MR. G. C


SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"TRESPASS"
BY FLETCHER KNEEL RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. Delos
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
Date: November 18, 1969
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 -Mr. Deakin

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This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Doubleday and Company. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.
"Trespass" is a novel of a group of black extremists who hold six prominent American families hostage in their homes to blackmail the U.S. Government into establishing a black nation in several Southern states. The group is called "The Blacks of February 21," the date, in 1965, when black extremist Malcolm X was murdered in New York City.

Although the fictional revolutionaries do not succeed (in their plot, this book could be an organizational blueprint for revolution by black extremists. The plot is uncovered by a Negro FBI Agent and a large part of the book concerns the FBI investigation of this group.

The FBI is prominently mentioned, of course, but in the book, which is set in the indeterminate future, the Director of the FBI is a Jesse Pedersen. The only mention of the Director is at page 123 where Pedersen is described as a man "who lived forever with the knowledge that he was no J. Edgar Hoover." The author comments that Pedersen "liked to think that the caprices of the martinet were gone" and that the Bureau has "shed the halo of righteous omniscience that shimmered over the director's office during Hoover's long tenancy."

Author Knebel has written several novels, specializing in books about politics and government, set at indeterminate times in the future. The Director has noted that 'Knebel is far from friendly."
ACTION:
None. For information. 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File) TJD: ekw (7)


Director, FBI (62-46355)


1- Miss A. M. Butler

Boo. ExTERNS

Fou are authorized to obtain ilscreetiy, for use of the Bureau, one copy of the book jentatemy of IIatery by Henry
(Brandon. Book was published detower 2, Eggs, by emit, Inc.,
 \$4.50 a copy. Ert the boor to the attention of the ResearchSatellite section, Domestic Intelligence Divination.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB


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NOTE:
Book is requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and reference purposes. Henry Brandon, Washington correspondent for the London "Sunday Times," details the events in Washington which led to our participation in the Vietnamese War. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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Mr. W. C. Enllivan
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EOOX REVITM
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BY ALInomso Prifler
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8nMopsis
Pinkney molde Doetor of Fhilemophy degree Irem Cormell Eaiverelty, end Gile there he veote two artieles preiming the contre fovertiont The bedt pensiste of the remite of the auther" rextereh of Nemro Mintery in the fuited btatem and his main them is tho mecielesieni viempoint. The book malke ume of imeigaificant hayponitg to the llogroen throughout the maxs in order to show Whate mupxomety, and the mubordinate peilion of the regro. Windieatem that militante Fill IIkely increase in mumber mens the foor Notroate. The
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AcTion:
Fox infermation.
(1)-62-40885 (Boek Heview File)

1 - $105-184480$ (Finlatey)
1-Mr. C. B. Dolionen
1-Mr. F. C. Dellivan
1-Mr. G. C. trone
1 - Mr. A. V. Many
(Mitme Alt Batler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deahin
1-Mr.C. A. Finthen
CAF:bjp:kaf

Memorandun to Mr. W. C. Jullivan
ES: EROM RTVIET
"BLACE ATETICATE"


## DETAILS:

## 

Aphonso Pinkney, the author, wes born in Palatka, Forida. Direan files reveal that he holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree irom Cornell Iniversity. He waf listed me an cimistant profesmor of seetology at Eunter College in Nev York in 1966. While at Cornell Jniveraity in 1961 he mas reported se affiliated with the tudent Council of the Fair Play for Cuba Comittee. The "Cornell paily Sun," a student mewnpaper, on 1/10/69 and 1/11/69 carried two articles written by him concerning a trip to Cubs. The articles praised the Castro Governmont and it the same time were critical of the United states. In 1966 Cuban vist was requested by him as he wia interested in the pregreas of racial democracy in Cuba.

## 

This book consigts of the results of the author's research of Nerro hivtory in the United states. Item min theme is the sociological viempoint of Negro hietory in the United States -from the liegroen lirst arrival on the shores of Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619 to the present day black militancy. The author usea charta and exmmplea to emphasien his points of view as to the forees which have been reaponsible for creating and mintaining the mbordinate pooition of the Fegro people in the United Staten. The book mken use of insignificant happenings to the Hegroes thyrughout the yearm in order te show "white supremacy" and the subordinate position of the liegre. The author attempty to overcome the myllogistic proposition that because Slavery and Iegroes are aynonymeas; and furthor, that Slavem are inforior: therefore, remulting that all Negroes are inferior. The book contende that contrery te popular belide, Negroes are reprementative of a variety of uighly advanced civilizations, and that part of this horitage hat murvived the brutality of white supremacy in Amerion.

One example of the author's bianed opinion is shown in his obwervation that although the black birth rate has been higher than the wite, wid the biack death rate is higher; therefore, this indicates another manifestation of the racist nature of American beciety.

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BI Alviento primat

The auther commente that a mall part of the growing number of bisct poople are now queptioning thi deairability of total integration. He inhoatee thet st geand Iikoly that the militants will increane in number and influence among the poor INegrees whose problam continue to intonilif, Ee comeludes that the domands of black Americans for equality en mo longer be ignored.

## METXTOE OR TES TRI

The 7BI is mentioned en piger 128-126, The muthor states that the Imerican Crime statiftion Repert of the FBI if the mote comprohensive index of arreets avaliable. In diacuming crimes comaltted by Megroes, ho utilimen the "Uniform Crime meports - 1985" (pages 117-118). The author in his book is reluetant te admit to the tact that black poople comit a large propertien of crimes. Ne indicates that data on crime and other statisties, and in mome cames, are inadequate and cometimes contridiótery. Fo otates tint "It is pomalble that black people comatt proportionately mere conventional crimen than white Americanm, but economic and socisl factorm are remponmible."

On paye 178, the author mentions that "In Monhoba County, Missimimpt, the county merifi, his deputy and a policeman were meng the 21 permona oharged by the InI with the murder of three civil righte workers in June, 18e4.

## Memorandum

FROM :


DATE: 12/9/69

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUbjEcT:

ReBulet 10/10/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "China Yearbook, 1968-1969".

REEC-28

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(1-Research Satellite Section Domestic Intelligence Section)
1 - New York
MMM: In




SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, dated 7/12/68 and 10/22/69.
WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI, Hoover Institution, advised on 12/11/69, that the book, WWorld Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965," is still in the manuscript stage and probably will not be published and available until the end of 1970.

## $5 \cdot 97$

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## 


(8) DEC 181969


## Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)


PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/69.
MEADE D. DETWEILER, III, President, The Stackpöle
, Company, Harrisburg, Pa., advised that publication of "The. open Conspiracy - What America's Angry Generation is Saying" has been delayed. The book should be available in the latter part of January, 1970.

Philadelphia Office will obtain copy when available and send to Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
(2) - Bureau (62-46855) beret R.S5 WSM: Lg
(4)

2 - Philadelphia (62-5016) ' An 7

29 DEC 233 1969


Mr. Bishop<br>\title{ REVIEW OF "FINGERPRINTING" BY EUGENE B。BLOCK }

DATE: $12 / 18 / 69$

Captioned book was recently sent to the Director by the author, who is on the Special Correspondents First. The book is autographed "To Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, with all good wishes \& deep appreciation of his great help in making this book possible. Signed Eugene B. Block, December 4, 1969." We furnished considerable material to Mr. Block for use in this book.

The Director is listed as the first person in the acknowledgments. This book reviews the early history of fingerprinting and sets out individual cases which were early precedents for the use of fingerprints as evidence in court trials. The author credits the determination of the Director in the formation of the national fingerprint files in the Identification Division of the FBI. The book reviews many cases in which fingerprints played a major part. There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI, all of which are in a complimentary vein. Some of the cases discussed are: The Urschel Kidnaping, Barker-Karpis Gang, Dillinger, Roscoe Pitts, and Will West.

RECOMMENDATION:
That the attached letter of appreciation be sent to
Mr. Block 。
Enclosure


1 - Miss Gandy-Enc-a-m
1- Nr. DeEoach - Enc.
1 -Mr. Bishop - Enc.
1 -Mr. Walters - Enc.
TS E:mcb"(11)
1- Miss Holmes - Enc.
1 -Mr. Suttler - Enc.
1-M. A. Jones-Enco

Mr. M. C. Sullivan
$12 / 18 / 69$


This is a review of captioned beok,
publimhed in 1068 by Alfred A. Lnopf, Inc. The book is being placed in the Burean kibsury.

SyMopnte:
John Horeey, a noted author who wrote Pulitaer Prize winner "A Bell for Adano" in 194s, was born in Tientain, China, in 1914 of missiomary parents, ittended rale amd Cambridge and is mew Manter of Piermen College at Fale. Horisey man alleged by Jay whittaker Chambers, a self-comiensed former Soviet espionage agent to bave been member of comminist cell at "Tine" magezine in 1939. Hersey has been member of and/or contributed to oypmileations designated as communimt by Attorney General. "rhe Algiere Motel Incident" deneribes the killing of three lyegroen at the Algkerw motel in metroit, Michigan, on July 25, 2967, during the 1897 Detroit riots. The author preteati both sides but discards the police testimony as false thile mecepting the testimony of Metro vitaesaes, white prodititute and the finilies of the deceased as the true facts. The FBI is mentioned on severwl occasions as having interviowed various witnosese to the ovent.

ACT10:
For intormation.
1-Mr. C. D. Deleach
1-Mr. V. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. 6. C. Moore
1-Mr. A. W. Eray (Mims Alta Butler)
1-Mr.T. J. Deakiz
1-Mr. G. T. Tunstall
ก 1-62-48855 (Book Eeview file)
$58 A^{1}-1000^{369818}$ (John Hercey)

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Cemorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan Re: Beor REVIEW
"THE ALGEERS MOTEZ INCIDENT"
BY Jom tixisxy

DETAILS: REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:
The author is noted writer who won the pulitzer prize in 1945 for "A Bell for Adano." He has writton minly iliction including "The Wall," "A Single pebble," mpae War Lover," "White Lotus," "Too Far to Waik" and an aceoant of the first atome bembing eatitled "Hiroshima." Horsey was bern in Tientsin, China, in 1814 of missionary parente, attended Yale and Cambridse, was a war correspondent for "Time" and "Life" magazines and is now Master of Pierzon College nt Yale. Jay Whittaker Chambers, a self-confessed former soviet eapionage agent and former Senior Editor of "Time" magazine. alleged Hersey as Chiel of Moscow Bureau of "Time" aupplied information openly favorable to Boviet Rusela to that magezine. Chamberm further alleged that in 1939 Heraey was a member of commaist cell at "Time" magazine. In addition, Hersey has been m member of and/or contributed to organisations cited by Attorney General pursuant to Erecutive Order 10450.

## BOOX REVIET:

On the night of July 25, 1967, while the Detroit, Michigan, riote continued three Negroes were hot and tilled at the Algiers motel, an entabliahment in Hegro area catering to proatitution and other criminal activity. According to the police testimony a report was reeelved that sniping was occurring in the viciaity of the motel and police and fational Guardsmen responded. police testimony indicates that they were fired upon while ontering the motel and the three doatha occurred while the police and Mational Guardmen secured the premises. Poliee found numerou* Negroemmies at the motel in the company of two hali-naked white prontitutes and each of these individuals claimed to have been beaten by the police.

Much of the testimony at the hearing was confusing due to the nature of the activity and the author attrapts to discredit any miperg being present by mowing that eome of the Negroes invelved had been playing with a atarter'白 piatol thereby accounting for gunshots heard in the area.

Momorandun to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: Hook mivitin
"Tas Avaline motx IMCIDENT"


The mathor examinef the testimony of all witmeneme and mome nonvitnomean, includes information as to the zomentend of the decesaed sud their fanilies and friend and thentoonter that la ontercement membere murdered the three Negroes whowe greatest crime wan "ehacking up with white girle," As a remult of the imoident three pelicemen were suspended for their action and two wore subjectif of a preliminury examination in which ore was eet free and the other, Donald Aagust, wat held for murter. The muthor disouneen the metion of blimek militant in Detroit following the above inotdent. merrend Albert Cleage of the Shrine of the Biack mitenmetwo went bead of an orgentention called "city-wide citiment Action Committee" allowed "People' Tribunal" to hold a mook trial in hit ohureh which convicted polioe offloern, a fiational Gunrdisman and a private guard of the murder of three Negroes. The author centends that the Algiern matel incident polarimed the racial situation in Detroit to such an extent that eoricut racial conilict vill, ensue.

## HETETO OF Ty

On page 246 one of the witnoneen wal mentioned as having talloed to an FBI man downtown. Om page 252 another reference is made to the MBI where $\quad$ Hatiomal Guardaman is tentifying and ataten he had siven atatemonts to the Fibl cencerniag activity on the night of the incident.

1 - Mr. DeLoach $\underset{\text { December 16, } 1969}{ }$
1-Mr. Bullivan
1-Mr. A. V. Gray (Mist Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1-Mr. W. L. Smith

This is a revien of captioned book, published in New York city in 1988 by the Association Presw. The book is being placed in the Bureau hibrary.

## AUTHOR

Sterling Tucker was born
He in an officer of the National Urban Loague, Incorporated, Washiagton, D. C. and, as much, is considered to be well known in the area. He has engared in mome civil rights-type rallies and demonstrations. $\square$
BOOK RIVIEW
The book allegedly was written to show "how to achieve true black and white equality in America." However, the writer used numerous quotations from prior publieations in an effort to ghow that all the ills, problems, and troubles of the Negro In America were caused by the white raciat entablishment. The habits and custom that were entablifhed during the early days of slavery have been perpetuated and the Negro has never gained full otatus as an individual America. In esmence. Tucker claims that the only zolution to the problem is to eliminate the ghetto and to place the Kegro in full charge of all property, busineases, and activities within the arens that are now considered ghettos. If this is not done, he sees no alernative for the Negro but to destroy the prement ghetto areas.

The author is critical of various covernment agencies; however, no referenoe is made to the FBI. The Civil lights Aetm of 1964 and 1985 were deacribed as acts whieh, if onforced, could have made a dilference, but were "sabotaged by pineless, scared administratore thopa ear's were tuned to Capitol Rill, "


# Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Mlivan RE: BOOF REVIEN "BEYOND THE BURNTIG" BT GXERLING TUCKM 

ACTION:
For information.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

DATE
$12 / 22 / 69$

ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Re Bulet to Chicago dated $5 / 23 / 69$; Chicago letter to the Bureau, $10 / 13 / 69$.

Enclosed herewith isp copy of the book, Racial Violence in the United States," edited by ALLEN D-GRIMSHAW.

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EEC 291906

To:Mr.W.C.Sullivan
FROM : Mir. G. C. Mooregun O

BOOK REVIEWS
"SEARCH FOR THE NEW LAND," BY JULIUS LESTER
RACIAL MATTERS

Date: December 22, 1969
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. A. W. Gray (Attention Miss Alta Butler)
I - Mr. G. C. Moore
I - Mr. T. J. Deakin
I - Mr. J. C. Trainor
sonars
Soyars
Tels. Room
Holmes $\qquad$

97 N

This is a review of captioned book published in New York City in 1969 by the Dial Press. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

AUTHOR
bb
bic
He is included on the Security Index and the Agitator Index. Hewias a columnist with the "Guardian," a radical newspaper, 20 East 39th Street, New York, New York, on a part-time basis. He has participated in communist front groups in the past and traveled to both Cuba and North Vietnam during 1967 in violation of a United States State Department prohibition against such travel. Lester advocates revolution in the United States to obtain full rights for Negroes and in the book refers to himself as a revolutionary.

BOOK REVIEW


Captioned book purports to be written about that portion of the youth of the 1960 's including the "beat generation" who are resisting the old order and the values set by their parents. It is a condemnation of American democracy and the white race. The author constantly expresses his hatred of the white man and states "White people deserve to be hated." In condemning America he praises life as it exists under the communist governments of Cuba and North Vietnam and:he speaks highly of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, the Cuban revolutionaries. Lester speaks of the black search for a new land and advocates revolution in this endeavor.

JOr: If
(7)

$62-46955$ CONTINUED - OVER
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133 ว Fe. 301969

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW, "SEARCH FOR THE NEW LAND," BY JULIUS LESTER

## MENTION OP THE FBI

The only mention of the FBI appears on page 20 of the book, an excerpt from Time Magazine, July 31, 1950, which makes reference to the arrest by the FBI of Julius and Ethel Rosenburg as spies. Lester refers to the Rosenburgs as "scapegoats."

ACTION:
None. For information.


SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets to Detroit, $9 / 25$ and $10 / 28 / 69$.
Referenced Bureau letters request the purchase of a book ${ }^{\prime}$ Student Protest and the Law", published by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the Planning and Research Unit, Training Division, and for the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Detroit has determined that this publication is out of print, with the original printing having been immediately disposed of. It was determined that as of $12 / 5 / 69$, a second printing of this book was expected in the immediate future, at which time the books desired by the Bureau will be furnished to Detroit.

These books will be promptly furnished the Bureau when available.
2. - Bureau (RM)

1 - Detroit
IRC: IMO
(3)


## OPTIONAL FORM NO.



## Obnop brottreme



Ser: Furn 11/28/69.
Referenced letter authorized Boston to discreetly obtain a
cony of Anatomy of History by Henry Brandon. Contacts with various bookstores in Boston, in an' effort to obtain this book, have been unnroductive. A book by this title was not known to the stores contacted.

A discreet contact wi th Gambit, Inc., 53 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, disclosed this company polisher" Anatomy of Error" by Hentỉrandon. Tics book is subtitled: "The Inside story of the Asian ${ }^{r}$ ar on tree potomac 1954-1969".


(3) 3 : $5-1$ to Boston $1-5.70 \mathrm{keg}$ boole "Kvatorny. of "Error" be oletabiel. Anna.

REC 8


Mr. W. C. Sullivan
W. A. Branigan

1-Mx. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T.z. Bishop
1-Mr. W.C. Sullivan
December 19, 1969
1-Mr. W.A. Branigive
1 - Miss Alta Butior
1 - Mr. J.P. Iee

## BOOK REVIEW <br> "ODYSSEY OF A FRIMTD"

This is a review of the abovemonptioned book.
This book is a series of letters written by Whittaker Chambers, main Government witneas in the Alger Hism case, to William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of the National Review. The book has a 31-page foreword written by Ralph De Tolpdano in which he outilnes the general story of the Hiss investigation. The letters are responses by Chambers to Buckley's letters. They deal with Buckley's attempts to get Chambers to work for him at the National Review, Chambers' expreased disapproval of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy's actions (page 176), comments on current affairs, and his reactions to attempts to exonerate Hiss.

## THE PUBLISHER

This book was privately printed in the Fall of 1969 by the National Review and will be publiehed by G.P. Putnam's Sons en Januery 27, 1870. Bufiles show that we have enjoyed cordial relat tions with this publishing firm.

14ENEION OF THE DIRSCTOR
In the foreword on page 13 De Toledano mentions that trig involvement of Hims in the communist espionage conspiracy was no $\frac{5}{5}$ secret in official Washington and that Isame Don Levine had labored in agonizing frustration to interest Federal officials in the Chambers story. He continues "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had tried to budge the stubborniy antagonistic President Truman in $19 \nmid$ and 1946."

MENTION OF THE FBI

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\frac{62}{\text { NOT }} \frac{46255}{\text { RECORDED }}
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There are several references ${ }^{184}$ toAnheo Finto The only questionable references are on page 130 and 131. In a letter datd September 24, 1956, Chambers comments tobucrivy fint it seems beyond question that his telephone is "bugged" and he thought he knew who was doing it. On page 131 he states "incidentally, it if not, I think, the Bureau's tap. That was true in 1948. But it proved a bore to them, too- those long chata with the veterinary about ketosis and bumblefoot."

- Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER
101-2668
JPL:ted (8)
1-62-46855, (Book Review File)

Memoranduw tomr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIIW "ODYSSEY OF A PRIMAD"
101-2668

ACTIOA:
Ste is recommended that this book be detached and placed in the Bureau Library.

SAC, Philadelphia
$1 / 9 / 70$

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK;

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Maris Damned Campus," by Robert M.T Taylor, Jr., Pilgrim Press (United Church Press), 1505 lace Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102; paperback edition \$2.95.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB: bjpbif
(7)

NOTE:
Book, requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal, will be filed in the Bureau Library where not now available.


1. Mr. Datoach

1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
ir. W. C. Sullivan
C. D. Brennan

December 31, 1900
1 - Mo r Griffith
1 - Mus Butler
1 - 此. Ohnakelford
1 - Mi gs Mir
BOOK REVIEW
"THE NET RHVOLHTIOMARIRG"
(A Handbook of the International
Radical Left edited by Tariff Ali)
INTERNAL ERCUEITY - MEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum premonte a review of captioned book, a copy of which is being retained in the command Infiltrated and New Left Croup Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
sYNOPSIS:
Referral/Consult


Captioned book consists of 20
essays written by theoreticians, propagandists, radical activist e, active revolutionaries, students and teachers, prison inmates and political exile b from all over the world, including Eldridge Cleaver, Etehely Carmichael, Fidel Castro, Regis Debray, and Tariq M11, himeeli. Ali states the purpose of this book is to present "m Maria alternative to Stalinism, " an alternative something "to the lett of the traditional communist parties." The theme throughout the emacs is that through etudent revolt the workers of the world will be ignited, forming, with the radical youth of all countries, a force that will injure the success of a worldwide revolution. The one reference to the FBI in captioned
 American people. Ali stated that President Eleonhower"expremeed \#o me curious: view (no doubt the appropriate mpeoch-writer wat duly reprimanded by the 7BI)." He then quoted the portion of the President's addreme referring to the enormous amount pent on military security in the $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{o}}$, the creation of a permanent armaments industry of vet proportions, and his admonition that the American people must never let the weight of this combination endanger the liberties of demos ratic processes of the U. S.
ACTIOX: None. For information.
LM/1m
(9)

105-187590
(1) 62-4ctes (Book Review tile).


170 JAN 131970
Drat = Eage.tmo

Momorandum for Mr. W. C. Bullivan
RE: BOOK Hyvinv
"THE HIW DEvoutrionakies"
(A Inadbook of the International
Radical Leit. Edited by Tarie Ali.)
105-187599

DITAILS:
The Editor
Twenty-itx yoar old pakieten-born Taria Ali Yha, more commonly know an Taria Ali, is a prominent lettiet etudent leader in Ingland. $H$ in oditor of the revolutionary publiention, "Black Dwart," and was one of the chief organisere of the antiVietnam demonatration againat the U. F. Embenyy in Loadon in October, 2968. He has ceoperated with anmemist, communtst and communiet front crowpe in the payt. Ha nttomed a atudent
 while in the United itatel entablimhed contant whth the loginilet


## FBI YoatLomed

 Referral/ConsultThere is only one reference to the It in enjtioned book. This is in the latt article in the boel, writton by Tarie Ali, and maten weference to Prealdent mifonhower 's farewell addreas to the Amerioan people. Ali etated that Prenident Sisenhoupr "expromed tome curious view (no deubt tho appropetate speech-miter ret duiy reprimanded by the FDI). We Ehen apped
 onormous amount opent on military opeurity in the Naited statem, the ereation of pormanent armanante induetry of vaif preportiond, and hie admonition that the Amoriean people matet nover let the velght of thi combination ondinger the libertiee of democratty procemen of the United stites.

## Book Roview

Gaptioned book, the frontiepiece of mich it a drawing of a molotov ooalrtali mith inftruotions for oonoooting mame, consints of twenty emenye written by theorethetang, propaganitatio, radical activietif, setive revolutiomaries, etudontín temenem:

Memoranchu for 3n. W. C. Bullivin


(A Handbook of the International
tadical Left. Fidted by Tariq A1L.)
primon inmates and politital oxilew from all owor the world,

 puxpose of this bool in to prespnt "a Marcian siternative to Stalinim, " an altenmetive mowthing "to the leit of the traditional commaniet partien."

All of the emenym strem the fat that a proletarian mocialist revelution is nedreminy to overthrow the onjitaliat myotem throughout the "imperisilst worid." Bolgan liarmiet economint Exnest Mindel itmtes: "The 'xovolutionary' ooneept, In the proletarian merist eqnoe of the tore, has aivay implied
 demonatrated curing the period when ohe oupvare, an Argentinian, fought for the wietory of the Culim Revolution, then went on to die for the Dolivisn tevolution."

An onilly hy two polish tudente, both reportediy in jail for their opposition to the Comilk regtme, tett torth thetr certainty that the revolution wil come and that it all onvelop all of taetern marepe, incluith the 0.8.8.8. They antioipate replacement of the present totilitarian regimen by true "wortess" democncies" with m mitiparty forstem, complete political freedom, no Eecret poliee and no regular armien.
 in in international. We well know that wht happena it Vietnam aficote our mtrugnte here and what we co sfecte the etruggle of the Fietnaw people. .....Ve mant join thome who are tor armed etruggle around the vorld."

The Inte Inti Peredo, Che Guevara't mucopapor an leader of the Bolivian guermillas, wrote, HAmod Etrugrie vil murge ahead vigorously until all of the people gein politien mwarenem and rise up in ary egainet the common onemy, buited fitates imperialima. ....the tine for a continental revolution ham come."

The theme throughout the esmayn in that through stuent revolt the worlver of the world will be ignited, terning, with the radical Fouth of all countrien, foree that vill insure the mucceme of morlavide revolution.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
$1 / 9 / 70$
(Attention: Liaison Section)
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK;
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac 1970," paperback edition \$2.95.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) AMB: bop NOTE:

Book, requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be retained in the Section for at-hand reference.

MAILED 11


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COMM-FBI

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK; BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 1/9/70.
Enclosed is one copy of "Then New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac 1970".

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5 JAN 181970
(2) Bureau (62-46855 )(Enc. 1)

1 - New York (100-8.7.235)

FPC: enc
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/ENCLOSURE



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## bOOR REVIMA

You are authorised to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the wee of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Donald S. Zagoria. Achenes paperback,

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB: as
(8)

NOTE:
Book is requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Book will be carded by Bureau Library, where not available, and charged permanently to the Chinese Library for ready reference to personnel in the Sino-Satellite Section, DID. paperback edition is requested in the interest of economy.

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DeLoac
Walters $\qquad$
Bohr $\qquad$
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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SAC, New York ( $100-87235$ )
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, PBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK

BOOK REVIEWS
$1 / 23 / 70$

1 -Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 -Mr. B. M. Settler
1 -Miss A. M. Butler

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Essential Works of Chinese Communism." Edited and with an introduction by winberg Chat. Bantam Matrix Original, \$1.25.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB: ekn el

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NOTE:
Book requested by SA E. J. O'Malley, Special Operations Unit, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use in connection with assignments. After carding by Bureau Library, where not available, book will be charged permanently to the Chinese Library where it will be maintained.

MAILED 3
JAN? 315
COMM-FBI Memorandum


SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $1 / 22 / 70$ (ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEW 5

ReBulet 10/27/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard".


## Memorandum

SAC，NEW YORK（100－87235）

## SUBJECT：

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 5／2／69 and 10／13／69．
Enclosed for the Bureau is／one copy of Black Manifesto Religion，Racism and Reparations＂and one copy of＂black Magic Poetry＂by LEROXJJONES．



SUBJECT:
en
: BOOR REVIEWS

DATE:
$1 / 22 / 70$


Re Bureau letters to Detroit, dated $9 / 25$ and $10 / 28 / 65$, which directed Detroit to procure four copies of book entitled, "Student protest and The Law", published by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

These books were to be submitted for the attention of the Research - Satelite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (one copy); and to the attention of the Planning and Research Unit, Training Division (three copies)

The Bureau was previously advised that this book was out of supply, but that a re-issue was anticipated shortly. The second printing was made December, 1969, and four copies as requested, are being submitted to the


1 - Package (nco- 4) (2M)
1 - Detroit JKC/jmd
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Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Black Nationalism in America" by John H. Brace, Jr., August Meier, and Elliott Rudwick. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, February, 1970; \$8.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (route through for review) 1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMR: eke elmo


NOTE:
Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes in connection with assignments relating to black nationalism. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

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Bishop $\qquad$
Casper an
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Conrad $\qquad$


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Holmes
Candy
 MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (Ai CFR) 101-11.6


SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet dated 1/9/70.
In accordance with the instructions in referenced letter, attached herewith is one copy of the book entitled, "This Damned Campus," by ROBERT N. TAYLOR, JR.

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOORS
BOOK REVIEWS


You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, two copies each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 2C leix 4-9-70 2.


5. "I'11 Never Go Back" by Mikhail Koriakov. E.P. button \& Co.. 1948, $\$ 3.00$
6. "In Stalin's Secret Service" by W.G. Kriviteky. Harper \& Brothers, 1939 (Third Edition), price not known.
"One Who Survived" by Alexander Barmine. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1945, price not known.
8. "The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes" by Alexander Orlov. Random House, 1953, price not known.

Bureau realizes some of these books were printed several years ago; secondhand copies will suffice if new copies are not available. Also, if hard-cover editions are unavailable, paper editions will do.

Tolson $\qquad$ AMP: dr 1
DeLoach $\qquad$ (7)

Walter $\qquad$
Bohr
Bishop $\qquad$
Casper
Callahan $\qquad$
Callahan $\qquad$
Conrad
Felt Felt
Rose
Risen
"Craft of Intelligence" by Allen Dulles. Harper, 1963, hard cover, $\$ 6.95$
"Inside a soviet Embassy" by Aleksandr Kaznacheev. Lippincott, 1962, hard cover, \$4.95
"The Penkovskiy Papers" by Oles Penkovskiy (Frank Gibney). Doubleday, 1965, hard cover, $\$ 5.95$
"I Chose Freedom" by Victor Kravchenko. Scribner's Sons, 1946, hard cover, price not known.
$\qquad$ -


Sullivan $\qquad$
Tavel
Soyars
$\underbrace{\substack{\text { Tee. Room } \\ \text { Holmes }}}_{\text {Teletype unit } \square}$
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Letter to thow York RE: FURCHASE OF BOOKS 62-46855

NOTE:
Books requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence mpinion. Books contain information of value to special itgents engaged in the recruitment and handiing of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily avaliable to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Acadeay, Quantico, Virginia. Books are requested in hard-cover editions because of anticipated frequent use they will receive. Bureau has one copy only of each book.

1 -Mr. H. Cotter
1 - Miss A.M. Butler
2/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOR BOOR REVIEWS.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, two copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Loyal and the Disloyal" by Morton/Grodzin. /// University of Chicago, 1956, \$7.95. (Reprint 1967, Meridian Books, M206, \$2.25)

Hard-cover edition of book is preferable, but, secondhand edition and paperback will suffice.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:drl
(7)


NOTE:
Book requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantic, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use it will receive. Bureau has one copy only of book.

Tolson $\qquad$
DeLoach Loach
Walters hr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Risen Rosen
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Tole. R Holmes Candy

## Memorandum



DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 2/3/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OB BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 10/21/69 and 1/23/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Wild Tongues A Handbook of Social Pathology" and "Theysino-Soviet Conflict 1956-61".

REC. 30

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(1-Attn; Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division) 1 - New York nam: $(4) / 4$
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## Memorandum



DATE： $2 / 4 / 70$


BOOK ENTITLED＇THE HONEYCOMB＂BY ADELA ROGERS ST．JOHNS

## Revitus

Reference is made to letter， $1 / 15 / 70$ ，from Arthur Motley， Parade Publications，stating that captioned book contains favorable comments on Mr．Hoover and the FBI．

We have obtained a copy of＂Honeycomb＂which is Mrs．St．Johns ${ }^{8}$ autobiography．She recounts her career as a feature writer for Hearst News－ papers，covering major events and prominent people，such as the Bruno Hauptman trial，the Duke and Duchess of Windsor，Huey Long，President and Mrs．Franklin D．Roosevelt，and various Hollywood notables．

## MENTIONS OF MR．HOOVER AND THE FBI：

There are a number of mentions of Mr．Hoover and the FBI，all favorable．For example，on pages 287 and 295－7 the author mentions the good work of the FBI in investigating the Lindbergh kidnaping．On page 311 she quotes Mr．Hoover as telling Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold at Evalyn Walsh McLean＇s house，＇Never overlook the genius for investigation of top reporters．Sometimes they break a case before we do．Often they bring us invaluable material．＂

On page $375 \mathrm{Mrs}$. St．Johns states that Mr．Hoover asked her to speak on the topic of parole to the General Federation of Women ${ }^{2}$ S Clubs in Tulsa；he had noted there was too much＂parole going on．＂On page 375－6 she mentions that Evalyn McLean permitted a young G－man to hold the Hope Diamond and that the next day he shot himself．When Mrs．St．Johns questioned Mrs．McLean，who believed in the gem＇s sinister power，as to why she had done that，Mrs．McLean had stated，＇It²s better for him this way．＂Page 376 notes that Mr．Hoover was a friend of Mrs．McLean＇s and that he once stated she saw ＂more than the rest of us．＂On page 583 she mentions doing a＇very odd job＂ for Mr．Hoover during World War II．

## RECOMMENDATION：




1－Mr．DeLoach
For information．

JVA：pjs（7）


1－M．A．Jones
1－Mr．Bishop
1 －Miss Gandy

1 -Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Legit, London
2/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOR

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, two copies of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Ygtainn Means War" by Colonel G.A. Tokaev. Geo. Weindenfeld \& Nicolson, Ltd., 20 New Bond Street, W. 1, London, England, 1951, price not known.

Hard-cover edition of book is preferable, but, secondhand edition and paperback will suffice.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for reyigh)

AMB: dr 1
(8)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use it will receive. Bureau has one copy only of book.

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## BnED 22 FB4 1970



SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

1-Mr. R. D. Cotter 1-Mr. B. M. Suttler 1-Miss A. M. Butler 2-9-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau; mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The /Red Orchestra" by Gilleflperrault. Simon and Schuster, New York, 6-23-69, $\$ 7.98$.

1-Mr. M. F. Row 6221 IB


## ARB: djw <br> (7)

NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal. Book, a story of a spy ring for the Soviet Union operating from the heart of Hitler's headquarters, will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

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DeLoach $\qquad$ -
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SAC, Los Angeles
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Director, FBI (62-46855)
2/18/70

1 -Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Miss Butler
PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the Bureau, when available, two copies of the following book. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Hoovers FBI: The Men and the Myth," by
William N. Turner. Sherbourne Press, 1640
South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, $\$ 7.50$, scheduled for publicanLion 3/18/70.

1 -Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
1-67- (Turner)
AMB:sfw (7)

NOTE:

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Records 3-5-70-
Reviewing:
Sue $62-4685-784$.



Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith, Research Section, DID, for review. One copy will be retained in the Research Section for possible security references; one copy will be filed in the Bureau Library where not available. Author, William F. Turner, is a former Bureau Agent who has been critical of the Director and the Bureau in the past.

Tolson
Deloach $\qquad$ Walters $\qquad$
Mohr $\qquad$
Bishop $\qquad$
Casper $\qquad$
Callahan
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Date: $2 / 10 / 70$
"Points of Rebellion, " published by Random House, consists of 97 pages divided into three parts, e.g. I. How America Views Dissent; III. The Legions of Dissent; III. A Start Towards Restructuring Our Society.

The FBI is mentioned on pages 21, 22 and 30. Page 21: "An ominous trend is the increasing FBI activity on present-day college and university campuses. They put under complete surveillance a member or leader of the Students for a Democratic Society group (SDS), monitoring every minute of months of his life." Douglas then quotes an unnamed educator who apparently wrote to Douglas as follows: "I want to reiterate my concern about the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on college campuses. Your help in stopping what most Americans would consider to be an invasion of privacy and the beginnings of a police state is solicited.....In addition to the usual investigative procedures for security clearances in criminal cases, the FBI has been conducting field checks on individual students and faculty members who are suspected of being members of sactivist' groups. What it has come to mean is that any faculty member or student who speaks out or attends meetings of such groups (e.g., $S D S$ ) is apt to be investigated. .... It is not unusual for the FBI to 'plant ${ }^{8}$ a student in such groups as SDS and reimburse the student for his information. Furthermore, leaders of I these organizations are placed under a system of national surveillance."

With reference to wiretapping the author states on P. 30: "The FBI and the CIA are the most notorious offenders, but lesser lights also participate: Every phone in every federal or state agency is suspect. Every conference room in government buildings is assumed to be bugged. Every embassy phone is an open transmitter. Certain hotels in Washington ; have allotments of rooms that are wired for sound and even contain twoway mirrors, so that the occupants can be taped or filmed......It is safe to lassume that in the federal capital, as well as in each state capital, there is

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop


## M. A. Jones to Bishop memo <br> RE: REVIEW OF BOOK, "POINTS OF REBELLION"

no such thing as classified information..... The leveling effect of the numerous influences I have discussed is appalling. The tense and perilous times in which we live demand an invigorating dialogue..... It is not enough to be anti-communist. We need the irrepressible urge to rejoin the human race. We need to contribute moral and political leadership--as well as technical and financial help--to rebuilding a new world order controlled by Law rather than by Force."

Throughout his book, Douglas refers to the governing body of any organization, including the Federal Government, as "the Establishmont." Page 13 is an example: "Our colleges and universities reflect p primarily the interests of the Establishment and the status quo. Heavy infiltration of CIA funds has stilled critical thought in some areas." Page 14: "The university--symbol of the Establishment--is used to having dits way in a community."

Douglas feels the dissent we are witnessing today is a "protest against living under rules and prejudices and attitudes that produce the extremes of wealth and poverty" etc...... 'This period of dissent based on belief in man will indeed be our great renaissance." (os. 32,33) The author quotes Adolf Hitler ${ }^{2}$ s words in 1932 on page 58: "The streets of our country are in tor moil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy bour country. We need law and order."

Page 94: 'The universities should be completely freed from CIA and from Pentagon control, through grants of money or otherwise. Faculties and students should have the basic controls so that the university will be a revolutionary force that helps shape the restructuring of society... The constitutional battle of the Blacks has been won, but equality of op| | portunity has, in practice, not yet been achieved...." Page 95: "George III 8 was the symbol against which our Founders made a revolution now considered bright and glorious... We must realize that today ${ }^{\text { }}$ S Establishment is the new George III. Whether it will continue to adhere to his tactics, we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

Pages 96, 97: Douglas states the search of youth today is to make the machine--technology--and the government that runs that machine-the servant or man. "That is the revolution that is coming... That revolution-now that the people hold the residual powers of government--need not be a (repetition of $1776 \ldots$...it depends on how wise the Establishment is." RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


SAC, New York (100-87235)
2/18/70
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 -Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for use of the Bureau one copy of the following book. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Cops on Campus and Crime in the Streets," by Erie Stanley Gardner. Wi m. Morrow and Company, January, 1970, \$5.

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\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB) ..... Recd 318-70 } \\
& \text { AMB:sfw }
\end{aligned}
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(5)

NOTE:
Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith, Research Section, DID, for reference purposes. Observations of author on current problems of law and order relating to the death penalty, the lie detector, "citizen brutality," gun control, probation and parole. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.
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Casper $\qquad$
Callahan -
Conrad $\qquad$
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Gale $\qquad$
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 -FBI


M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFER BOOK REVIEW

That the Director had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. That former SAC Melvin H. Purvis obtained employment with the Bureau through political influence. That the FBI unjustly shot at three innocent victims during the raid at Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin on 4-22-34. That the raid at Little Bohemia Lodge was a "one-sided battle," implying that all the gunfire was by the FBI. That Melvin Purvis took control of the Dillinger case. That Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported. That the gun allegedly carried by Dillinger on 7-22-34 was sold five months after Dillinger's death.- That the person killed outside the Biograph Theater 'on 7-22-34 was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. That, based upon the results of the autopsy, the person shot outside the Biograph Theater had ailments which would have prevented him from engaging in the sports in which Dillinger participated. That Dillinger was not positively identified by relatives. That Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs in order to hide the identity of the person buried therein. That the FBI violated the constitutional rights of certain individuals involved in the Dillinger case. That Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed. That a letter writer, who in 1963 claimed he was John Dillinger, had proof of his claim. That Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, killed the man outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34. That the FBI never fingerprinted the person who was killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34 and this person was never identified by fingerprints.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed blind memorandum be approved and thereafter returned to the Crime Research Section for forwarding to Ray Brennan of the "Chicago Sun-Times."

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFER BOOK REVIEW

DETAILS

## BACKGROUND:

According to M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 1-23-70, . Ray Brennan, a reporter for the "Chicago Sun-Times"' newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, telephonically advised he had received page proofs of captioned book whose theme is that Dillinger was not killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34. Brennan requested that this book be reviewed by the Bureau and any pertinent rebuttal material be furnished to him inasmuch as he desires to completely discredit it prior to publication. We agreed to assist Brennan. A Xerox copy of the page proofs was subsequently received from the Chicago Office. It was noted that the publication date is set for April 27, 1970, by Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois.

We are in receipt of an article by Ray Brennan which appeared in the January 29, 1970, issue of "The Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper in which Brennan opines that the book is well written but is lacking in factual data. He notes in this article that, although he is listed under "Acknowledgements, " he was never contacted by the authors. We also received an article dated 2-5-70 in the "Chicago Sun-Times" which disclosed an interview with Jay Robert Nash. In this article Nash was critical of people writing about his book prior to publication and stated "but nobody better cross me on this thing" and "if they try to get in my way I'll sue them for four million dollars." . He allegedly has written 18 books, none of which has been published to date.

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no pertinent information concerning Henry Regnery_Company, Chicago, Illinois. We received a letter from Roy fen on 4-23-68 in which he advised that he was writing a book concerning Dillinger and requested background information concerning Dillinger. 2 By letter dated 4-29-68, the Director advised him that due to the heavy pressure of our official.duties at the present time we were unable to cooperate with him in connection with this story. Our files disclose a 'humorous" letter from Jay Nash to "Vogue" magazine, received on 1-18-60, in which Nash asked for a raise. He sent copies of this letter to 'Ike," "David Sarnoff" and "J. Edgar Hoover."

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
    BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
    BOOK REVIEW
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The Chicago Office advised that its files disclose no pertinent information concerning Henry Regnery Company or the captioned authors. Regnery and captioned authors have favorable credit records. There was no arrest record located for Offen.


The Identification Division disclosed no record for Offen.

## BOOK REVIEW:



This book is a self-serving diatribe, designed only for pecuniary gain, and based on innuendoes, fabrications, and falsehoods. This book is so inaccurate that it should be classified as "fiction which is stranger than truth."

The authors' theme is that Dillinger was not killed on 7-22-34 outside the Biograph Theater in Chicago, Illinois. Every disclosed fact, interpretation, recollection, and hypothesis is twisted, turned and distorted to support this claim. To accomplish their apparent goal (money), the authors attempt to discredit the $\mathrm{FBI}_{\mathrm{h}}$ which is always a good selling point.

The plot concerns a conspiracy by Dillinger and friends to effect Dillinger's permanent escape. They recruit a Dillinger double by the name of Jimmy Lawrence (this is the alias Dillinger was using at the time of his death) who strongly resembles Dillinger. Lawrence, who is possibly a person the "syndicate" wanted to eliminate anyway, was furnished to Anna Sage, the notorious Lady in Red, who is beset by deportation problems. The syndicate and/or Sage arranges the finale to this conspiracy with East Chicago, Indiana, Policeman Martin Zarkovich, who will assure that Lawrence will not be taken alive, thereby taking care of the syndicate's problem and also possibly saving Sage from deportation because she assisted in bringing Dillinger's career to an end. Zarkovich and another East Chicago Policeman, Timothy O'Neill, notify the FBI that they have found Dillinger (Lawrence) and assist the FBI in his capture, knowing full well that Lawrence will not be taken alive because they, Zarkovich and $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Neill, intend to kill him.
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OF FEN BOOK REVIEW

According to the authors, $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Neill is the triggerman. The conspirators had foreseen the problem of corpse identification by fingerprints, so shrewdly they arranged for the real Dillinger to put his prints on a fingerprint card which was surreptitiously placed into the official police records by one of the conspirators after the death of Lawrence; thereby making it appear that these fingerprints belonged to Lawrence.

The above is simply fantasy which is unsupported by facts. Also, if Jimmy Lawrence is not Dillinger why haven't the authors told us who he is? The best argument against the above story is that Dillinger was fingerprinted by Bureau Agents after his death and his fingerprints were identified as the real John H. Dillinger. However, the authors put forth numerous claims that should be disputed.

Under the caption of "Acknowledgements," the authors list persons who assisted them in bringing the true Dillinger story to life. Among the persons listed were the following whom we identified as former Bureau employees:

Walter J. Devereux,
Allen E. Lockerman, Jr., EOD 3-21-32, voluntarily resigned 11-3-34; Doris Rogers Lockerman,
Virgil W. Peterson, EOD 12-1-30, voluntarily resigned 6-11-42.
No information critical of the Bureau has been directly attributed to the above individuals in the book. However, it was reported in 1937 that Allen E. Lockerman, Jr., was rather talkative concerning the Bureau and his conversations were of a derogatory nature. His wife, Doris Rogers Lockerman, describing herself as a former confidential secretary with the Department of Justice, wrote a series of articles dealing with the hoodlums of the 1930's which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" during 1935. In one article she made reference to telephone taps in connection with an investigation. (67-12777) (67-20475) (67-25116) (67-14562)

The following are some of the authors' claims which appear in this book and our answers to these claims:
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN BOOK REVIEW

Claim: On page 2 of this book, the authors state that the Director had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. Answer: Bufiles do not disclose any such order and FBI plans had been carefully laid with the view in mind of apprehending Dillinger alive. (62-29777-7031)

Claim: On page 27 of this book, the authors claim that South Carolina Senator Edward Smith used political influence in securing Melvin H. Purvis a position with the FBI. Answer: Since Mr. Hoover has become Director, no one has become a Bureau employee through political influence. Bufiles disclose that after Purvis made application with the Bureau, letters of recommendation were received from South Carolina Congressman Allard H. Gasque and Senator Ellison D. Smith; however, an FBI investigation of Purvis was ordered prior to the receipt of these letters. (67-7489)

Claim: According to pages 38-39 of this book, after leaving Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, three individuals not connected with the Dillinger gang were unjustly fired upon by the FBI, and as a result one of the persons was killed and the other two wounded. Answer: Bufiles disclose that information was received that Dillinger and his gang were the only occupants of the resort other than the owner and his employees. The Agents were of the opinion that the three persons that were in a motor vehicle were part of Dillinger's associates. The individuals attempted to drive away and the Agents clearly and distinctly ordered them to stop, stating that they were officers of the law. The vehicle immediately accelerated and an effort was made to drive through the Agents at whitich time the vehicle was shot at. (62-29777-2942) (Page 275, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 42 of this book, the authors claim it was a "one-sided battle" on April 22, 1934, at Little Bohemia Lodge, inferring that all the gunfire was by the FBI and none by the Dillinger gang. Answer: According to Bufiles and 'The Dillinger Days, " machine-gun fire was returned from the second story window and the roof of the Ititle Bohemia Lodge. (62-29777-2942) (Page 276, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE? BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN BOOK REVIEW

Claim: On page 88 of this book, the authors stated that Melvin Purvis wrested control of the Dillinger case after his first meeting with Anna Sage on 7-21-34. Answer: According to Bufiles and "Persons in Hiding," Inspector Samuel Cowley was in complete control of the Dillinger case during this time. (62-29777-7096)
(Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)
Claim: On pages 87 and 143 of this book, the authors claim that SAC Melvin H. Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported and "then went way out and scaled the federal reward higher, stating that there was a sum total of $\$ 25,000$ available through the Attorney General." Answer: The only promise made to Anna Sage was that she would be paid the sum of $\$ 5,000$ for the information furnished by her, which money was duly paid. (62-29777-6904) (Page 98, "Persons in Hiding, " by J. Edgar Hoover)

Claim: The authors assert on page 100 that the .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, which Dillinger allegedly wàs carrying when he was killed, was actually sold on December 19, 1934, five months after Dillinger's death; therefore, this could not be Dillinger's gun. Answer: The . 38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, was recovered on June 1, 1935, from the car of Volney Davis at the time of Davis' apprehension and, therefore, was-not Dillinger's gun. The serial number of the gun in the possession of Dillinger when he was killed had been obliterated. The fact that Dillinger's . 38 Colt automatic had no serial number should have been obvious to the authors since they admittedly had a copy of the Coroner's Report where this information is set out. (62-29777-2940) (7-576-6211).

Claim: On pages 117 and 118 of this book, the authors attempted to show that the person shot outside the Biograph Theater on July 22, 1934, was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. Answer: Dillinger assumed a dodging, semi-crouching position and drew his gun from his pocket at which time he was shot by Special Agents of the FBI. He was not lying on the ground when shot, nor did anyone push him to the ground. The question arises why anyone would push someone to the ground first and then shoot him when it would be simpler to just shoot him. (62-29777-1-24)
(Pages 324-325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?

## BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OF FEN BOOK REVIEW

Claim: On page 115 the authors claim that, according to the results of the autopsy, the man shot outside the Biograph Theater had rheumatic heart chronically developed since childhood and also had arteriosclerosis. Therefore, they claimed that this individual could not be Dillinger since it would be unlikely he would have been able to participate in sports as he did. Answer: On 2-2-70, Colonel John P. Fairchild, M. D., Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., advised that frequently a person with the above ailments is not aware that they exist and participates in normal activities and sports.

Claim: On pages 124 and 125 of this book, the authors state that Dillinger's father did not positively identify the corpse of Dillinger, although he said when viewing the body, 'I think he got a raw deal from the start. I don't believe it was right to kill him the way they did." They also state on page 127 that Dillinger's sister, Audrey, did not make a positive identification of the corpse, although, when viewing the body for identification purposes, she said, "There is no question in my mind, Mr. Harvey. Bury him." Answer: The authors have gone to ridiculous extents to prove their case. Also, according to an article in the "Sun Telegraph" newspaper on 7-24-34, Dillinger's father gazed at the corpse and said, "My boy!" (62-29777 Sub A, Section 22)

Claim: Page 128 sets out information that Dillinger's father sent a local clothier to Indianapolis with some of his son's apparel as a guide in purchasing a burial suit and the sleeves of the newly purchased suit were too long. Therefore, the authors conclude the body could not be Dillinger's. Answer: You cannot always depend upon a good fit, even when you pick out your own clothes.

Claim: On page 130 the authors indicate that, since Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs, he was trying to hide the identity of the person buried therein. Answer: Cremation would have been a better way to hide identity. According to "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," there had been rumors that there would be an attempt to steal Dillinger's body and, therefore, as a prevention against ghouls, cemetery officials persuaded Dillinger's father to have the grave reopened so that concrete slabs could be placed above the vault. (Pages 259 and 261, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston.

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN BOOK REVIEW

Claim: The authors implied FBI involvement in the following incidents: On page 133 in the death of Jimmy Probasco, who allegedly committed suicide in 7-34 by jumping to his death from the FBI building in Chicago; on page 137 involving the alleged claim by undisclosed sources that John J. McLaughlin was dangled from an open window by the FBI when being questioned concerning the Bremer kidnaping; on page 135 an alleged torture of Art O'Leary during an interview by the FBI in 7-34; and on page 138 in obtaining a signed statement from Dr. Wilhelm Loeser (spelled "Loesser" by the authors) that duress was used by the FBI. Answer: The authors fail to prove these accusations and nothing was located in Bufiles to substantiate these implications.

Claim: On page 149 of this book, Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed and that the whole affair "smelled fishy." Answer: According to "The Dillinger Days" by John Toland, Matt Leach, Captain in the Indiana State Police, directed his bitterness against the FBI by claiming it was not a Special Agent but a member of the East Chicago Police who had killed Dillinger, that he had evidence that Dillinger was unarmed when shot, that $\$ 7,000$ had been taken from Dillinger's pockets, and also he counseled citizens not to cooperate with the FBI. On September 4, 1937, Donald Stiver, head of the Department of Safety in Indiana, requested Leach's resignation citing 13 charges based on his lack of cooperation with the FBI. Twelve days later Leach was formally dismissed by the Indiana State Police Board. Also, a photograph of the weapon in the possession of Dillinger at the time of his death appeared in the 7-23-34 edition of the "Herald-Examiner" newspaper and' in the 7-24-34 edition of the "New York Evening Journal" newspaper.
(62-29777 Sub A Sections 23 and 25) (62-29777-6932) ("The Dillinger Days, " by John Toland)

Claim: On page 166 the authors give some credence to a letter writer who in 1963 (shortly after the publication of two Dillinger. books by Robert Cromie and John Toland) claimed he was John Dillinger because the writer was the first to make mention of a fact that the person killed on July 22, 1934, had brown eyes, although the real Dillinger had bluish gray eyes. The authors stated that, according to the autopsy, the deceased had brown eyes and the Coroner's Report, in which the autopsy had been included, was lost shortly after the killing. Answer: First, the

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE? BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN BOOK REVIEW

authors are incorrect since, according to Robert Cromie's book to which the authors made reference, the autopsy report records Dillinger's eyes as brown. Second, according to an article dated 7-24-34 in the "Chicago Tribune" newspaper, the autopsy results described the deceased as having brown eyes. And third, all persons connected with the autopsy and Inquest or who had access to any copy of the autopsy results or Coroner's Reports would be knowledgeable as to the reported color of the decedent's eyes according to the autopsy. (Page 253, 'Dillinger:

A Short and Violent Life, " by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston)
Claim: The above-noted letter is set out verbatim in the Introduction of this book and an excerpt from this letter follows: "J. E. . Hoover stated, "There is every indication that the man shot is Dillingerexcept the proof. It is customary to send in to Headquarters the fingerprints of every man shot by the F. B. I. but no fingerprints of Dillinger have come in in spite of a regulation burial.' "Answer: Bufiles disclose no such quote attributable to the Director.

Claim: On page 168 the authors claim there were strong similarities between the known handwriting of Dillinger and the handwriting appearing on the letter noted above, and a noted expert advised that he could reach no conclusion as to whether Dillinger wrote the above-noted letter since there was no way of ascertaining if Dillinger's handwriting changed over the period of 30 -some years.. Answer: The authors cite no source for stating there were strong similarities and the expert reached no conclusion; therefore, nothing is proven.

Claim: On page 183 of this book, the authors claim that Dillinger was killed by Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, and not by the FBI. Answer: Sergeant Martin Zarkovich and Captain O'Neill were stationed across the street from the Biograph Theater at a considerable distance from where Dillinger was shot. On the night of July 22, 1934, Dillinger walked away from the theater while Agents of the FBI converged toward him. The Agents called upon him to surrender, pointing out that they were Federal Agents. As Dillinger started to run, he pulled a gun from his pocket and the Agents, in self-defense, opened fire on him, at which time he fell face down in the entrance to an alley. (62-29777-7031) (Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover.) (Page 325, "The Dillinger Days, " by John Toland)
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?

## BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN

 BOOK REVIEWClaim: On pages 191-195, the authors claim that no representative of the FBI fingerprinted the corpse of John Dillinger and that the body was not identified by fingerprints. 'Answer: Bufiles reflect that two sets of prints were taken by Special Ag̈ents M. Chaffetz and Earle L. Richmond at the Cook County Morgue and the corpse was positively identified by fingerprints as being the late John Dillinger. Also, although the authors claim no knowledge of the fact that the FBI took fingerprints, according to the Coroner's Report (a copy of which they claim to possess and from which they quote), SA Earle L. Richmond testified at the Inquest that he took fingerprints of the deceased and had a report that the fingerprints were those of the late John Dillinger, and John J. Butler, Chief Clerk of the Coroner's Office, testified at the same Inquest in regard to the deceased that "the government agents took fingerprints of him, and immediately got in touch with their heads to find if they tallied with John Dillinger." (62-29777-1-14)

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(62-29777-1-21 x) \quad(62-29777-2940)
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February 16, 1970

## CRITIQUE OF <br> "DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?" BY SAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN

Set out below are responses to some claims which have been noted in the captioned book.

Claim: According to pages 38 and 39 of this book, after leaving Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, three. individuals not connected with the Dillinger gang were unjuistly fired upon by the FBI, and as aresult one of the persons was killed and the other two wounded. Answer: Information had been received that Dillingen and his gang were the only occupants of the resort other than the ownex and his employees. The Agents were of the opinion that the three persons, that yere in a motor vehicle were part of Dillinger's associates. The individuals attempted to driye away and the Aopnts clearly and distingtly ordered them to stop, sfating that they were officers of the law. The vehicle immediately accelerated and an effort was made to drive through the Agents at which time the vehicle was shot at. (Also see page 275, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 42 of this book, the authors claim it was a "one-sided battle" on April 22, 1934, at Little Bohemia Lodge, implying that all the gunfire was by the FBI. Answer: Marchine-gun fire was returned from the second story window and the roof of the Little Bohemia Lodge. (See page 276, "The Dillinger Days," by . John Toland)

Claim: On page 88 of this book, the authors sitated that Miedvin H. Purvis controlled the Dillinger case after his first meeting with Anna Sage on July 21, 1934. Answer: Inspector Samuel Cowley was in complete control of the Dillinger case during this time.
(See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)


ENCLOSURE

Claim: On pages 87 and 143 of this beok, the authors claim that Melvin $H$. Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported. Answer: The oniy promise made to Anna Sage was that she would be paid the sum of $\$ 5,000$ for the information furnished by her, which money was duly paid. (See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

Claim: The authors assert on page 100.that the .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702; which Dillinger allegedly was carrying when he was killed, was actually sold five months after.
 The . 38 -Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, was not Dillinger's gin. The serial number of the gun in the possession of Dillinger when he was killed had been obliterated. The fact that Dillinger's . 38 Colt automatic had no serial number should have been obvious to the authors since they admittedly had a copy of the Coroner's Report where this information is set out.

Claim: ${ }^{\text {O }}$ On page 2 of this book, the authors state that J. Edgar Hoover had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. Answer: FBI plans had been carefully laid with the view in mind of apprehending Dillinger alive.

Claim: On pages 117 and 118 of this book, the authors attempted to show that the person shot outside the Biograph Theater on July 22, 1934, was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. Answer: Dillinger assumed a dodging, semi-crouching position and drew his gun from his pocket at which time he was shot by Special Agents of the FBI. He was not lying on the ground when shot, nor did anyone push him to the ground. (See pagës 324 and 325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 115 the authors claim that, according to the results of the autopsy, the man shot outside the Biograpli Theater had. rheumatic heart chronically developed since childhood and also had arteriosclerosis. Therefore, they claimed that this individual could not be Dillinger since it would be unlikely he would have been able to participate in sports as he did. Answer: According to a competent medical authority, frequently a person with the above ailments is not aware of them and participates in normal activities and sports.

Claim: On pages 124 and 125 of this book, the authors state that Dillinger's father did not positively identify the corpse of Dillinger, although he said when viewing the body, "I think he got a raw deal from the start. I don't beileve it was right to kill him the way they did." They also state on page 127 tiat Dillinger's sister, Audrey, did not make a positive identification of the corpse, although, when viewing the body for identification purposes, she said, "There is no question in my mind, Mr. Harvey. Bury him." Answer: The authors have gone to ridiculous extents to prove their case. Also, according to an article in the "Sun Telegraph" newspaper on Juiy 24, 1934, Dillinger's faher gazed at the corpse and said, "My boy!"

Claim: On page 130 the authors indicate that, since Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs, he was trying to hide the identity of the person buried therein. Answer: Cremation would have been a better way to hide identity. According to "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," there had been rumors that there would be an attempt to steal Dillinger's body and, therefore, as a prevention against ghouls, cemetery officials persuaded Dillinger's father to have the grave reopened so that concrete slabs could be placed above the vault. (See pages 259 and 261, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life, " by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkstoní)

Claim: The authors implied FBI involvement in the following incidents: On page 133 in the death of Jimmy Probasco; on page 137 involving the alleged claim by undisclosed sources that John J. McLaughlin was dangled from an open window when being questioned concerning the Bremer kidnaping; on page 135 in alleged torture of Art O'Leary during an interview in July, 1934; and on page 138 in obtaining a signed statement from Dr. Wilhelm toeser (spelled "Loesser" by the authors) under duress. Answer: These unsupported accusations are false.

- Claim: On page 149 of this book, Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed and that the whole affair "smelled fishy." Answer: According to "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland, Matt Leach, Captain in "the Tndiana State Police, directed his bitterness against the FBI by claiming it was not a Special Agent but a member of the East Chicago Police who had killed Dillinger, that he had evidence that Dillinger. was unarmed when shot, that $\$ 7,000$ had been taken from Dillinger's pockets, and also he counseled citizens not to cooperate with the FBI.
"On September 4, 1937, Donald Stiver, head of the Department of Safety in Indiana, requested Leach's resignaticn citing 13 charges based on his lack of cooperation with the FBI. Twelve days later Leach was formally dismissed by the Indiana state Police Board. Also, a photograph of the weapon in the possession of Dillinger at the time of his death appeared in the July 23,1934 , edition of the 'Fierald-Eraminer" newspaper and in the July 24, 1934 , edition of the "New York Evening Journal" newspaper. (See page 340, "The Dillinger Days, " by John Toland)

Claim: On page 166 the authors give some credence to a letter writer who in 1963 (shortly after the publication of two Dillinger books by Robert Cromie and John Toland) claimed he was John Dillinger because the writer was the first to make mention of a fact that the person killed on July 22, 1934, had brown eyes, although the real Dillinger had bluish gray eyes. The authors stated that, according to the autopsy, the deeceased had brown eyes and the Coroner's Report, in which the autonsy had been included, was lost shortly after the killing. Answer: First, the authors are incorrect since, according to Robert Cromie's book to which the authors made reference, the autopsy report records Dillinger's eyes as brown. Second, according to an article dated July 24,1934 , in the "Chicago Tribune" newspaper, the autopsy results described the deceased as having brown eyes. And third, all persons connected with the autopsy and Inquest or who had access to any copy of the autopsy results or Coroner's Reports would be knowledgeable as to the reported color of the decedent's eyes according to the autopsy. (See page 253, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinixston)

Claim: On page 183 of this book, the authors claim that Dillinger was killed by Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, and not by the FBI. Answer: Sergeant Martin Zarkovich and Captain O'Neill were stationed across the street from the Biograph Theater at a considerable distance from where Dillinger was shot. On the night of July 22, 1934, Dillinger walked away from the theater while Agents iof the FBI converged toward him. The Agents calledupon him to surrender, pointing out that they were Federal Agents. As Dillinger started to run, he pulled a gun from his pocket and the Agents, in self-defense, opened fire on him, at which time he fell face down in the entrance to an alley. (See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover and page 325, "The Dillinger Days.," by John Toland)

Claim: On pages 191. to 195, the authors claim that no representative of the FBI fingerprinted the corpse of John Dillinger and that the body was not identified by fingerprints. Answer: Special Agents of the FBI took fingerprints of the corpse at the Cook County Morgue and the corpse was positively identified by fingerprints as being the late John Dillinger. Also, although the authors claim no knowledge of the fact that the FBI took fingerprints; according to the Coroner's Report (a copy of which they claim to possess and from which they quote), Special Agent Earle L. Richmond testified at the Inquest that he took fingerprints of the deceased and had a xeport that the fingerprints were those of the late John Diliingex, and John J. Butier, Chief Clerk of the Coroner's Office, testified at the same Inquest in regard to the deceased that "the government agents took fingerprints of him, and immediately got in touch with their heads to find if they tallied with John Dillinger."


SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5016)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re PH let to Bureau 12/22/69.
On 2/4/70, it was determined through inquiry at OA On Dep Ointment, The Stack pole Company, Harrisburg, Pa., that "Thetopen Conspinacy - What America's Angry Generation is Saying," is not yet available.

A copy will be obtained for the Bureau when available from publisher.
 1 - PHILADELPHIA (62-5016) 2-17-70; Anus.

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REC $10962-46852-777$

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Memorandum

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REC-77
 (Attn: Research Section Domestic Intelligence Section)
I - New York MMM: In
(4)


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62-46855-778
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5. FEB 271970

-- Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan.


Memorandum


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $\because 3 / 3 / 70$
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 2/4/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of "The Penkovskiy Papers" by OLEG PENKOVSKIY.

20
(3)- Bureau (Attn: Research Section Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York MMM: In 3/4/70; An ob.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $3 / 2 / 70$
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS

ReBulet 7/3/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism" and "The Red Orchestra" by GILES PERRAULT.


(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(Attn: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)
I - New York

NOT RECORDED .10 MAR 51970

SAC, New York (100~87235)

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of the Bureau, one copy of the following book. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Martin Luther King; Jr.: A Profile" edited by C. Eric Lincoln, Hill fo lg, New Yowls, January, 1970, paperback \$1.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Deakin) (Route through for review) 1 - Mr. M. F. Row ( 6221 IB)


Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and as a reference. Book traces the evolution of King's philosopiry. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available. In the interest of economy, paperback edition is requested.

MAILED 23
MAR 4-1970
COMM FE:

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REC 25

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62-46855-780
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is MAR $\& 1970$

This is a reviewsof captioned book, published in 1969 by Sheed and Ward, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

## SYNOPSIS:

Robert S Lecky, a Methodist clergyman and now associated with National Council of Churches, and H. Elliot en Wright, Protestant editor of Religious News Service, edited a collection of writings and speeches of seven individuals including black extremists James Forman and Richard Gregory. Through this collection of writings the "Black Manifesto," its presentation, its demands and its implementation by members of the Black Economic Development Conference against white Christian Churches and Jewish Synagogues is presented. The FBI is mentioned by James Forman in discussing psychological warfare by United States Government in Negro communitites. He claims FBI and CIA deliberately foster and promote. rumors in order to frighten the population.

ACTION:
For information.
1 -Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)
1 -Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 -Mr. G. T. Tunstall


Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK MANIFESTO
RELIGION, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"
EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. FLLIOTT WRIGHT

DETAILS:

## REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Robert S. Lecky and H. Elliott Wright.

Lecky is described in the preface of the book as a Methodist clergyman, and a native of Australia who is now associated with the experimental department of the National Council of Churches.

Wright is described as a native of Alabama, a Protestant editor of Religious News Service, a writer for a wide range of publications and a former staff member of Motive Magazine.

## BOOK REVIEW

This book is a collection of writings and speeches of seven individuals dealing with the origin, nature, presentation, and implementation of the "Black Manifesto."

The "Black Manifesto" was presented at the National Black Economic Development Conference held in Detroit, Michigan, in April, 1969, by James Forman, black extremist leader in the Student National Coordinating Committee. In this document Forman demanded $\$ 500$ million in reparations from white Christian Churches and Jewish Synagogues for past acts of oppression and slavery against blacks. He threatened to disrupt all Church related activities until the Churches paid off his demands. Forman later raised his demands to. $\$ 3$ billion.

William Stringfellow, an attorney once associated with the East Harlem Protestant Parish, in an article entitled "Reparations: Repentance as a Necessity to Reconciliation" writes that the demands were received with a mixture of resentment and dismay. He points out that the idea of reparations goes back to the dawn of civilization and man has always sought reparations for wrongs committed against him. The Church was an early seeker of reparations for wrongs committed against it by temporal rulers. The modern Christian Church teaches repentance and theologically reparations are a means of validating repentance.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK MANIFESTO
RELIGGON, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"
EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. ELLIOTT WRIGHT

Robert S. Browne, a professor at Fairleigh Dickinson University and the Eastern Vice-Chairman of the Black Economic Development Conference, claims that the reparations of the "Black Manifesto" can make "black power real power." Richard Gregory, Negro comedian and black extremist, classifies as "Deavine Libel". the method used by the Church to subjugate Negroes.

## MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 48, James Forman, in discussing "psychological warfare perpetrated by the U. S. Government inside black communities," claims rumors are spread in areas considered dangerous in order to alleviate the threat. He states that there are rumors passed by the population in general and "there are those which get deliberately fostered and promoted by agencies of the Government, especially the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Unfortunately, many people feel they can talk to the FBI without realizing that the FBI and the CIA play on percentage points. They will spread rumors in order to frighten the population."

## Memorandum

Director, $\mathrm{FBI}(62-46855)$
DATE- $3 / 4 / 70$
(Attention Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division'
SAC Indianapolis $(66-1)$

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letters $11 \% 4 / 69$ and $2 / 2 / 70$
Being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover are the following books:

## The New Left: A Documentary History" edited by Massimo Teodori.

"Black Nationalism in America t by John H. Bracey, Jr. August Meier and Elliott Rudwick.
\& 2 Bureau
Lc: Package
1 Indianapolis
WITH jm
(4)


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subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS OBOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/5/69.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Student Revolution: A Global Confrontation" by JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, Jr.

(Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 -New York
MMM: In
(4)


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

## Memorandum

Re Bureau letter dated , 2/18/70.
Enclosed two copies of the book, Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth", by WIILTAMG GUMUNER The book is scheduled for release on $3 / 18 / 70$. The pubiviner is the sherbourne Press, 1640 South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Background data on this company is being obtained and will be furnished the Bureau. Enclosed books were obtained in accordance with request of referenced Bureau letter.

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UNITED STATES G ERNMENT


FROM : W A Bran


1 -Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 -Mr: J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
DATE: February 16, 1970
1 - Mr: T.E. Bishop
I -Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 -Mr. S. Papich
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 -Mr. A.P. Litrento
By Louise Bernikow; With Introduction Referral/Consult
By Burt Silverman


Brain

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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan $\qquad$
Soyars $\qquad$

Tell. Room
Holmes $\qquad$


This book has been written by Louise Bernikow, an English |
teacher in New York City in collaboration with Burt Silverman, a V Brooklyn artist who had a studio adjacent to Abel's for $3 \frac{1}{5}$ vars.

Silver 121958 Colonel Abel."

In February, 1967, Bernikow and Silverman appeared at the $h$ Bureau upon referral from the Department to request assistance in filling certain gaps of information concerning Abel for use in a book they were writing. They were advised it was not possible for ted the FBI to give such assistance. (65-64542-24)

Bufiles have no derogatory information identifiable with Bernikow.

## SYNOPSIZED ' REVIEW:

D REVIEW:
This book, consisting of 222 pages, purports to be a study of Abel, the Master Spy, based on Silverman's acquaintance f ship with him for $3 \frac{1}{2}$ years, research and analysis of public source information, such as court records and newspapers, and personal interviews with various acquaintances of Abel, including the attorneys for the prosecution and defense. The authors made a trip to Moscow in 1967 in an effort to see Abel himself without Success:
APL: ted


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EX. 160
CONTINUED MOVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: ABEL

The book begins with the arrival of Abel in Canada in 1948 under. an assumed identity and his settlement in New York as Emil Goldfus, retired photographer and amateur artist. It then recounts his meeting with Silverman and their subsequent association. There is a digression to the story of Reino Hayhanen, KGB officer. who entered the U. S. in 1952, also under an assumed identity, to become Abel's assistant; Hayhanen's defection to American authorities in paris while en route to Moscow and his betrayal of Abel, whom he knew only as "Mark." It then relates the arrest of Abel by Immigration authorities at the request of the FBI; his subsequent indictment on espionage charges; his trial and conviction, and the various appeals. The names of a number of FBI personnel who participated in the case. (obviously obtained from public records) are mentioned throughout. One major point in the court appeals of Abel was that the arrest by Immigration authorities was a subterfuge to permit the FBI to obtain evidence of espionage. On pages 170-171 the authors quote passage from the Director's book "Masters of Deceit," which appeared in defense counsel's appeal brief to show collusion between FBI and Immigration authorities. It refers particularly to the Director's statement that Abel "was.arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in June, 1957, at. the request of the FBI after we identified him as a concealed agent." (NOTE: The courts held there was no subterfuge and that the arrangements for the arrest:: lof Abel between FBI and INS were perfectly proper).

Bernikow concluded that while Abel was called the "Master Spy," it was not known what he actually accomplished: In fact, he is still a mystery. Who he was is not known and what is known about his life are pieces that do not fit together:

THE PUBLISHERS:
Trident press, a subsidiary of Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York City, is the publisher of this book. Bureau relations with Simon and Schuster have been cordial.

ACTION:
None. For information: A more detailed review of the book follows.


## ABEL

By Louise Bernikow and Burt Silverman
DETAILED REVIEW: Authors' Note
Silverman points out that this book portrays Abel as he appears in public records, and as he comes through in the talk of people who knew him somewhere along the way. Silverman notes that Abel, called the "Master Spy," lived here undetected for eight years. He had a lonely existence except for a few friends to whom he was known as Emil. Goldfus. Silverman was one of them, being his neighbor. They had adjacent studios in Brooklyn for $3 \times$ years. Silverman thought he knew Goldfus quite well, but his exposure as a spy left a lot of unanswered questions. In 1965 Silverman discussed Abel with Louise Bernikow, a writer, who became intrigued and they agreed to collaborate on a book and try to reconstruct Abel, the spy, as man. Their research disclosed there was no simple answer to the question of Abel's identity. They examined every available document and interviewed almost everyone who knew him or his assistant, Reino Hayhanen. Also, they journeyed to Moscow in September, 1967, in an effort to see Abel himself. They came back with yet another insight into the bifocal world of Abel.

Chapter 1:
The authors begin the story with the arrival of Abel in Canada on November 14, 1948, by boat from Europe traveling on an American passport in the name of Andrew Kayotis. (The true Kayotis, a naturalized American citizen from Detroit, Michigan, had made a trip to his native Lithuania in 1947 and is believed to have died there). After crossing the border into the U. S., Abel discarded the Kayotis identity and assumed the identity of Emil R. Goldfus, a white male, born August 2, 1902, in New York City, who died in infancy. Abel thereafter established himself as Goldfus, a semiretired photographer.

Abel also took on another personality, that of "Milton," an Englishman, which he used, when he met Paul Owen in 1950 through Lon Cohen, the wife of Morris Cohen. (NOTE: Paul Owen is a fictitious name apparently utilized by the, authors to avoid a libel suit. The true name of this individual is Alan Winston). After the Rosenbergs were arrested, the Cohens disappeared. Eleven years later the Cohens would be on trial in England on espionage charges with Gordon Lonsdale, a KGB officer.

Late in 1953, Abel rented studio space on the fifth floor of a seven-story building in Brooklyn Heights using the Goldfus identity. Burt Silverman, who also had a studio on the fifth floor, became acquainted with Abel, which developed into a friendship. They visited each other's studio, painted together and socialized. Through Silverman, Abel vaso began friendship with several other artists with either rented space in the building or who came to visit Silverman: Silverman knew nothing of Abel's family background.

Chapter 2:
The authors introduce into the story Reino Hayhanen, KGB officer, who entered the $U_{0} S$. in 1952 under the assumed identity of Eugene Maki, a white male, born in Idaho, who was taken to the old Country by his parents at 10 years of age and never returned: It recounts Hayhanen's early years, his service with the Soviet Army during the Finnish/Russian War and his recruitment and training after World War II by the KGB ior an intelligence assitgnment in the U. S. He was to be the assistant of "Mark," the illegal KGB resident in New York. ("Mark" was the code name under which Abel was known to Hayhanen). Priox to Hayhanen's departure for the U. S., he was briefed by several KGB officials, including Mikhail Svirin, who was to be Hayhanen's initial Soviet contact in the U. S. Hayhanen was also furnished the location of several drops and a signal area in New York for use in communicating with his Soviet contact.

Part of Hayhanen's KGB training took place in Finland to help build up his cover as Maki. While in Finland he met a Finnish girl named Hannah whom he subsequently married. The fact that he already had a Russian wife was immaterial. Hannah knew Hayhanen as Maki only and had no idea of his role as a Soviet agent.

On October 20, 1952, Hayhanen arrived in New York as a passenger aboard the Queen Mary. He was traveling with an American passport under the name Maki. Six months later Hannah arrived in the U. S. and joined her husband. They took up residence in a run-down community in Brooklyn. During the first year, Hayhanen did nothing except check his drops and transmit

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ABEL
messages concerning his efforts at assimilation. Also, he began drinking heavily and he and Hannah had many quarrels.

In 1954 Hayhanen bought a cottage on the outskirts of Peekskill, New York, and took occupancy with Hannah in the summer. To the neighbors they seemed to be odd and peculiar people, being unfriendly and keeping to themselves. Although they were both good-looking, they seem to be going downhill. He more than Hannah at first; but later both. He was drinking heavily, initially at, the cottage, and then later at a local bar with Hannah.

Chapter 3:
The authors relate that pursuant to a message Hayhanen received through a drop, he made his first contact with "Mark" in the men's room of a theater in Flushing, New York, in the Summer of 1954. They thereafter met weekly. "Mark" pressed Hayhanen to set up a cover business. Finally, in the Spring of 1955, Hayhanen rented an empty store with a four-room apartment in the rear in Newark, New Jersey, and set up a photographic shop. "Mark," before leaving for Moscow in July, 1955, turned over to. Hzhanen a quantity of photographic supplies and equip= ment for the shop. On three occasions Hyhanen accompanied "Mark" to his studio in Brooklyn at night to pick up various photographic equipment. .

After "Mark" left for Moscow, Hayhanen was on his own. He drank heavily, abused Hannah and was arrested for drunken driving. On one occasion neighbors called the police who found Hayhanen and his wife drunk. Hayhanen had a deep cut on his leg necessitating his removal to a hospital by the police to have it stitched. In the Summer of 1956 Hayhanen and his wife moved back to Peekskill. They would go on drinking binges and the neighbors would hear them arguing viciously. Hayhanen was picked up for drunken driving by the New York State Police and his license was suspended.
 He told Silverman he had been to California on business and that when he started back, he was stricken with a heart attack in Texas and hospitalized four months. Thereafter, Silverman resumed his association with Abel.

ABEL

Abel also re-established contact with Hyhanen and upon finding out that Hayhanen was unsuccessful in establishing a photographic business, he suggested that Hayhanen go for a "vacation" to Moscow to see his relatives. Subsequently a message came from Moscow that Hayhanen should return as soon as possible. Hayhanen renewed his American passport for the trip, but got cold feet and delayed his departure by telling Abel that he had been followed by FBI Agents to the ship and taken. off by them and questioned.

Chapter 4:
This chapter relates to Silverman's continued association with Abel and his painting a portrait of Abel, which he called "The Amateur." Silverman submitted it for the annual exhibit. of the National Academy of Design on Fifth Avenue in New York and it was accepted.

At this time, Silverman became engaged to be married and Abel presented him and his fincee with a handmade, rosewood jewelry box. Inside, there was a small silver plaque with an inscription: "To Helen and Burton from Emil." On March 2, 1957, Silverman was married and Abel attended the wedding as a guest. Shortly after their marriage, Abel was invited to have dinner with the Silvermans at their apartment. During this period Abel had mentioned he would be going away on a trip to cure his sinus trouble on the advice of his doctor. Thereafter, Abel paid two months rent on his studio and took off for Daytona Beach, Florida, and used the name of Martin Collins.

On April 24, 1957, Hayhanen left New York on the steamship Liberte and reached Paris May 1, 1957. In line with instructions he had received, he met his Russian contact who gave him $\$ 200$ for his onward journey to Moscow. Instead, Hayhanen walked into the American Embassy in Paris two days later and defected to American authorities fearful of what might happen to him if he returned to Moscow. Several days later he returned to New Yorl by plane in the company of CIA agents.

ABEL
On May 10, 1957, Hayhanen gave written permission to the FBI to search his louse in Peekskill. FBI Agents Edward F. Gamber, John T. Mulhern and George R. Masset. were authorized to make the search. It was witnessed by Special Agents Lawrence McWilliams and Edward.H. Hoody (page 60). Hayhanen was kept in a hotel room in New York City and interrogated continuously by FBI Agents, during which he gave them everything he knew about the operation, about 'Mark," the drops he used and location of "Mark's" studio. He was frightened, however, and said he would not testify publicly.

Abel had returned to New York from Daytona Beach on May 17, 1957, and registered at the Hotel Latham in New York City as Martin Collins. On the evening of May 23, 1957, he went to his studio. (FBI Agents had the location under surveillance some time after Hayhanen's disclosures). Special Agent Neil Heiner was able to see a light go on in the studio and observed a man's figure moving. Just before midnight, Heiner saw the man leave the studio and radioed to other Agents. Agent Joseph C. McDonald sitting on a park bench across the street from the building tailed Abel to a subway and boarded the train with him. Abel got off the train at the City Hall stop and then boarded a bus, McDonald following in a cab. Abel got off at 27 th Street and Broadway, walked to Fifth Avenue, one block along Fifth and turned the corner at 28th Street where McDonald lost him. (pages 62-63).

Three weeks later (June 13) the Agents were able to place Abel under. surveillance leaving his studio just before midnight. Agent Ronald B. Carlson saw him leave. Agent Fred Sowick picked up the surveiliance, boarded a train with Abel and was able to follow him until Abel turned into the entrance of the Hotel Latham. It was determined he was living there under the Martin Collins identity (page 63).

With Abel located, the FBI, through Sam Papich; Liaison Officer, notified Mario Noto, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Investigations for INS, of the presence of "Mark" illegalily in the country who was.suspected of espionage. . Commissioner of INS Joseph M. Swing was notified (page 65). The FBI also notified

ABEL
the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice headed by William F: Tompkins who dispatched two attorneys to talk to the only witness, Hayhanen. The latter insisted that he would not testify in public because of fear of reprisals against his relatives in the Soviet Union. In view of this, the Internal Security Division held there was insufficient evidence to secure a warrant or indictment against "Mark" on espionage charges.

Noto confirmed that INS had a good illegal entry case against "Mark" and called in Robert Schoenenberger, supervisory investigator at INS, to go up to New York and supervise the arrest of "Mark" as an illegal alien. Lennox Kanzler, another INS investigator, was called to assist. After conferring with Papich and three or four other FBI Agents, Noto had the papers drawn and told his investigators to contact the FBI Office in New York when they arrived. (page 66). They arrived in New York at 10:30 p.m. and, after conferring with local INS officials, met wi.th New York FBI Agents to map out the arrest. Very early the next morning INS, and FBI men proceeded to the Hotel Latham.

FBI Agents Gamber and Blasco knocked on "Mark's" door at seven o ${ }^{\text {iclock }}$ on the morning of June 21, 1957. Abel opened the door; the Agents went in and identified themselves; Abel was in the nude. Special Agent Joseph Phelan joined the group. Abel's cooperation was solicited and he remained silent (page 68). INS officers then took Abel into custody on the alien warrant as per agreement with the FBI. All of Abel's personal effects were seized, by INS. Before Abel was allowed to get dressed, every item of his clothing was thoroughly searched. INS officers then checked Abel out of the hotel and paid his bill. After the removal of Abel, our Agents were allowed to re-examine his room, Special Agent James $P$. Kehoe having obtained written permission from Nathan Wilson, the hotel's manager. (page 72). Three Agents went through everything. In the wastebasket they found a hollow pencil with microfilm and a sanding block containing a cipher pad.

INS removed Abel to its New York Office and in the late afternoon he was taken by plane to the Alien Detention Facility, McAllen, Texas. While in detention he was questioned by INS officers as well as by Agents Gamber and Blasco who had flown in from New York. While in detention at this facility, he claimed his real

ABEL
name was Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, a Russian citizen. He hired a local lawyer to represent him at a deportation hearing, and he consented to deportation to the Soviet Union.

Among the items taken from Abel's room at the Hotel Latham was a key to a safe deposit box at the Manufacturer's Trust Company in New York. The box, which contained $\$ 15,000$ in cash, was listed in the name of Paul Owen (actually listed in the name Alan Winston), a young man who, upon interview, said he was asked to rent it by "Milton" and did not know what was in it. According to the authors, Owen did not like the FBI because they claimed he was recruited by "Milton," which he denied. He also claimed they threatened him with execution in the electric chair and continually harassed him. He claimed he had one Agent whom he did not like removed from the case. (NOTE: Winston was very hostile and uncooperative with New York Agents. His claim that he had an Agent removed from the case is, of course, ridiculous. (page 77).

New York Agents searched Abel's studio in Brooklyn with a search warrant and seized many items, such as two radios, camera equipment and hollowed-out objects. It was around this time that Hayhanen changed his mind and agreed to testify publicly.

Occupants of the studio building were interrogated by the FBI, including Silverman. They were not apprized of the charges against Goldfus other than that it involved a matter of the "highest national security."

Chapter 6:
The authors relate the interrogation of Hayhanen by Government.attorneys in preparation for his grand jury appearance and the grand jury proceedings themselves, which resulted in the indictment of Abel on two counts of espionage conspiracy and one count for failure to register as a foreign agent. The authors stress that from publicity given the case and statements appearing in the indictment, it appeared that the FBI had captured a "Master Spy," who had stolen our Top Secrets and his network was put out of business by his apprehension.

ABEL

When Silverman saw the headlines concerning Abel's arrest, he realized for the first time the reasons for FBI interrogation of him and his friends. The exposure of their friend as "chief of the Soviet espionage network in the U. So," according to newspaper reports, was a shock to them. They worried how easy it was to connect people with one another. The papers talked about Abel's ring; only no one knew who was in it.. In view of their leftist views, Silverman and his friends thought how easy it would be to make them look like part of Abel's ring. In the end their fears were exaggerated and their behavior mistaken. No one was after them; no one had any intention of implicating silverman and his friends in Abel's espionage or of making anything of their political lives.

The FBI again interviewed Silverman and his friends in light of Abel's arrest. At the time, Silverman and his wife were preparing to make a trip to Europe. He reported borrowing a typewriter from Abel, which he still had. He turned it over to the FBI and two days later left for Europe with his wife, leaving an itinerary with the FBI.

The authors describe press coverage of Abel's arrest and subsequent.trial as self-congratulatory: Readers were reminded of the vigilance and role of the Federal agencies. One New York paper claimed that Federal authorities had an eye on Abel for a year. The authors claim that this was wrong; that if Federal agencies were so efficient and thorough, how had Abel operated his spy ring for nine years undetected. No one was saying. This bragging about the role of the FBI in tracking Abel down and ordering his arrest was later to prove.embarrassing. The case was to hinge on what and how much was known about Abel when he was arrested by INS, what request had come from the FBI and what the intention really was of arresting him on espionage charges. These questions would later go to the Supreme Court. According to. the authors, the truth is that this case had quickly been built once Hayhanen agreed to testify.

Chapter 7:
Abel was represented by James B. Donovan, Arnold Guy Fraiman and Thomas E. Debevoise, court appointed counsels at his trial. Their first legal move was a motion to suppress the evidence

ABEL
seized at the time of his arrest on the grounds that the Government's initial interest in Abel was his involvement in Russian espionage and that the Government should have obtained a warrant for his arrest on espionage charges in order to justify the search and seizure of Abel's property in the Hotel Latham. It was pointed out that the FBI possesses the dual function of a. law enforcement agency and a counterespionage service. The decision had to be made whether as a law enforcement agency. they should arrest Abel on espionage charges and conduct lawful search and seizure or as counterespionage Agents seize Abel and seek to induce him to cooperate. They chose the latter and failed and brought in INS to seize him on an alien warrant: There was a pretrial examination of witnesses on this motion and four INS and one Bureau Agent testified to the arrangements worked out between INS and the Bureau. The trial judge saw nothing wrong with it and denied the motion.

The trial began on October 14.
Chapters 8, 9 and 10:
The above chapters give an account of the trial itself resulting in the conviction of Abel on three counts. The testimony of Master Sergeant Roy A. Rhodes, Army enlisted man, is also reported therein. Rhodes had been recruited after being compromised in Moscow. He agreed to continue working for the Soviets when he returned to the U. S. One of Hayhanen's assignments was to locate this individual when Rhodes failed to establish contact with the Soviets in this country. Also the testimony of various Agent personnel is mentioned as well as the testimony of Burt Silverman who had to return from Rome, Italy, to testify concerning the typewriter, which turned out to be a valuable piece of evidence at the trial.

Chapter 11:
Ábel was seatenced on November 15, 1957, to 30 years on count one of the indictment; 10 years and a fine of $\$ 2,000$ on count two and five years and a $\$ 1,000$ fine on count three. In February, 1958, Roy Rhodes was tried by an Army court-martial and was convicted and given a dishonorable discharge and five years at hard labor. Hayhanen appeared as a prosecution witness at this trial.

The authors bring out that after the Abel trial, Hayhanen had been secluded in the South, then he moved to New England, always under the protection of Government authorities. He continued to drink heavily. One day Hayhanen collapsed in a drunken stupor and Tompkins, the Government prosecutor, was called and saw him. He was hospitalized for several days and told by a doctor that his liver was in bad shape and if he ever got into the same shape, he could not be helped.

The authors then go into the appeals of Abel after the Circuit Court affirmed his conviction. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court. In one of his briefs. James B. Donovan quoted a passage from "Masters of Deceit," written by the Director and published in 1958 and particularly noted the Director's reference to communist efforts to bring America to its knees by building up illegal networks of Soviet agents. The Director cites the case of Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, who he states "Was arrested by INS in June, 1957, at the request of the FBI after we identified him as a concealed agent." (pages 170-171). Donovan stated that this statement by the Director supported the arguments of the defense that Abel's arrest by INS had not been made in good faith, that the FBI had been directing the movements of INS agents all along and that the administrative warrant on which. Abel had been arrested had been a subterfuge. (NOTE: The Bureau never denied this point in bringing about the arrest of Abel; in fact, our Agents testified concerning the arrangements made with INS). On March 28, 1960, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Abel. The opinion of the majority was delivered by Justice Frankfurter. Two dissenting opinions were written, one.by Justice Brennan and one by Justice Douglas, concurred in by Justice Black and Chief Justice Warren. The dissent in substance stated that the search incidental to the arrest violated the Fourth Amendment.

Chapter 12:
This chapter tells the story of the U-2 plane incident when Francis Gary Powers was shot down by the Russians on May 1, 1960, which caused Krushchev to call off a scheduled Summit Conference with President Eisenhower on May 16, 1960. At Eisenhower's press conference, he defended the U-2 flights using the Abel case as an example of soviet spying in this country. In this chapter the authors also recount the impressions of Debevoise concerning

## ABEL

Abel. He felt that Abel was not a hard-line dogmatic communist. Concerning Abel's spy activities, Dobevoise said Abel never told him what they were, but from the make-up of the man, he believed Abel's role was to evaluate and collate information rather than active involvement in obtaining military information.

About this time the press reported that a Powers/Abel exchange was under discussion, but seemed unlikely because the Russians would not acknowledge that Abel was one of theirs. Then in June, Powers' father wrote to Abel: powers went on trial in Moscow and received 10 years' imprisonment. The story of a possible exchange then vanished.

In January, 1961, the Lonsdale spy case in England was made public with the arrests of the principals. The authors go into some detail concerning this case, the people involved and the similarity of the parapheirnalia recovered with that of the Abel case. They also brought up the possible link of Abel with this case in. view of his connection with Morris and Lona Cohen.

Mention was also made in this chapter of the coming of Hayhanen to Hashington, $D_{\text {. }}$ C., to tape an appearance on the David Brinkley television show, in which he related the story of his defection and the Abel case. Hayhanen was paid $\$ 2,000$. The show was later to include film about Abel in Atlanta Penitentiary, which was arranged through the office of the then Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The film showed Abel with a prtrait of President Kennedy. which he painted in jail. He was not aware he was being filmed. The show was scheduled to go on the air in November. Prior thereto, Brinkley received a call from a CIA official that Hayhanen had died: He gave no specifics and left it up to Brinkley as to whether he still wanted to put the show on the air. He put the show on without mentioning the death:

Later rumors were out that Hayhanen was killed either in a mysterious accident on the New Jersey or the Pennsylvania Turnpike or had died of natural causes. The authors tried to pin it down but could not. (NOTE: Hayhanen died under an assumed identity in a hospital in York, Pennsylvania, on August 22, 1961, as a result of heavy drinking and the effects on his heart and liver. His death was never made public). The chapter concludes with the story of the exchange of Abel for Powers in East Germany

ABEL
on February 10, 1962, and the announcement to the press of this exchange by Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's Press Secretary, at three a.m.

Chapter 13:
The authors point out that officially the soviet Government. denied any connection with Abel from the time of his trial until well after the exchange with powers. A few days after Abel's exchange, a letter appeared in the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" reportedly from Abel's wife and daughter thanking the Soviet Government for effecting the release of Abel. The letter insisted on the innocence of Abel and was the last heard of Abel for three years. Then in May, 1965, two things happened simultaneously; Powers was awarded a medal by CIA and Rudolph Abel rememerged. First, an unidentified general appeared on a Moscow television program talking about intelligence operators and stated that Abel had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1927 and had been decorated by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for his feats. Abel was reportedly living in Moscow. The authors point out that a new propaganda war was under way. Our spy was better than your spy. In February, 1966, a communist magazine in Russia contained an interview with Abel, in which he stated he worked for Soviet intelligence for over 30 years and received many decorations. In March, 1966, Abel appeared at the Moscow Press Club and repeated his story. He added that he was not the great master spy "they made me out to be," that the man who really masterminded the Soviet espionage network in the U. S. was still going strong. The authors concede that this was pure propaganda and that Abel still remains a mystery. Who he was and what is known about his life are pieces and they do not fit together.

The authors state that there is eloquent argument that spying is a wasté of time and money. In wartime there may be some use for spies, though even this is doubtful. It is more than possible that Abel never got a piece of secret information. Information, yes; but secret or valuable; no. Intelligence work depends on getting all kinds of information.

EPILOGUE:
This chapter tells of the visit of the authors to Moscow in September, 1967, and an attempt to interview Abel. They had

## ABEL

two leads: (1) Novosti Press Bureau, whose job it is to deal with journalists from the West and (2) a man called Victor, whose job is ambiguous. Victor had received publicity from the American press as a KGB agent. Some people thought of him as an unofficial mouthpiece through whom the Soviet Government releases information for which they wish no official responsibility. He himself claimed to be an independent operator with good connections in high places. After getting the run around from Novosti officials for several days, they sought out Victor. He was located with considerable difficulty. He started to complain about the American press vilifying him, and calling him an agent. After much discussion, they told Victor what they wanted-to interview Abel. Victor, in effect, stated that there was nothing he could do. They spent 13 days in Moscow and tried everything else they could, think of. They tried visiting resident journalists and found that no one, trusted them. They had heard that a book about Abel had been pubilished in Moscow. They tried to get one in a bookstore and were refused. Before leaving Moscow, Silverman composed a letter to Abel and delivered it to Victor's office. They do not know if Abel ever received it. (NOTE: Victor is obviously identical with Victor Louis, Russian-born, Moscow correspondent for the London Evening News, who is married to a British subject. He is considered a most unscrupulous character due to his blackmarketeering and other activities. Because of his high life and wide travels, he is considered closely associated with the KGB. (BUFIIE: 105-126628).

G.C.


BOOK REVIEW
"CHALIENGE OF THE CONGO" BX KIVAME NKRUMAH


1-Mr. R. D. Cotter (Alta Butler)

1.     - Kro We.R. Wannail
(C. Phitson)

1-Mr G. G. Moore
1 - Ir T. J. Deakin
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This is a reyiew of captoned book published in 1967 by International publishers, whief is being placed in the Bureaí Iibraxy.

Author
Nkrimah is the subject of Bureau tite 100-355090.
Te was fixst pxesident of Ghana but was deposed $2 / 24 / 66$ by the army Since then he has resided in exile in Guinea; where he has been Irequently vísited by Stokely caxmichael, the well riown blackextremist who was formery Charman of the revolutifonaxy Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which is currently known as the student National Coordinating Commitee Nkrumah is an admithed Maryist and during residence in: U, Stom 1935 to 1945 he had many contact with American communists.

## Book Review

Book studies Int Iuences brought to bear on Congolese leaders and policies tollowing the attainment of independence by the Congo in 1957 . Book documentis the powerful, noluence Nkxumah exerecieed over Patrice Lumumba, the Drine Mnistex of the Congo who the author elatms was murdered on $1 / 7 / 61$. Thraughout the book Nkxuman adyocates that ali Africa untte th one governmental unton so that Africang could effectively deal with mperialiste and neom colonialists Bod presents western nations as being im periatistic and finfrequent peterences to J. So are in a derogatony vein TBx is not mentioned.

## Action

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MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. SULIIVAN














SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

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Parenti. Random House, New York, \$6.95, pubplication date not known.

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$62-46825-791$ 18 MAR 201970

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/17/70

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

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Reid. 4-1-70.3.2. "The Age of Protest: Dissent and Rebellion in the Twentieth Century" by Norman $\mathrm{F}^{\text {E }}$. Cantor, Hawthorn, New York, \$8.95, date not known.
R.2-4-ヶ6. 3. The Battle for Morningside Heights: Why Students Rebel" by Roger Kahn. Morrow, Nev Yowls, \$6.95, date not known,

1 - Internal Security Section (Shackelford) (route through for review) 1 -Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)


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Domestic Intelligence Division
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SAC, New Yoris (100-87235) Attention: Liaisom Section
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3. Prescypation for Rebolizom by Robert m. Lindner Publlisher, date, and price not known
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Arna.
Hard-cover editions of the above books are preferred however, paperback editpolt ${ }^{\text {and even secondhand coptes will }}$
surfice.


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Walters Mohr
Bishop

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Casper Callahan
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Gale $\qquad$ to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily ayailable to Sullivan_copies of these books.
Tavel these Agents attending in-service training at/the FBI Academy, - Holmes


I -Miss A.M. Butler
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3/23/70

Director FBI (62-46855)

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book reviews

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translated by Helen Kate. Viking,
New York, \$7.95, November; 1968
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I - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB).
ARB: drl
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## SAC，Hew Yowls（100－87235）

 Attention：Liaison SectionDirector，FBI（62－46855）

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DIRECTOR, FBI (105-131719)
$3 / 20 / 70$
(ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY: SECTION, ROOM 924)
SAC S SAN FRANCISCO (100-53353) (RUC)

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Th APR of 1070 Memorandum

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PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
$\sigma_{3 i}$
ReBulet 3/23/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Meaning of Treason" by R. WEST and "How The Soviet System Works" by R.A. BAVER.

Second copy of each will be forwarded to Bureau when obtained.

 (I-Attn: Research Section -

Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York
MMM: In
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MMM: Ih
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9 MAR 311970

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the following book:
"Th image of Protest: Dissent and Rebellion in the Twentieth Century.
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oficp wi Bu. Nurany.
$4-2-70$. AurAl
(3) - Bureau (Encls. I)
(1-Attn: Research Section Domestic Intelligence Division)
l - New York
MMM: In
(4)
$62-46855-802$
16 APR 11970


SUBJECT:
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS
'DATE: 3/24/70

ReBulet 3/23/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books: NICOS EX DEVLETOGLOU.

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## $d$

\#2 "The (Battle for Morningside Heights: Why Students


(3)- Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 -New York
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 Violenco."

The natexiat lis also dituded vito 13 chaptors, each of which is prexaced with bxief cominonts winch the oditox considered pertinont to the patemcular chaptor. Thereatem. Pollove reprints of the varlous selacted items.

## KEMYRON OE TME KIE:

Retexences to tha Fax pera noted on phese 19s. 295, dow snd 494. None of the remaxth vere cerogetory and consiftod of comments concerang the Burentis jurisdiction and xesponsim bisties. Oxe arthete taten from the book "Race RLotr giblished $2 n 1943$ contained a guotation from 2mariss made by bhe Dizectox. This quotation concerned teenmagers involyad the critoe and moxat disintcgration. The quotation appeats on page $15 i$ under the guphochag "Delinguency and Crime:" The


## OBSEMYATYONS:

Ht pat noted that the editor wrote that the peport of the Advisoxy Commsahom on civel Dusorders was wiong in its conchumiou that the most pandamental factor and causo of distumbances vas "the ractah gttitude of whte Aucrteans anc the impact of that athtude ontheir behavior toward black Guericins: " Th wie hie conclugion that discrimination anc aegregation, black migration and the mite extodus, and the buck ghettos wexe not the butter huths of xachsm but the gources or racign.

ER: DOOR ROTIEN











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## Hox informbion.




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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: EART. LEON ANTHONY

DETATLS:
REVIEN OF BUREAU FTIES

## BOOK REVIEH

Knowing the propensty for violence recently demonstrated by the $B P P$ and with interest piqued by the title; one would expect a drametic, adventurous firsthend account of Panther violence in which the author is personally deeply involved. This is not the case. The book is father a low keyed account of subject's essociation with the Panthers from Apri1, 1967, until October, 1968, when he broke with the Party. Anthony has apparently enjoyed riding the crest of Ponther publicity whout falling mitho the sea of violent trouble that suryounds the Panthers.c The BPp has denounced him as an opportunist: The book seems to support this contention." Its style and presentation is geared to appeat to the black masses.

Prior to the Spring of 1967 the author was involved With ani organization in the Los Angeles area concerned with civil rights, activity centered on a public rent strike and public scholl boycotts for more black teachers. He met and was impressed by BPP Ieaders Huey Newton, Bobby Seale and mldridge Cleaver when as a representative of his ow organtzam tiong he appeared at a Nalcolm X memorial activity. Enthused by the Panther association with guns, he decided that the Panther organization could bring about the revolution which he felt was necessary for black 1iberation:. He joined them in April., 1967, while still a senior in law school. He subsequently served in the BPP during his career as Deputy Minister of Information for

Mmorandum to Mr. 桃. C. Sullivan
RE: EARL LEON ANTHONY

District of Southem Califomia for a period of time.
In his aceount, whtle Anthony does speak favorably of huey Newton, his real estem was for Eldridge Cleaver.

He al so sympathetically relates some indidents which have appeared in many publications as basis for police harassment zof the Panthers. In fact, Anthony's accounts of same appear to be nothing more than hearsay. He touches lighty on such practical problems of the Panthers as publishan the newspapery recruiting procedures and propaganda efforts. And in what must have been a source of frustration to him, he mentions the organization!s internal power struggles, squabbling and petty jealousies as holding back the progress of the Party.

The mann theme of Anthony's book, however, appears to be his upset over the constent bickering and rivalry betwen yarious black groups and other organizations as undermining and destroyng the success of the black liberation movement: In this facet, Anthony effectively name drops most of the elite of the black netionalist movement. As an example, Anthony in his book describes the violent rivalry betwen the Panthers and the US organization and of Huey Newton?s efforts at a coalition with the predominantly white radical Peace and Freedom organization in California on whose ticket Eldridge Gleaver was a candidate. Anthony felt this Latter coalition marked the end otw the BPP "honeymon"" with the black comurity in general and the black liberation movement In particulax. "He explained that since 1966 the modus operandi of the movement had been to exclude whites. As a result of soul searching on his part," he concluded that he could not Ube committed to apolitical strategy which would place me in the position of continuously reacting, and this is what seemed to happen to any black Indizidual or organization that coalesced with the whte radical movement." As far as Anthony is concerned, racism and economicexploitation were the two

Memorandumi to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: EARL LEON ANTHONY
great problems facing blacks in America and people of color atround the world, Racism, not class struggle, was the issue.

In October, 1968, Anthony had run afoul of certain members of the BPP Central Comittee for wanting to write this book and for his political beliefs. since he felt. there was something very arbitrary about BPP decisions to which one had to subtitt without question he decided to leave the Party. He was subsequently suspended from the Party for leaving his post in Los Angeles and his inability to submit to discipline. He was subsequently expelled in March, 1969. He has since traveled abroad while preparing this book and performing speaking engagements on the black liberation movement topic.

## MMPICON OF THE TBI

On page 9 of the introductory author's note, in describing the causes of the current critical situation of the party Anthony states that along with intemal problems the polife departments across the nation in cahoots with the FBI and CTA are on the move to wipe the Party out of existence.

On page 126, on the toptc of FBI interest in him; he noted that the EBI interviewed him in comection with the investigation of the bombing of his selective service draft board. In a sense he gives intervieving Agents an indirect compliment stating the Agents who vistted him in Los Angeles "were so friendly that if we weren't in oppost te camps; we probably would have struck up a very long conversation.".



Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of "The Meaning of Treason" by R. WEST. Also enclosed is a second hard-cover edition of "I Chose Freedom" by VICTOR KRAVCHENKO which can replace the paper edition forwarded $3 / 26 / 70$.


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J APR 81970 Attn: Research Section -
1 -New York



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This is a reviev of ceptioned boot mublished fin 1969 by the Free Press, a division of Mcmplen Company.

 organamg blact students fnto action groups. He Hs considexed.as the archittect of the 1968 0lympic boycott as tely as the blecl flst salute glven by tro Etertcan Negro mate winners.
in ind boot Ehtoras mantenne that the blact athote 18 exploted by whe raelst Anexica ned he pointe ctit the part he end others ame playlug and have glayed in engapting the blatw athlete to do his payt in the black sevolution.

The book itsel is rather shallow but 4 esportant to tu 3 givyug a fuxther frisight into the mense batred of the whte
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(1) $62-46855$ (pook zeyien (1tia)

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sulilvan RE: BOOK REVIEH<br>"THE REVOLT OF THE BLACK ATHLETE"<br>BY HARRI EDRARDS

He indicates that black people well reallze that athletics are a source of potential power for thein race and that in the past blacks have been virtually excluded from all responsible postitions in American sports. A future goal of the black athletic rebellion Is equal control of the "athletic industry in addtion, Edvards threatens that the athletic revolt in the future can be used to trigger educational reforms such as obtaining more black professors and more black studles programs.

The FBI is not mentioned in the book.
ACTION
For information. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum



2 Eves. caved by An Fibmory
 $4-6-70$, A, ABB.
 $\qquad$ (1-Attn: Research SectionDomestic Intelligence Division)
I - New York
102 APR 61970
MMM: In
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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TO :

FROM :
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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $4 / 2 / 70$
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.


Enclosed is one copy of Power in the Kremlin" rom by MICHAED JTATU. When second copy purchased will forward to Bureau.

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Memorandum


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: 4/7/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
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ReBulet. 2/4/70..
Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of "One Who Survived" by A. BARMINE.

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A2-46855-807
(3) - Bureau (Encls. 1) (Attn: Research Section Domestic Intelligence Division)
I - New York
MMM: In
(4)

## Memorandum

TO

FROM


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:
4/7/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
Subject:


PURGHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of "Power in the Kremlin" by MICHAEL TATU.

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& \text { 1-New York } \\
& \text { MMM: In } \\
& \text { - Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan }
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Mr．Bishop

Bojk Reviews


FROM M．A．Fones 2
subject：REVIEW OF BOOK：＂I CHOSE PRISON＂ BY JAMES V．BENNETT，PUBLISHED BY ALFRED A．K＇KOPF， 1970
Bennett＇s full name is James Van Benschoten Bennett．The son of a＂poor＂ Episcopal minister，he was born in Silver Creek，New York．He，along with his five brothers and sisters，attended Brown University．He later obtained an L．L．B． degree from George Washington University in 1926；served in U．S．Army toward end of World War I；appointed Director；Bureau of Prisons，by Roosevelt in 1937； reappointed by Truman，Eisenhower and Kennedy until he retired 1964.

Mr．Hoover ${ }^{\text {i }}$ s name mentioned several times refiecting difference of opinion Hbetween Bennett and Mr．Hoover；his admiration of Mr．Hoover at times；his jealousy Ifof Mr．Hoover at times，etc．Quoted below are brief references in point．
Pg．9：＂Director J．Edgar Hoover strikes a popular note when he says：${ }^{8}$ There is too much concern on the part of the courts for the rights of an individual charged with a crime．．．＂＂etc。
Pg．151：Bennett resented Mr．Hoover investigating alleged irregularities at the Federal reformatory at Petersburg，Virginia，＂without prior．reference to me，＂in 1952．He said FBI Agents＂swarmed＂over the institution，and the warden feared a
riot of some sort might result．Bennett said he told riot of some sort might result．Bennett said he told Mr ．Hoover he could not continue it after a certain date，and the investigation came to a halt．Bufiles contain a memo dated 2－6－53，from SAC Richmond to Director，regarding irregularities in Federal Reformatory at Petersburg，Virginia，setting forth a list of investigative case files on this subject in Richmond，to afford complete coverage of the various allegations made by John Maragon and Thomas A．Malone，both former inmates at this institution． Thirty－two file numbers were listed along with titles of the cases．Most allegations were petty and covered such things as embezzlement of milk，pork，clothing，drugs， medications，misconduct in office，sex offenses and assault．All allegations were thoroughly investigated by the FBI with negative results．Eleven of these files have been reviewed，in an effort to substantiate the circumstances described by Bennett on pg．151，with negative results．（ $46-19347$ ）
Pgs．152，153，154：Bennett said＊Rogers ${ }^{\text {® }}$ ．wife，Adele，helped make it possible for Bennett to bury the memories of the Petersburg probe．He said the dinners＇and social gatherings she and Mrs．Brownell fostered，brought＂J．Edgar＇Hoover and me together 1－Mr。DeLoach
1－Mr．Bishop
1－Mr。Sullivan
1 －Miss Gandy
＊William P．Rogers；former

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## M．A．Jones $x$ Bishop．Muno <br> RE：BOOK REVIEW，＂I CHOSE PRISON＂

frequently，which made it possible for me to overlook my differences and softened the legacy of his hostile and unwarranted investigation．．．As time passed I found my relationship with Hoover settled into professional perspective．．．Hoover criticized the use of probation，paroles，and belittled prison people by referring to them as ${ }^{\text {s }}$ cream－puff wardens＇．．．Hoover appealed to the public imagination during the G－man era and became a national hero．In bureaucratic terms，he became＇untouchable？．．． etc．．．Hoover is a splendid organizer，a hard driving and efficient administrator， a dedicated public servant and a genius at overcoming obstacles．．＂Bennett then comments on the fact that after Robert Kennedy became Attorney General Mr．Hoover did not attend a single staff luncheon．．＂Hoover？s prestige was such that he could attend or not attend Attorney Generals ${ }^{8}$ luncheons．＂
Pg。156：Bennett states Mr．Hoover told the House Appropriations Subcommittee that Valachi ${ }^{?}$ s disclosures had no effect whatsoever in the $\mathrm{FBI}^{2}$ s campaign against organized crime．

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\frac{\text { Pg. 158: }}{\text { Mr. Bennett's views on the subiect. }} \text { A Phenalty" contains both Mr. Hoover }{ }^{\text {s }} \text { S and }
$$ $\overline{M r}$ ．Bennett＇s views on the subject．Also in this chapter are data about Bennett ${ }^{\text {s }}$ ， interview with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the death house at Sing Sing，in connection with the executive clemency aspect of that case．Bureau files have details on this and the fact that James Bennett made a strong attempt to influence the Pardon Attorney to act favorably toward the Rosenbergs．Mr．Hoover ${ }^{2}$＇comments at that time were： ＂This is shocking．H．＂（62－47469－8）

In connection with the Rosenberg case Bennett states on pg．175：＂The evening of the execution，I joined the death watch in FBI Director Hoover＇s office。 From the windows we watched the sad and bedraggled pickets parading up Pennsyl－ vania Avenue to the White House．．．None of us said much，and I found mýself mulling over the day ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s frantic efforts to locate the official executioner．＂ Pg。176：＂For two hours we waited in Hoover＇s office for word on thè open line。 The Rosenbergs had been told for the last time that，if they spoke out，they might get a stay．One of my assistants was on duty in the warden ${ }^{2}$ s office at sing sing to relay any breaks to Hoover and me．In the White House，President Eisenhower． was on hand waiting to the end for any word from us．．．At 8：20 p．m．，we were told it was all over，and we dispersed．${ }^{11}$

There is nothing else of particular interest to the Director or the FBI in this book．

RECOMMENDATION：
For information．

－2－


то : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore


DATE: 4-10-70

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"KING: ACRITICAE BIOGRAPHY" (Re Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., ) BY DAVID L. LEWIS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by Praeger Publishers, Incorporated. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:
Bureau files contain nothing derogatory identifiable with Lewis. He requested to meet with the Director about his book but was refused. Lewis has attempted a studious political biography of King and not an eulogy. He mentions King's associations with communists and his unsavory private life. He met King and described him as neither socially smooth or intellectually impressive. However, the book overall is favorable to King, particularly with regard to the controversy between the Director and King. Lewis was refused interviews. with King's widow, his family, and officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and this lack of firsthand information is evident from the book. Lewis reported that Stanley Levison told King that King's position on Vietnam would bankrupt the SCLC. Actually Levison was a prime mover in King's taking this position.

ACTION:

CEG:djw
(8)

For information.

1-Mr. C. D. Defoãch retinite I-Mr. W. C. Sullivan I-Mr. G.C. Moore 1-Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler) I-Mr. T. J. Deakin I-Mr. C. E. Glass
 HEREIN IS YNCEASSIEIED EXCEPT THERE SERUM

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解: APR 161970 .


Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan.
RE: Book Review.
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David•L. Lewis
100-106670

DETAILS:
REVIEW OF BUREAU FIEES

Bureau files indicate that in September, 1968, David L. Lewis, the author of this book, wrote and asked to see the Director. He said that shortly before King's death, Lewis accepted contract to write a political biography of King. He said it would not be a eulogy. His request was refused but he vas mailed information on the Bureau's accomplishments in civil rights'. There is nothing derogatory in Bureau files which can be identified with Lewis.

BOOK REVIEW:
Lewis, a history professor at Morgan State College, has attempted a studious detached. political biography oi the life and work of Martin Lather King, Jr. The events he covers are familar ones -- Montgomery, Selma, Albany, Chicago, and Nobel Peace Prize - but Lewis also attempts to deal with the human fallibilities of King, his failuxes and vulnerabilities, avoiding the "sainthood" frequently bestowed on King by his biographers. Lewis claims that King's political decisions sometimes backfired to the detriment of his civil rights work. For instance, he feels it would have been much better had King openly admitted that he turned back from the second march from Selma to Montgomery to assure continued support from the Kennedy administration instead of skirting the issue in a transparent misrepresentation of the facts:

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RZ: Book Review
    "King: A Critical Biography"
    By David L. Lewis
100-106670
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The end of the book pictures King as a disillusioned and bewildered person, although Lewis believ̀es that, King may have been on the threshold of his life's real work when he was killed.

The book overall is favorable to King, particularly Lewis's account of King's antiwar sentiments which is sympathetic to King.

However, Lewis describes his personal contacts with King and states that he found King neither socially smooth nor intellectually impressive. He says King to him was essentially a preacher whose extraordinary rhetorical abilities were not quite matched by practical intelligence. He continues, however, that in writing this book he was stirred by King and his philosophy but he still feels that his lack of enthusiasm for King's' intelligence, although too harsh, was not entimely wrong.

An interesting sideligkit to the book is that King's widow, his parents, and the officials of thesCLC. refused to be interviewed by Lewis until:after the publication of Mrs. King's book about her husband. However, Mrs. King's book appeared before the final revision of Lewis's manuscript was made. Lewis pointedly says that unfortunately he cannot thank these people for their assistance in writing this book..

This apparently irritated Lewis and forced him to admittediy deal in rumors in certain incidents in the book, such as the rumors in connection with King meeting with the Director (which will be discussed in detail later), King's private conduct, and King's;connections with communists.

Another incident in the book which is very clearly the result of either a lack of information or the use of misinformation is Lewis's statement on Page 357

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
    "King: A Critical Biography"
    By David L. Lewis
100-106670.
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that Attorney Stanley Levison, in charge of SCEC fund raising, advised King that King's Vietnam position would bankrupt the organization. According to Lewis, King replied "I don't care if we don't get five cents in the mail. I am going. to keep on preaching my message.". Levison, a secret member of the Communist Party as late as 1963, was a moving force in leading King to his position on Vietnam, as early as 1965, urging in the Spring of 1966 that the SCLC adopt a resolution on Vietnam. which was stronger than that presented by the organization. If Levison had any opposition to King's position on Vietnam, whether from the fund raising angle or not, he is not known to have shown it.

The lack of depth with regard to Lewis's information about King is also evident elsewhere in the book. In discussing King ${ }^{i}$ s problems with communists, Lewis mentions'Bayard Rustin and Jack O'Dell- His omission of Levison is enlightening because, although Levison's background and influence on King is not publicly known, SCLC staff members have known about it and resented the communist influence of Levison on the SCLC and on King for sometime. An adequate biographer would certainly have discovered this fact in the time Lewis. had to do his research.

MENTIONS OF THE FBI:
The FBI is mentioned by Lewis in connection with the presence of $F B I$ Agents during King's civil rights campaign. On Page 256 Lewis deals with the Director's calling King "The most notorious liar in the country," and the subsequent meeting in the Director's office. Lewis reports on rumors about what happened at this meeting and why, including the possibility that salacious

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: Book Review "King: A Critical Biography" By Daṿid L. Lewis 100-106670
details of King's personal life were discussed. Lewis says that despite his public figure, several of King's intimates were aware that King "Inew the temptations of physical pleasures."

Except for his references to King's personal conduct, Lewis is partial to King in the matter of the controversy between the Director and. King. He mentions the Director's "gratuitous advice" to King and his associates, and the Director's "sympathy inducing histories of obstructionist maneuvers by southern sheriffs" which were reportedly also told to King and his associates. Lewis describes the Director as neither a partisan of civil rights nor a liberal in politics and he said that in the Director's eyes, it was hignly, conceivable that King was dangerously tainted by his professional relationships with communists. Lewis also claims that there was a rumor at the time that the news media was contacted by persons claiming to be empowered to deliver transcripts of telephone and hotel conversations of King, but that this offen was rejected.

Although these statements were made in such a way that they reflected on the Director and the Bureau, Lewis did state that if, in fact, there are tapes of King's indiscretions, they remesn closely guarded secrets; Also he does mention that there is a possibulity that there were salacious details available concerning Kings' private life, which details included members of the SCLC staff.


SAC, New York (100世8\%235) Attention: Liaison Section

# 1 


M. Butler
$4 / 10 / 70$

Director, TBI ( $62-46855$ )

## purchase of books BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section; Domestic Intelligence Division.

"ThetGreat TerroneVitalin's Purge of the Thirstiest by Robert Conquest Macmillan, New York; hard cover $\$ 9.95$; published in October; 1968

Paperback editions will suffice if hard-cover editions are not available.
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row ( $6221-$ IB)
AMB:mbs

## (6)

NOTE:
Books requested by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantic, Virginia. Books requested in hardcover editions because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau does not have extra copies of book.
$\qquad$ Bohr Bishop
Casper Casper
Callahan Callahan Felt

Gale Rosen
Sullivan Sullivan
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19 APR 101970


## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/13/70


Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 12/22/69.
Enclosed is a copy of "The Open Conspiracy;
What America's Angry Generation is Saying," as requested by the Bureau.

Philadelphia (62-5016)
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56 APR 231970
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

## $\therefore$

sic; Philadelphia
$4 / 14 / 70$
1 - Miss A.M. Butler
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REDEEMS
BOOK REMELTS

You are authorized to dotain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Mintaxy-Industrial Complex" by Sidney Lens. Pilgrim Press, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia; paperbound \$2.95; publication date April, 1970.

1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review) I - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)




NOTE:
Book requested for reference purposes by SA R.L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be charged permanently to the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID.


SAC, San Francisco

# Director, FBI (62-46855) 

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Wifonomic Development of,Communisi_Yugos livia
1947-1964"' by Joseph T. Bombelles ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Hoover
Institution Press, Stanford, California; $\$ 5.90$
1-Sino-Satellite Section (Route through for review)



Book requested by SA R. C. Benz, Sino-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will make available good background on "economics" of Yugoslavia, which we know do effect Yugoslav intelligence objectives. After carding by Bureau Library, where not available, book will be charged permanently to the Sino-Satellite Section, for ready reference purposes.

$$
{ }^{1 E\left[C_{1}, 7\right.}{ }^{2} 2-46855=812
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Bohr


Callahan
Conrad $\qquad$
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Bohr
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Casper
Callaho Callahan
Conrad
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Rale
Sullivan
Tavel
Sonars
Tell? Room _-
Holmes
Sandy

## SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK:

## "THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL"

BY|NORVAL MORRIS AND GORDON HaWKINS FUZZ
PUBLISHED BY'THE-UNIVERSITY OF cHICAGO PRESS, 197010
 4-2-70. Director asked the question, "What do we know of its authors? H."

Bufiles contain little data on authors Norval Morris and Gordon Hawkins. On 5-12-65 Legat at Manila sent Director an article entitled "Investigating the Police" by Gordon Hawkins, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Sydney, at Sydney, Australia. Article concerns itself only with problems of Australian Police. The author ${ }^{\text {t }}$ s comments were mild. It appeared he was trying to view these problems in their proper perspective. Attached to Hawkins' article was an editorial which appeared in the same publication commenting on the practice of promoting police officers on a seniority basis compared to promoting them on the sole criterion of their ability. (64-29833-303-303-)

On 10-9-68 Mildred Stegall requested White House name check on Gordon Hawkins. She gave his year of birth as 1920 and place of birth as London, England. His address at that time was given as University of Sydney, Thaw School, Sydney, Australia. A search of Bureau's files revealed no derogatory data identifiable with the subject, nor did the Identification files contain any arrest record identifiable with the subject. (62-5-32175)

John D. Ehrlichman requested White House name check on 2-27-69, on Dr. Norval Morris in connection with a Presidential appointment. Bufiles contained no derogatory information identifiable with subject, nor did the Identification Division files contain any arrest record identifiable with Dr. Norval Morris.(62-5-33136)

The following references are contained on the Director:
Pg. 224: In speaking of the Valachi testimony given to the McClellan committee the book states over two years after Valachi testified, "J. Edgar Hoover told a

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: "THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL"

House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee that ${ }^{9}$ all the Valachi information. . . had been obtained from informants of the Bureau ${ }^{?}$ prior to the McClellan committee hearings."

Pg. 225: The authors state: "In sum then, what can be said about the Valachi evidence? In the first place, the attorney general's assertion that 'for the first time an insider...has broken the underworld ${ }^{2}$ s code of silence? was misleading. It was contradicted later both by the attorney general himself and by J. Edgar Hoover."

Pg。225: "Two and a half years after Valachi testified, J. Edgar Hoover was asked before the House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee mentioned earlier:

Pg. 225: Mr. Rooney: ${ }^{\text {H Has Valachi been of any assistance to the Bureau in the }}$ prosecution of any criminal as a result of which there has been a conviction? "

Pg. 226: "Almost the only development reported is that ${ }^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{FBI}$ intelligence indicates that the organization as a whole has changed its name from the Mafia to La Cosa Nostra. ${ }^{\text {" }}$

Pg. 226: "There is one other piece of "evidence ${ }^{\text {t }}$ which should be mentioned here before we conclude. This relates to what J. Edgar Hoover called the ${ }^{\text {i meeting of }}$ hoodlums at Apalachin, N. Y., ${ }^{\text {E }}$ which has been referred to somewhat more grandly by others as the ${ }^{\text {T}}$ Crime Convention at Apalachin' and the 'historic rally of the Mafia at Apalachin. " "
Pğ. 230: "If there is gang warfare, this indicates to J. Edgar Hoover that ${ }^{\text {tan }}$ internal struggle for dominance over the entire organization ${ }^{9}$ is going on and also provides for the McClellan committee 'a somber illustration of how cruel and calculating the underworld continues to be." "..."But counterevidence relating to the activities of those from other ethnic backgrounds (e.g., Meyer Lansky, said by J. Edgar Hoover to be 'generally recognized as one of the most powerful racketeers in this country ${ }^{2}$ ) can easily be accommodated as illustrating the "characteristic Mafia method of utilizing non-Sicilian associates where it serves its criminal objectives. " "
Pg. 231: "America has a new folklore. This folklore has grown up around organized crime. Next to Westerns, war and sex, it is probably the chief source of material for TV plots, books--both fiction and non-fiction--and newspaper exposes."
Most of the data in this book has been printed in a variety of forms at one time or another. Practically the entire first chapter consists of statistics taken from the Uniform Crime Reports. The book is filled with quotations from various sources and also contains the opinions and philosophies of the two authors, which are rather involved and constitute no particular value to the FBI.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.


SAC, BOston

Dissector, FBH (62-46855)
$4 / 14 / 70$

1 - Miss A. B. Butter

PURCHASE ON BOOK
BOOK KEVIETSS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Hark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book.
"The Mnheaventy city: The Nature and Future of Out Urban Crisis by Edward C, Bandied. M $\beta$ ss.
Little, Brown, Boston; \$6.95; publication date 4/7/70

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:j1m $\sqrt{3}$
NOTE:


Book requested by Assistant Director "m. C. Sullivan,
Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

## REC -35

Tolson
Deloach $\qquad$ Walters Bohr Bishop Casper Callahan Conrad Conrad Felt Rose Rosen
Sullivan Tavel Soyars Tale. R Holmes Gand


## 4, the straightest talk the public has heard in a long time.".

## SANFORD RADISH,

Professor of Law, University of California; Berkeley
H-4, x It presents the distillation of the best thinking on the subjecting the staightestaik the public has heard in along time ta y 4 , $t$

## JUSTICETOMC CLARK

While $I$ do not gre withe all the conclusions, the approach is right down my alley. Indeed it is the be gt treatise on crime cont of that las come of the press m addition, the wit of the presentation add much enjoy met fo whet usually dully ding
KARLMENNNGER, MD.
If ny book The Crime of Punishment, persuade a yon that something should be done to improve our control of criminal behunors Let him now read this eloquent and intelligent prescription of pie wisely what to do.

- $-4+1$

The books devasting attack on the futility of most crime, causation
studies; and the masterfultcriticismofoursimplisticapproach to crime 2 , $\%$,
statistics are but couple of areas in which their penetrating well
disciplinedlegalminds make mincemeat of cherished shibboleths?
PUBLISHERS WEEKLY
Abriliantanalysis of aw and order in the US:


## PLAYBOY




## the public and quilaw-makers:

THE HONEST POLITICIANS GUIDE TO GRIME CONTROL
 THE UNIUERSITY O XAICAGO RRESS ChiCago Illinois 60637

DAte: $3 / 6 / 70$ BORE REVIEWS THAT COULDST SHOOT STRAIGHT"
BY JMMIVG BRESLIN BOR REVIEWS
BY JTMANG THAT COULDST SHOOT STRAIGHT "Y

The above-titled book is a somewhat humorous, fictional nov portraying a Mafia "family." The story is concerned with underworld portraying a Mafia "family." The story is concerned with underworld
activities in the Brooklyn area headed by "Papa" Baccala, one of the five
big Mafia bosses in New York. The New York City slums form the scene
of most of the action. Rivalry between several hoodlums and gangsters,
in their struggle for power, is featured. Murders, back-room interroga,
ions and police investigations are also included. portraying a Mafia "family." The story is concerned with underworld
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of most of the action. Rivalry between several hoodlums and gangsters,
in their struggle for power, is featured. "Murders, back-room interrog-
ions and police investigations are also included.

This book is allegedly author Breslin's first foray into the field of fiction, and because it is fiction, the 'story is of very little interest to the FBI.
$\|$ FBI on prs Breslin displays a hostile 12 human FBI on pas. 12 and 13 as shown below:

REC-11A $62-46855$
"So the Mafia originally became a national success during Prohibition, as evil everywhere flourishes under repression. 1 Then there is the matter of Americans relying on a dedicated lawman and lifetime bachelor named J. Edgar Hoover. He is the head of the FBI. The original job of the FBI was to prevent interstate crime, the foremost practitioners of which are the Mafia. But in the years of Hoover the Mafia, grew into a crime cartel and an FBI arrest of a Mafia member was rare except on the FBI radio programs and, later, television shows. Hoover himself kept announcing that he did not believe there was any such thing as the Mafia. The answer can only be either that Hoover was a member of the Mafia or The answer can only be either that Hoover was a member of the Mafia or more dangerous than narcotics on 108th Street. So many FBI agents penttrated the Communist Party that meeting halls became referred to as 'the squad room. ${ }^{\text {t }}$ The agents, graduates of Catholic colleges in the North or dedicatediSoutherners, both varieties of which can be counted upenwowhate Communism and suspect its presence everywhere, always have been helpless around the Mafia.

## 1-Mr. DeLoach

$1 /-\mathrm{Mr}$. Bishop. round the Mafia.
 Nod book is a somewhat
" 'Don't we have anybody who infiltrated this organization these people have? " the new United States Attorney General asked at his first FBI crime briefing. . . . 'We ${ }^{\dagger}$ we tried, but we ${ }^{t}$ we had no success, ${ }^{9}$ the assistant director handling the briefing said. .. . 'Why is that? ${ }^{\text { }}$ the Attorney General said. . . 'Well, we do have several agents who could pass for Italian, but each time one of them gets close he is asked for the names of all his cousins, ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the assistant director said.
"Hoover knows better than anybody that stool pigeons, not electronic eavesdropping, are the backbone of law-enforcement. Hoover himself would be merely another retired cop at the racetrack if a girl hadn ${ }^{\text {t }} \mathrm{t}$ once called him up and told him what movie John Dillinger was at. Yet for decades Hoover had no contacts around or within the Mafia, and the Mafia grew into a part of American life. Of course, even with a clear field, the Italians in the Mafia never have come close to the magnitude of larceny give d. committed here by English Protestants, but they have been formidable, given the limits of education and intelligence." There are two additional references to the FBI on pages 40 and 172 of inconsequential value.

Bufiles reflect both interest and involvement in anti-war activities on the part of Jimmy Breslin. (62-111181--2512, 3763) Breslin referred to the Director in his 7-8-68 column when he said the communist newspaper was forgivablyrydull "and it must be torture even for J. Edgar Hoover to finish an issue." (100-3-4-9583) On 2-13-67 Breslin furnished Assistant Director Robert Wick with data on certain gambling figures and requested FBI confirmation on charges against one of them. Wick advised Breslin we could not assist him. (62-104518-1258)

This book was called to Director's attention by Mrs. Thomas G. - b7c |Spencer. New York, a former employee; FOD Her husband is former SA Thomas G. Spencer; EOD 4/18/38; retired 8/23/67. She enclosed a copy of her letter to Breslin taking him to task for his remarks about Mr. Hoover and the FBI. The Director thanked Mrs. Spencer for calling his attention to this book on 2-24-70.* After this, we obtained a copy of the book for review.

## RECOMMENDATION:

No action, as it would merely dignify Brestin's stupid remarks.


TO :

FROM :
subject:


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $4 / 22 / 70$
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION


PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 4/13/70.
One copy of book "Economic Development of Communist Yugoslavia" by Joseph T. Bombelles was discreetly obtained by SA Joseph M. Wuslich of the San Francisco Office and is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

Bureau (RM)
(1 - Package)
2 - San Francisco JMW/cmp
(5)

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di mary char ed germ ane.uty 4-24-70. Aus


APE $2419 \%$


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


OPTIONAL FORA NO. 10

1 -Mr. C. D. DeLoach 1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: $4 / 23 / 70$
1-Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 -Mr. T. J. Deakin
l -Mr. J. F. Morrissey

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
AMIN BLACK AMERICA, 1968: The Year of Amakeningif BY PATRICIA He A ROMERO RACIAL MATTERS
 This is a review of captioned book, published in ing 1969
by the United publishing Corporation . The book is being
placed in the Bureau Library.

## SYNOPSIS

This 589 page reference book annual is a progress report of the black race during 1968 in many fields of endeavor and experience, such as in national politics, interracial conflicts, the civil rights movement, blatant discrimination, education, state and local politics, law, labor, capitalism, housing and poverty, art, music; religion, in the military, in medicine, health and in athletics. It also contains brief biographies of black personalities prominent in 1968; and lists of personalities of achievement, elected Negro officials, appointed black officials, and black press. It also has a section containing brief statistical information in the areas of politics, education, labor, poverty, population, business and sports. The only reference to FBI related to a quotation attributed to the Director during testimony before the House Appropriations Committee in 1968.

ACTION:
For information.

$$
1 \text { - 62-46855 (Book Review File) }
$$

JFK: $\underset{(8)}{ }$


REG 6 $62-46855-818$
17 APR 281970

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

Bureau files contain no reference to patricia W. Romero; who is described as an executive and Research Associate in the Association For the Study of Negro Life and History, described as a non-profit organization.

## BOOK REVIEW

This 589 page text is a reference book of the above Association For the Study of Negro Life and History. While it is edited by Patricia W. Romero who is acknowledged as its author, the book is a compilation of contributions from many sources, some 24 of whom are briefly described in the front of the book. The publication is described as an annual, part of a ten volume set, the product of the above association.

To Mrs. Romero, 1968 was the year of a growing black awareness and pride, a series of new awakenings for the black race in this country. To her, it particularly was the year of the Black Man when black masculinity emerged rrom the depths of American society where it had been buried to finally assert itself in black successes during 1968 in most aspects of American life.

In each of the articles in the book there is an analytical discussion of what happened in 1968. There are studies devoted to race relations and to political social, cultural and economic developments.

The articles cover such topics as the Negro in national politics, the pattems of interracial conflict, the civil rights movement in 1968, blatant discrimination, education of Black Americans, state and local politics, the law, black labor in the economy, black capitalism, urban housing and poverty, black action and white reaction, the writer and black liberation, the American Negro artist, black music and musicians, the Negro in the performing arts, race in the news; public, university and private American library holdings on the Negro, black religion, the military and the Negro, medicine and health and the black athlete. It also contains a section of biographies in black America for 1968, those black personalities in the spotlight for the year. It also contains a list of
personalities of achievement for the year, a list of obituaries, of Greek social and professional organizations, of elected Negro officials by states, a list of black press, an annotated bibliography of articles published in 1968 written on various topics dealing with black America, a bibliography of non-fiction books by or about Negroes published in 1968. There is also a section dealing with statistics relating to such topics as the per cent distribution of Negro population by region; non-white families in poverty areas of large cities; growth of segregation in 40 school systems in southern, border and northern states in elementary schools; extent of teacher segregation in 75 school systems in the same area; labor force by age, sex and color; employed persons by major occupation group, color and sex, Negro participation in the Armed Forces, statistics on black athletic records, etc., 45 tables in all.

While the topical matter of individual articles is probably treated at greater length in other publications, this text does afford an instant reference to almost any activity involving the black American in 1968.

## MENTION OF THE FBI

The only reference to the Director and the FBI is related to a quotation attributed to the Director during testimony before the House Appropriations Committee in 1968 that during the urban riots tense situations were further aggravated by the exhortations of extremists such as Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown. The writer merely states that local leaders, emulating the militant rhetoric of Carmichael and Brown, rather than those two men themselves, initiated actions in some situations where outbreaks occurred.

## Memorandum

date: April 27, 1970

## M. A. Jones <br> 1

3
"THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE" BY EDGAR A ODE MILTER BOOK REVIEWS


This is a review of captioned book published by Eade Publishing Company, Provo, Utah. The book was furnished tozus by the SAC, Salt Lake City, to whom the author presented it, and it will be placed in the Bureau library.

## BOOK REVIEW:

The book is predicated upon the utopian assumption that through re-education we can become a perfect society and once everyone is "good," all social "badness" will disappear. According to the author, this narrative provides the "detailed groundwork which will eliminate the underlying causes of deliquency, crime, violence, and war. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Through reeducation, he claims, there will be a "True Revolution" by a "Society of Good People" $\$ in which war, violence, crime, and deliquency will not exist. He claims people should be instructed in moral concepts directing them to become "successful" which means being motivated towards responsibility concerning our lives and actions and to share the mutual responsibility of our families and community. He believes the problems that exist in this world are created by people who desire to be successful but who do not know how to arrive at true success. He states we should all work for "A Free Society of Good People" which is one based on ethical principles of conduct in which responsible citizens are willing to work with and serve each other in. peace and harmony to the best of their ability receiving in return. "multiple benefits and services." He claims our society will improve only when we develop a new system of education and training and, therefore, our society should concentrate more on moral instructions than academic teachings. This narrative offers no apparent value to the Bureau's work.

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: "THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"
MENTION OF THE FBI
Mr . Hoover and the FBI are mentioned on page 61 and page VII of the Preface in conjunction with 1967 UCR statistics and the following quote from Mr. Hoover: "Perhaps never in our history has there been such widespread concern over crime and the capability of our criminal justice agencies to contend with it." There is no criticism of the FBI.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:
The author and publisher are not identifiable in Bufiles.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION
: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-2)
"THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"


Mr. DE MILLER, now a resident of Utah and associated with the Brigham Young University, furnished a copy of his book, "The Answer to Crime and Violence" and requested that it be reviewed by appropriate Bureau personnel for any use to which it might be put by the Bureau.


In this connection, I have met Mr. DE MILLER on several occasions and he gives every indication of being a very responsible, moral and highly motivated individual.

Although the book purports to set forth a new system of education, a new penal code and system of courts and a new type prison, I have reviewed the book and the content is not as "new" and innovative as the title and outline might suggest. Much of the material set forth in the book has appeared in one form or another in years past.

The book is being made available to the Bureau for review by Crime Records Division and the Training Division for any ideas or information therein which might be of assistance in New Agents training and/or for speech material.

Mr. DE MILLER made it clear when he furnished the book that the Bureau was under no obligation and said he would furnish additional copies if the Bureau desired. Mr. DE MILLER was advised that we would accept the book on that basis, but that we could make no guarantees on just how the book might be used, if at all, and that the FBI, of course, could not be in a position of endorsing a book which may later be published for profit. Mr. DE MILLER said he understands the Bureau's position completely.


Mr. W. C. Sulliyan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE YIOHENI
BY OULD DEUARLS
RACLAE MATMERS

This is areview of captioned bools, published in 1970 by the Coyles Book Company Inc a subsidiary of Cowles Commuicationso me: This boot is being placed in the Bureáu Libraxy.

## SYMOPSIS:

The author has whitten extensively in the field of crine and violence and has fequested information from the Bureau on sevexal occasions. He has been fumnished statistioal and public souxce Gata onyy. This book traceg the history op violence in the Hnited States. He blames FBI Agents For machine gunning three innocent individuals at little Bohemia Lodge and contends that John Dillinger was shot tn the back by Burean Agents. He claims FBI denied existence of Mafia until Eobert Kennedy as Attorney General, convinced the Director of "the erraz of his stubbornness. " The falsity of these claims is obvious. The FBI is thereat ter mentioned without editorial comment for its part In the discovery of the Cosa Nostra mutder Lamm 1 n 1967 ; and its investigative eftorts in varions ofvil rights slaylnge during the eaniy 1960 .

## ACTION:

Tow information
1-Mr. C. D. Deloach

I-Nr. N. C. Sullivan
REC 58
1 - "Tre G. C. Hoore
1 - He R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butlen)

1. $-4{ }^{2}$ T. T. Deakin

1 - Mx. G. T. Tunstal1
(1) 62-46855 (Book nevieqsmile) GTM: mbm
(5)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TYO

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan<br>Re: BOOK REVIMF<br>"AMERYCA THE VIOLENT".<br>BY OVID DEMARIS

## DEPALLS:

## REVTEN OE BUREAU FTLES

The author, whose jeal name Is Ovide Desmarais, has been writing professlonaliy for 25 years, has been a contxibuizag editor to nsquire magazine, and has written extensively in the ield of cimme and violence He has contacted the Bureau on several occasiong dating back to 1963, requesting information concerning various aubjects about which he was writing, inoluding :a paperback book on the FBT wheh he contemplated writing Demaxis has been Pimnished criminal statistioal information and other public source data; hovever relationg pith him have been handied circumspectly:

## BOOK REVIER

The authox tractng Amerion s violence back to the sagas of the Vikinge wevonlo thas nation "hexitrage of mayhom and lawlessness fom the eanyy Puritan days to the nearmchaon that plagues the country today. He vividyy recapitulates acte of violence mitich have occurred since the earliest recorded history of Anemica, incluaing slave vevolt, antimCatholic and anti-Negno riots; lanlessness of the Irontier West, the Ku kiux Kan and Iynen mob Fever; iabor riots and gangeter violence of the 20 y and $30 \%$, racial disturbances, campus rebeltions, mass kilings and assassinations.

In many instances he dxaws the conclusion that Law enforcement has been the cause of much of this violence. Ho blames the Feceral Government tor not tating action which could have avented the Dextoit race not of 1943 and contends that every mot since has esthex been catsed oy ox greatly onlarged because or police action He concludes by blaming the press and televiston tox much of the fiolence whioh occurs today. The authox stater that "fox staxting bx pxomlonging a miot, one. TV pheture is txuly worth a hundred thousand words:

CONTINUED OVDA

Menowandum to Mr. W, C.Sullivan<br>Re: BOOK REVIEII<br>"AMERICA THE VIOLHM" BY OVID DEMARES

## WENTON O WHE FBL

On page 181 , the author states the FBI had falten. on evil time berare pillinger appeared on the secne. J. Fdgar Hoovex was working hard at regilaing the bureaurs image tarnished during the Harding admintstration, and he Whe under constant tire from Congress for having used eaves dropping methods and mait drops on several senators and congressmen who had been crittics of the buread. To add inguit to Injuxy the G-men got involved in sevexal Inept episodes wih Dillinger, the most painful of which toolr pace at hittle Bohenin Lodge." He contends three innocent customere were cut down Agent st machine gun inae: while the gang slipped out the back way. He daims the Dixector ordex apter Litthe Bohema was to act first and talk aftervara.

On page 182 the author contends that toin Dillingex Was shot in the back by Bureau Agents and thethe Dimector shared the morbid faschation of the puble for the pilitnger shaylag by exhbiteng a death mask oi Dillinger along with his straw hat and gum hext to the Direotor* ofice.

On page 191 nin acussing oxganized oxime the authox atites a. "sumit chime conclave at Apalachin" In 1957 converted some doubters in police cipeles to the expence of a Hatia; lbut not for Fdgar Hoover not tren at Ieagt It took an attorney generaz with a brother in the White fouse to convince the dixectox of the error or his etubborness ""He continues that one of Kennedy's ixst moves as Attoxney General vas to create apecial group ot oxime dighters assigned exciustyely to this problem and assisted by a Feluctant FBI He states that the Govemmentts viewpotat has ohanged drasticalty in tho past nine yeans tisince jemedy forced Hoover in the battie.

The above clafms are not in reeping with the known fincts and are obvoously talse.

Memorandum to hir. W. C. Sulliyan RE:"BOOR REVIEN "America the violent" BY OVID DEMARIS

On page 194, the discovery of the Cosa Nostra murder farm by the EBI in 1067 jis mentioned. On page 209, the FBI armest of Byron de la Beckith in connection with the slaying of a Hississippi Negwo eivil rights leader, and on pages 210 and 211, the activities of the FBr in the Eearch for thriee slain civil fights leaders and investigation of the kining of Viola wiuzo, Selna to Montgomery ciyin rights march victim; are set out whout editorial comment. On page 231 , the TBI is montioned in comection with investigations of oivil rights bombings, and on page 297 , the Director is quoted Irom his annual report for 1968 concerning the Nev Left organization, Students for a Democratic Society. On page 327, the FBI crime elock is described as a shocker "in showing crimes being conmitted."

ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS
FROM

(80-457)

SUbJEGT:

ReSFtelcall 4/22/70.


Mr. JACK CARNEY, local announcer for Radioss KSFO, located in the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, who is friendly with this office, advised on $4 / 21 / 70$ that he had been contacted by a New York publishing firm with a request that he interview on his radio program the authors of a new book captioned "DILLINGER DEAD OR ALIVE," written by JAY ROBERT, This book is published by the HENRY R! REGNARY COT

Mr. CARNEY $\frac{\text { stad that he had first agred to }}{\text { sta }}$ interview these authors but told them that he wânted pto ${ }_{5}$, review the book first. Upon receiving a copy of this book he observed that he considered it a scurrilous attack against the FBI and in view of this has no intention of interviewing either of the authors. He commenteds that the publishing company may be able to persuade other wisk jockeys to conduct this interview on some other program, however, he does not intend to use it. He stated he has an advance copy of the book in case the Bureau cared to xeview.it.

Inasmuch as the Bureau is aware of this book, no further action being taken in San Francisco.


1 - SF 80-457
JTM:hko


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G, C. Moore

$Q_{B}$
BOOK REVIEV
BAYONETS TN THE STREETS! EDITED BY ROBIN HIGHAM RACIAL MATTERS

> 1 Mr. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)

I-Mr.T.J.Deakin
$I$ Mr.J. G. Deegan

This is a review of captioned book copyrighted in 1969 by the Univensity Press of Kansas.

This book was edited by Robin Higham and is composed of nine separate anticles authored by nine separate individuals. These articles deal with T. Federal Use of Militia and the National Guard in Civil Disturbances. 2, Eniorcement of the Federal Judicial Process by Federal Marshals... 3. The National Guard in Givil Disturbances 4 Super Folice (The National Guard as Law Enforcement Agency). 5 . The Marine Corps ath Crowa Control. 6 . The American Iiberal Tradition and Military Affales. 7. The Army in Givil Disturbances. 8. The Lessons of Detroit, Summer, 1967, and 9, The Embryontc Revolution (Perspectives on the 1967 Riots).

The book gives a comprehenst ve run down on the use of miltary and pederal low enforcement openations in connection Whth civil disturbances. It also sets out in proper perspective the need for force in the time of civil disturbances as well as the constitutional authority for the use of such forces.

There is mention of the FBI on four occasions but no derogatory reference to it

The nine authors referred to above are Robert $H$, Coakley, Paul J. Scheips, Jim Dan Hill, Clarence C. Clendenen, James High, Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr, T: Alden Willlams, Charles P. Stone, and Roger Beaumont.
$1-62-46855$
Jenvimig 80


CONIINUED A $\angle A V E R$ - 3970
identical with an individual by the same name who laimed to be a conscientious objector in 1943 and also identical to the individual who was a subscriber to the "Alternativel" a publication of the Committee for Nonviolent Revolution. Alternative clalms that its goal is to fight aganst war capitalisi and totalltariantism. $(9 \%-55114)$
Bureau files reveal that Raul J. Schelps author of the article "Enforcement of the Federal Judictal Process by Federal Marshals" is probably identical with Paul Joseph Scheips who was a subject of a special inquiry, state Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Volce of America), $(123-6030)$
This investigation reflects that scheips openly criticized Evansville College officials in a letter to the press for catusing dismissal of Evansville College professor because of the professor's Progressive Party activities. There are no other identifiable references made to the other authors.

## OBSERVATIONS:

This book does not deal with individual black extremist activities but deals solely with civil disturbances and the problem in controlling these disturbances, It is not antagonistic to law and order and in fact, justiffes the use of legtimate lavenforcment authorteles.

A copy of this book is being malntaned in the Bureau Library:

## ACTION:

For your information.

UNITED STATES G ERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855.) (Attn: Research DATE: 5/4/70 Section Deomestic Intelligence Division)

SUBJECT: - PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
Re Bulet to Boston, 4/14/70.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of the following
book:
"The $\Delta$ inheavenly City: The Nature and Futhre Of Our Urban Crisis/" BY EDWARD C.KBANFIELD.
(1.5 .it.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMINTEL DIVISION

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) (C)

Re Bureau letter, 4/14/70,
Referenced Bureau letter authorized this office to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau:

> "ThedMilitary-Industrial Complex" by Sidon Lens. Pilgrim Press, I505 Race Street, Philadelphia; paperbound $\$ 2.95$; publication date April, 1970 .
in question.
Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book (1)

## $\mid$ ENCLOSURE

(2)- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. I) (RFI)

1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

To ra Att \& super init,


## RESEARCH SB ORdO

1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan
Hay 18, 1970
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Shackeliord
1 - Miss Muir

BOOK REVIEW
COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - MEW HEFT MATTER

This memorandum presented a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSS: St. John, a prominent conservative in New York state, is author and lecturer specializing in security matters. Boot deals with disruptions of Democratic National Convention, Chicago, 8/68, St. John believes violence not spontaneous rage against alleged inflexibility of our political institutions but that conflict inside and outside Convention was struggle for power between regular liberal and conservative elements in party and more radical members who were determined to rule or ruin, in particular Senator Eugene McCarthy. It is St . John's contention that by setting such precedents as the chicago holocaust Now Left hopes to create and foment major crisis in American political processes, leading to outright revolutionary warfare. The author Blames Franklin Delano Roosevelt? New Deal and pervading influences at the time for present unsound economic course of America which has led us so far from principles propounded in 1776 Revolution, i.e. individual freedom and choice. As a solution he envisions reorganization of American political life-mthe formation of an independent intellectual force-not a third party-which would take as its task political goals of reform, repeal, and power dis-persal-which would seek reform in those areas which are in contradiction of premises, philosophy, and goals of Founders of America; i.e. tax structure, artificial restraints on business and compulsive features that place individual laborers in position os being forced to join unions, and Federal regulatory agencies, He further advocates repeal of such laws as conflict with principles of Founders and interfere with life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the individual. There are 3 mater-of-fact, non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book:

ACTION: None. For information.
LM/Im
(8)

62-109749
(1) - $62-46855$ (Book Review file)

NOTRECORDE
122 MAY $28: 1970$


RE: BOOK REvEEV
"COUNTDOIVN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREX ST. JOHN 62-109749

DETATLS:
The Author
St. John, a prominent conservative in New York State, is an author and lecturex specializing in security matters who Was introduced to the New York FBI Office through Alice Widener, who is well-known to the Bureau as a magazine publishey. On a number of occasions St, dolin has volunteered to assist the FBI. The New Yow Office forwarded to the Bureau a letter from St. John received by them on $11 / 6 / 69$ in which he mentioned that he plamned to appear on a number of TV stows and endeavor through them to combat the rise of student anarchy in the United states. He also stated he hoped Mr. Hoover would consider doing a foreword to a foththoming book, "The Anarchy of Xoung America." He was adviseá Mr. Hoover's busy schedule would preclude this. Bureau files reflect that in 1968 St . John invited Mr, Hoover to appear on one of his television programs. The Director declined. The New York office advised in 1969 that st, dohn had been employed by the Pacificia Foundation radio dtation in New York, on which Fred cook appeared. The New York office further advised that St. John is very commercial-minded and would welcome an opportuntty to lecture on the Nev Left before FBI and other 1 aw enforcement grous. This background would be advantageous to him in securing credibinity as an anti-Now Lett Lecturer.

## FBI Mentioned

There are three matter-ot-Tact, non-derogatory reqerences to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review
Captioned hool, published fn late 1969, deals wi th the significance of the violent dismaptions of the Democratic National Convention (August, 1968, Chitcago) in terms of the future of the United states. St. John does not believe the violence was "spontaneous rage" against the alleged inflexibility of our political institutions, such as the Convention, but witt it was a promeditated assault on the American political processes; that violence was deliberately used to try to force political decisions; and that the conplict inside and outside the Convention was: a struggle

Menorandum for Mr. W. C. Sulilvan
RE: BOOK REVTIKW

- MCOUNTDOWN TO OHAOS:" BY JEFFREY BT JOLN
62-109749
Lor power between the reguxar IDiberal and conservative elements In the Party and the more radical members who were determined to rule or ruin. As an example, he quotes Senator Eugene McCanthy $s$ address to convention delegates and stieet provocateurs in which he pledged to work to "seize control of the Democrathc party in $1972^{\text {it }}$ and 1ays at uccarthy's feet much of the blame for the Jolence that reached a climax in Chicago in August, 1968, when he should have useduab etature as a. H. Senator and primary candidate to stem the growing extrentim. Sto tohn is vitriolic in his vituperation of tocarthy fon allowing his young bupporters to be used ar cannon toddex on the front lines of chicago by oynical revolutionaries and radicals Tho care notther Tor demoeracy, 1ibenty, now the nights of inditualis. They are interested oniy in powerm the power to destroy the social, political and economic sybten sn Amewica as we know it today."

St John deschibed what happened in chicago as in bexalism
loose inthe streetsif and the parthopants ps inidae chas and uppor class young people who had been or were belng educated in some of the tinest inbexat institutione of learning in the nationge hovever, Ifberalism had tal led to tenoh that \#no individual on group of individuals has morat right to initate physiond force ox the threat op torce to achleve tis objectives, Instead, St. Joln contende, since the ear1y $1960^{\circ}$ 's, and before, these young people have been taught that $1 t$ was morally proper in the tight for Negro "equality and civil mghts to ure force or threat. of force, thus, arter the assassination di phesident Kennedy the student-based civil rights movement moved trom aliegedly peacefut "demonstrations" into " "pxedominant1y wadical movement mand Later a merger of black, student, peace, and antiwar groups formed the united iront that showed up in ohleago.

Prior to this the, st, Johnstates liberals had consibtently elained that the growing series of city and campus riots were the product of poverty discrimination, and alienation The appearance in Chicago of the educated in the atreets-the so-called Leadership of tomonyon-and the conspicuous absence or poox blacks" completely and ominously refuted this hypothesis and was "reminisio cent in some vays of what tool place in both pre-Soviet nussia and premazd Germany in the earinex part of this eentury " It is St. John' contention that by setting suchopecedents as the Chacago holocaust the New Left hopes to create and foment a major

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sulinvan
RE: BOOK REVIETV
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BX JEFEKEY STE JOFI
$62-109749$
crisis tin the Anemican political process, leading to outright revoluthonary wamiare mhat the worla was watoling, then, in the weck of street wartare in chicago, says St, John, was the brick of wiolent revolution being defiantly thrown through the storefront of Individual and poiltical freedom. the txageay is that. while Chicago was a wrining of worse things to come, most Amextons were mished or confused as to who threw the brick, why; and for what end."

St. dohn recalla that the inst active attempt to form a coalition of xadical political groups occurred in August, 1965; when the National Confexence for New politics (NCNP) emerged, composed on students, blacks, and antiwar or peace groups, its purpose being the formation or politacal povement tó ind civil Fights, parious student protests, and opposition to the Vietnam War, Had a breach not been created Detween black and white militants at the 1967 NGND convention, st, johm envisions chicago would havo been a major aisaster area that would have made watts. Newark, and Detroit "jaok like camplirea in compaxison, however, black leaders became to seel used by white radicals, their payment being only burned out and gutted ghettos, and they zet it be known they were no longex to be taken fox granted as the bateryng man for white-directed, hairist-inspixed mevolution.

The author goes fnto a detalled analysis of the New Lett groups participating In the Chicago disruptions and stmesgen that compunists were involved in the planning sessions for these dtsorders He hink travels to communtst cóntries by New heft leaders with gubsequent demonstrations, i.e., Jexry nubin and othexs vere $1 n$ Cuba just prion to the Berkeley disorders of late 1064 and early 1965 Tom Haydon returned from Hanoi shortiy before the Newark miots in ruly 1967 , David Delingger was in Brathshava Czectoslovakia, pxox to leading the pentagon March in october, 1967, Mark, Ruda spent three weeks zn Cuba in hebruary, 1968 , prior to Columbia University disonders in Apxil, $1968 ;$ Dellinger returned from Pamis and a meeting with the Nathonai Liberation front in May, 1968, and anounced the Hobilization Commit tee was going hhead vith plan's for the Chicago demonstrations in August, 1968.

[^72]
## Memorandum Pox Mr. W. ©. Sulityan <br> RE: BOOK BEVIEH <br> "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS" <br> BX JEFFREY ST JOHT <br> 62-109749

at the time por the present unsound economic course of America Which has led us so far from the principles propounded in 1776. He is vehement in his belied that these principles, 4 .e. individualiem, xeason, liberty and law, must be applied to the Individual as well as to national problems and deplores the fact that movement in this direetion was interrupted oy the New Deal. He does not spare the American right in his analysis of the situation but says its permisgive "me-tooism" contributed in great measure to 1 ibexalism's success until Chicagos that, not understanding IIberal problems, such as ledicare, Republicans and conservatives have gone along thith the idea that such programs are needed, In St. John's opinion, these prograns, including welfare assistance, have proyided the wedge for liberals and New Left radicals to push for Federal control-and for its "ugiy stepister," the national guaranteed income..

This can only culminate, St. John concludes, in tull State Socialism In America unless we "rediscover" the pirinciples propounded in 1776 and Ycomplete the Amerlean Revolution." Raced with, as the author states, a cruclal and histortic gtruggle between the philosophies underiying twe revolutions: the 1776 revolution of wights, Ireedom and limited government, and Roosevelt's 1933 counter-revolution of growing government compulsion in violation of individual rights, the Amexican people mustifind a compromise betwen the two that 111 form an at ifmative manifesto Lor our troubled times. Me considers president Nixon's proposal to aboltsh the drait and replace it with a volunteer army a step in the right direction; yet the New Lext refuses to support the President's proposai.

What, then, is the solution? St. Jolan envistons reorganization of Anerican political 1ife-the formation of an indepondent intellectual torce-not a third paxty-mhich would take as its task the political goale of reform, repeal, and powex dispergal-which would seek reform in those areas which are in contradiction of the principies, philosophy, and goais of the Founders of America, i, e.; the tax structure, artitical restraints on business and comptisive seatures that place individual laborers in the position of being forced to join unions, and Federal regulatory agencies, He further advocates repeal of such laws as conilict with the principles of the Founders and interfere with the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of tho individuai.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION-DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK ( $1 \theta \theta-87235$ )

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet, 3/26/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of "The Revolt of the Middle Age Man" and "Cold-Call Selling."

EX -112 $\begin{gathered}\text { Rec .23 } \\ 62-46855-824\end{gathered}$

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PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of following books for use of the Bureau; mark them to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

F1. "The Vanguard: A photographic Essay on the Black Panthers ${ }^{\text {f }}$ by Ruth Marion Baruch and Pirislej Jones. Beacon Press, Boston, 4-14-70, \$2.95rof paperback.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review
I - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
${ }_{(6)}^{\text {AMB: gas gas }}$
NOTE:
Book \#1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic. Intelligence Division, for review concerning the Black Panther Party (BPP); Book \#2 requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Both books will be filed in the Bureau Library. Paperback editions requested in the interest y $9 f$ economy.


SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison. Section

Director; FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

## BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for use of the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Maris the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Re ak $^{2}$
 1 - Racial Intelligence section (Route through for revig 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB: dib
(6)

NOTE:
Book \#I requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith and book \#3 requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book \#2 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review concerning black college students in America. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.


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2-46855-825
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SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

## BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. hark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

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Reid
2. "he Hunt for the Czar" by Guy Richards. 6-19-70.

Doubleday, New York, $\$ 6.95$.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) I-Sino-Satellite Section (Route through for review) I - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB: dIb
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NOTE:
Book \#1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, fox review; book ${ }^{2} 2$ requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Sino-Satéllité Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library.

15 MAY 211970

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5/21/70

1 - Miss A. M. Butler
5-22-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

## BOOK REVIEWS

the Bureau You are authorized to obtain discreetly,
for use of Intelligence n of the Research Section, Domestic
SAC, Chicago , Division.

1. A"How Liberal Clergymen Aid the Revolutionists": (a 61-page documented report), available from tho Church League of America, 422 North Prospect Street, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, $\$ 1$.
2. "TheiDictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by



Enclosure
1 - Internal Security Sectioh/(Route through for review) 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

NOTE:
Book \#l requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID, for reference purposes; it will be charged permanently to this Unit after carding by Bureau Library. Book \#2 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, DID, for reference purposes; pit will be filed in Bureau Library.


## Tors De W M B C C C F G R S T S

 7300
## 10 MAY 25

SAC, Rev York (100-37235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

6-10-70

1-Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section,
"The Rediscovery of Black Nationalism" by Theodore Draper. Viking, 6-23-70; \$5,95,
 Eaglewood Cliffs, Hew Jersey, 6m23-70, $\$ 7.95$.
I-Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for revievfer
IMF. M. For
AMB: Row, 6221 IB.
$\quad(6)$
MOTE:
Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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## SAC, Now Yoxiz (100-67235)

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SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

Director, FBI (62-46855)

6/18/70

1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BrOOK REviews

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Marls book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Minimizing Racism In Jury Trials: The Vair Dire Conducted by Charles R. Garry in the People of California $v$. Huey $p$. Newton;' edited by Mrs James F. Wood (Ann Fagan Ginger). National Lawyers Guild, Box 673, Berkeley, California 97401, 225pp, \$10 for lawyers.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB: sf w
(6)

NOTE:


Book requested for review by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where not available. Book will be routed to Internal Security Section for information. Ginger has been connected for many years with National Lawyers Guild publications, and Dorothea Lange photographed some material used in above book.
$\qquad$


8

1 -Mr. DeLoach I - Mr. Sullivan I - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Miss Butler
date: June 2, 1970
1 -Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir


## Tolson DeLoach Walters Busy Bogs Callahan Con

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This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book, published by U. S. News and World Report, deals with effect New Left has had on Old Left and vice versa: It states id Left, particularly Communist Party (CP), has benefited greatly from activities of New Left. After years of steady decline in membership and influence, $C P$ is reviving; its leaders are regular visitors and speakers on college campuses; Party members are welcomed into ranks of antiwar movement and some civil rights groups; 1968 saw Party return openly to politics with presidential ticket for first time since 1940. New Left is exerting influence in areas where $C D$ has been stymied for years--for example, now members of New Left are making organized attempts to infiltrate labor-world, and communists expect their own influence to expand as result. Effect of Old Left on New Left is great. CP speakers ideologically attacked relationship between universities and Government when New Left students were still concentrating solely on gaining more freedom in universities and larger share in their governing and were not relating universities with Government, result being that New Left, under communist guidance, was brought around to attacking Government. Some American experts believe foreign communist governments have given financial help to U. S. communists to further antiwar movement and New Left projects. While lack of rational approach by New Left results in their having no clear plan of what order they would install in place of one they seek to destroy, communists are prepared to supply answers regarding future. After inciting persistent attacks by New Left which will demoralize new generations of American citizens and eventually undermine pillars of established capitalist order, professional communists
 derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book

ACTION: None. For information.
RIM/Im
(7)


62-46855 (Book Review file)

Me. W. C. Suliswan

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gy Arcuis mpps
Ractax matrass
 by Apodeo Rdtrong. The book is bexne phacea in the Buxeat

guxeau tines contain several reparences to mpps indicatag his lntrolvement in cavil wights activitheg and he was described he the real leader and organizex in the boston arest of afrairs connected with a maxch on washtugton in Auguct. 2963, in mhtch a mumber or organtzations hasiuding the Nationat Associetion foi Advancement of Colored people participated. Mo Intormation showing extrentst tendencles. Wpps is Ascistant peau of Hexvard College. He is described as homder and adviser of rhe Horvaxd journaz of Negro Exatris."

Book, 29x pages, divided into two paits, lateox paxt Deing verbatim texts of speeches by maicoln $x$ on $3 / 24 / 62,3 / 36 / 64$, and $12 / 16 / 62$. Thest 122 pages are aualysts by wpos ot the speches in effoxt to detemine personal motivations and gonis on Malcolm $x$ (twe name Malcolm Little). Wpps noted firat speech given at time when halcolm $x$ was deeply havolved in Hation of Talan (iFOI) and was dedicated rohlower of Mox head Elitah Huhamad. His romants shoved black Muslim view of the white wh as a lowiy antwal but ireedon of the blach man Rron yose of whte man was pazed in terns of redemption hy God. Shortay bezore second spech, falcolm X resigned from the NOT because of disillusioment. In the second spech, he appeared no longer to belteve to rely mon God to save the biact man trom the whte man
 the whtes. The tinal speech was made bhortly ater he had

## 



Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvara"
By Axchie Epps
returned frox an extensive trip to Africa and just two months before his assassination. The author concludes that Malcolm $X$ saw himself and the Negroes as exiles in a society which was a jungle for them threatened by daily violence. He was a mixture of prophet, escapist and revolutionary:

No mention of the FiBI is made in the book.
ACTION:
For information.

* Y OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
- 畦AY 1952 EDITION

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11. 6
UNITED STATES G SERNMENT
Memorandum
: Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: $6 / 18 / 70$ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Rebulets $4 / 22 / 70$ and $6 / 10 / 70$

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Fear of Crime" by R. Harris and "The Rediscovery of Black Nationalism" by T. Draper. \#2

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Bucolviry. 6-24-90.
(2) Bureau (Encl. 2)(62-46855)
N.Y. (100-87235)

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(3)

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Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"
PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
62-46855

## DETAILS:

The Publisher
Captioned book was published by U. S. News and World Report in late 1969 and authored by its staff.

FBI
Mentioned
There are numerous non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

Bools Review
Captioned book deals with the effect the New Left has had on the old Left and vice versa and sets forth the following viewpoint:

New or Old, adherents share the same long-range goal, i.e. overthrow of the capitalist system in America, albeit they differ on how they would achieve this aim and on what would follow. The Communist Party preaches the current Soviet line of peaceful coexistence. Gus Hall, the Communist Party, USA's top official, unlike Nikita Khrushchev, does not say that our grandchildren will live under communism. He tells audiences that some day socialism will. replace capitalism and emphasizes that the change will come from within by peaceful means, not from the Soviet Union or any other foreign power. "U. S. socialism will be clearly marked ${ }^{7}$ Made in U.S.A., "" says Hall; but the angry young militants see little chance of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. They talk of revolution and guerrilla warfare. Whereas the future socialist America, as pictured by the Communist Party, would install public ownership of basic industries and state planning of economic goals with workers in each factory having a decisive voice in running their plant (abolition of private property and collectivization being soft-pedaled), the New Leftists offer no clear view of what their future society would be llke. They talk of socialism, communism, and Marxism, but their real emphasis is on tearing down rather than building up. These anarchistic militants come close to advocating abolition of.government rather than seeking the increased government control that would come with socialism.

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEN
"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT" PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
62-46855
What effect has the New Left had on the Old Left? The Communist Party is no longer alone on the far left. After years of steady decline in membership and influence, it is reviving. Its leaders are regular visitors and speakers on college campuses, where they expound the Party line. Party members are welcomed into the ranks of the antiwar movement and into some civil rights groups, and 1968 saw the Party return openly to politics with a presidentiai ticket under the Party banner for the first time since 1940 . Leaders of the Communist Party have no illusions about the chances of overturning the capitalist system in the United States. They recognize that a revolutionary situation may develop eventually, but their present aim is to persist, year after year, in spreading communist doctrines until they have undermined confidence in the established order and have produced a minority sufficiently large and powerful to overwhelm it. Their immediate goals are set forth as follows: 1) to gain respectability in order to be accepted as a legitimate political party; 2) to gain control of the New Left; 3) to expand their influence within the labor and civil rights movements; 4) to sustain attacks on American foreign policy, particularly where it is in conflict with communist movements throu ghout the world.

In their effort to gain control of the New Left, and particularly Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), whose members have already proclaimed their belief in Marxism, the Communist Party faces competition from the pro-Peking progressive Labor party (PLP) and other Marxist groups. PLP sees no chance of a peaceful trans-. ition to socialism. Milton Rosen, top official of the PLP, told an audience at the University of North Carolina: "The ultimate revolutionary demand is a government controlled by the worlsing people--a revolutionary dictatorship of armed workers."

The potential value of the New Left to the communists can be seen in the influence these young people are trying to exert in areas where the Communist Party has been stymied for years; for example, in the immediate post-war years the labor movement methodically purged communists from its ranks and ended Party influence in organized labor. Some members of the New Left take summer jobs in factories in order to spread their ideas; many join striking laborers in their picket lines; and one faction of SDS is known as the Worker Student Alliance (PLP affiliated). As New Left influence grows among labor and civil rights groups, communists expect their own influence to expand. Gus Hall describes SDS and similar groups as organizations which the party has "going for us."

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Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
    "COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"
    PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
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The Party ${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ s greatest gains have been in the antiwar movement. James Davis, writing in "Political Affairs," a journal published by the Communist Party, said, "It is in the peace movement where Party spokesmen gain the ear of people who never heard, much less spoke to a communist."

What effect has the Old Left had on the New Left? CP speakers seized the opportunity to ideologically attack relationship between universities and the government at a time when New Left students were still concentrating solely on gaining more freedom in the universities and a larger share in their governing and were not relating universities with government. Bettina Apthelser, CP member and daughter of Herbert Aptheker, CP theoretician, was prominently involved in the 1964 University of California at Berkeley disruptions, where she publicly denounced universities as tools of "those who control the system of state monopoly capitalism." She pictured the universities as being used by industry as a training ground for technicians, as recreation centers, as a means for indoctrinating young people, and "ideological centers for defense of this system." Thus the communists played a major role in gradually bringing the New Left around to attacking the Government. Some American experts believe foreign communist governments have given financial help to U. S. communists. Richard H. Sanger, author of "Insurgent Era" and an expert on guerrilla warfare, points out, in an interview with "U. S. News and World Report," that organizers of the antiwar March on the Pentagon in 1967 were able to supply 100 buses plus other equipment, lodging and meals. Where did the money come from? According to Sanger, "The money becomes available when the party leaders need it."

There is ample evidence of activity by communists and other extremists before, during, and after riots. It is not surprising that communists should jump in whenever social unrest is ripe for exploding into violence. Although they pay lip service to peaceful, constitutional procedures, this is purely a tactical move to reduce the pressure of the police and the courts. In their hearts, they know they cannot come to power by peaceful, constitutional means. They always have been taught, and they believe, that the only road is by violence--and that is the one they embark upon whenever they feel they can do so with relative impunity.

The lack of a rational approach by the New Left to the causes they are championing, resulting in their having no clear plan of what order they would install in place of the one they seek

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW "COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT" PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT 62-46855
to destroy, is an ideal situation for communists and for the countries behind them, i.e. Soviet Russia and Communist China. Communism, as practiced today, makes its strongest appeal outside communist countries to those whose emotions cloud their reason. The communists are prepared to supply the answers regarding the future which the New Left lacks. What they expect of the New Left are persistent attacks which will demoralize new generations of American citizens and eventually undermine the pillars of established capitalist order. In time, they believe this will come to pass. The professional communists would then undertake to look after the rest.

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I - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
I - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221. IB)

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NOTE:
Book requested for reference purposes by SA Lin Mhitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. In an article appearing on the editorial page in the $6-17-70$, issue of "The Evening Star, it William F. Buckley zeeomends book. He states that *i tit is the most revering book I mow of on what it is link to live in the Soviet Union.... it is the most specific indictment i have ever read of any single society." After perusal, book will be filled in Bureau library.

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Mr. W.C. Sullivan
G.C. Hoare

BOOK REVIE接 "CONVERSATION WITH ELDRIDGE CLEAVER" 1 - Mr. T.J. Deakin BY LEE LOCKWOOMA NEOEMATYOY COUTATNED RACIAL MATTERS HESETHNy MASSIFTED, 1 Mr. E.R. Stark EXGETD onfermise
This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by Dell Publishing Company, New York, New York Which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

## SYNOPSTS

Book sets forth results of interviews with
Eugitive Eldridge Cleaver in 1969 by white author Lee tockwood who also authored book "Castro's Cuba, Cuba"s Fidel" recording interviews trith Fidel Castro. Lockwood previously Investigated as result of contacts with representatives of Cuban Mission to United Nations, however, no indication involved in intelligence activities. He is currently member of board of directors of Center for Cuban Studies under Investigation for possible violation of registration requirements. Author claims Panthers are being murdered for their politics, contends there is nationwide repression of Black Panther Party (BPP) under way by law enforcement agencies and states civil liberties and constitutional guarantees are largely a myth in this country. Cleaver claims U.S. is hub of oppressive forces in world and stressest need for coalition of all revolutionaries in North Amerlca in order to overthrow U.S. Govemment and totally destroy "ractst" power structure. Cleaver said he intends to return to U.S. to shed his blood and to seek to take lives of "pigs." Cleaver mentions the Director's name along with words such as racism and imperialism, which are repugnant to him and claims FBI is spearheading conspiracy to destroy BPP;

ACTION:


Memorandum to Mr. W.O. Sullivan
Re; Book Review
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver"
By Lee Lockwood
*


105-134634

REVIEH OF BUREAU ELLES
Lee Jonathan Lockwood, the white author; was born in 1932, New York, New York, and currently resides in Boston. Massachusetts. We previously investigated Lockwood because of his numerous coneacts with representatives of Cuban Mission to United Nations HHe has made several authorized trips to Cuba and in 1967 , traveled extensively in North Vietnam. No information was developed indicating involvement "by Lockwood in intelligence activithes f(S) (U)

He authored book Castrols Cuba, Cuba's Fidel," published in 1967, containing a verbatim transcript of seven day Interview of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. He pictured Castro as a benevolent savior whose ties with international communism are mesely accidental. Lockwood is listed as a member of board of directors for center for Cuban Studies, New York City, wh ch center is currently under investigation in view possible violation of registration réqui rements.

BOOR REVIEH:

Perhaps the most significant portion of this book, which records results of interviews by Loekwood with fugitive. Eldridge Gleaver in Cuba during May, 1969, and Algievs during June, 1969, is the introduction by Lockwood which appears to clearly depict his merte colors. Lockwodd is critical of what he terms nationwide repression of BPR, states civil liberties and constitutional guarantees are largely a myth in this country and dlatms Panthers are being murdered for their politics. He exhibits admitation for Cleaver and regards him as a victimpof persedution by the American society.


Oleaver uthlized the opportunity presented to him by Lockwood to stress need for coalition of all revolutionaries in North America and stated these reyolutionarles should recognize necessity of fighting a revolutionary strugele for Vtolent overthrow of U.S. Govemment and for total destruction of "racist" power structure. He also, emphasized that in order to develop a peoples tar, it is essential to create a machinery where there $1 s$ distinction between a political arm and a miltary and as these are classic structures of a pexolutionary movement.

The U. S, according to cleaver, is the bastion of imperialism and the hub of all ophresetve forces in the world. He claims since those who control U.S. are escalating represion aganst forces noving for change, the onily fitting response is. Implaable reststance In form of open warfare aimed at totally obliterating, rebuliding and restructuring the $U$. . He said tit is necessary to make specffic application of general principles of socialism by doing away with the institution of private property and create equal distribthon of products of our industry erid technology.

Cleaver predicted that by 1972 there मi 11 ba a miltary coup in UPS and milteary dictatorship because by that time there will be full scale war going on jn U.S: He said he has every intention of returning to 0, s, to shed his blood, to put his life on the line and to seek to take Lives of "pigs" of power structure. There is no infomathon Set forth relating to Cleaver's method of fleeing to U.S. in November, 1968

Memorandum to Mr: W.C. Sullivan
Re: Book Revilew
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver" By Lee Lockwood $105-134634$


## MENTION OF THE FBI

Lockwood on page 30 of his Introduction refers to the Director's labeling of the BPP as lthe greatest threat to national security. I' This reference, set forth along with aquotationsty of Vice President Agnew that Panthers are "a completely irresponsible, anarchistic group of criminals, " and of Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard that "the Black Panthers are nothing but hoodlums, and werye got to getathem; is used to prove his contention there is nationwide repression of the BPP under vay and a systematic attempt by law enforcement agencies to pick off Panther leaders by either lilling them or jailitiggthem on trumpedup charges with excessive bails.

Cleaver mentions the Director and the EBI on several occasions (pages $39,41,47,61,62$ ) in a maner which would be expected from this hoodlum. Te claims the FBI is spearheading the conspiratorial blueprint to destroy the BPP and used the Directorls name In conjunction with words such as racism, capitalism, fimperialism and var, all of which are repugnant to Cleaver. He did; however, acknowledge the Director can get Lnformation very efficiently.


SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

## PURCHASE OF BOOK

BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulets, $6 / 10 / 70,5 / 21 / 70$ and $4 / 22 / 70$.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books

1. 1/ MOn BOQR
2. Y"Rebels in Eden: Mass Political violence in the United States" by R.E.VRUBENSTEIN.
3. Hineeping the peace" by HERBERT/JENKINS.
4. "The (Hunt for the Czar" by GUY/ RICHARDS.
5. Promise or Peril" by W.R \%CARSON.
6. "Thelfonfrontation" by MAX)/GEiTMAN.

 6-24-


## Memorandum

TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)


PURCHASE OF BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 6/24/70

Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

ReBulet dated 5/22/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "How Liberal Clergymen Aid the Revolutionists," a documented report prepared by the Church League of America, 422 North Prospect Street, Wheaton, Illinois, cost $\$ 1$. The second item requested in referenced Bureau letter, "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by OMAR V. GARRISON has not yet been obtained. A discreet inquiry was made at Suite^314, 325 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, the place designated for purchase of this item, and it was determined that this address is only a mail advertising answering service. Mail addressed to this address is then forwarded to the advertiser who, in turn, fulfills all mail orders. It was determined that "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" is being distributed through an unidentified outlet in Detroit, Michigan. The book has been discreetly ordered and when obtained, will be furnished to the Bureau.


RESEARCH SEgue

SAC. Tent Fork (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison section
7/6/70
Director, TKI (62m49855)
pURCHASE OF BOX
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Tour are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of tire following boot hor use of the Eureatr. fart book to the attention p? the Research Section, Domestic intelligence Division.

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NOTE:
Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review, Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Author Dogs considers "blacks revolutionary power is the only viable alternative to the degenerative forces at work in society today."

${ }^{* R E G} \cdot 62-46855-837$
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The Miami Office has furnished a copy of the manuscript of a book entitled "Eighty-three Hours Til Dawn," which was written by Barbara Jane Mackle in collaboration with Gene Miller, a reporter for the "Miami Herald" newspaper.

The manuscript has been reviewed. It is most complimentary to the
[Director and the FBI. Glowing remarks are made to the intelligence, devotion to duty, and sacrifices made by FBI personnel in the successful conclusion of this case. The manuscript is considered to be unnecessarily verbose. For example, page after page is devoted to the background of each member of the Mackle family, going back to its origin in England. Considerable space is also devoted to the various business ventures of the Mackle family, and the book goesy to great lengths in an effort to dispei newspaper accounts that the Mackles aren exceedingly wealthy.

A good portion of the book relates to Barbara Mackle's thoughts, impressions, and actions while buried. It is apparent that her comments were taken down by tape recorder and there has been little effort to edit out extraneoust material. Reporter Miller has obviously done a great deal of leg work in contacting subjects' friends and associates, as well as nearly everyone who had even the remotest connection with Miss Mackle or Krist and Schier:

With the exceptions noted below, there is nothing in the book which would appear to be objectionable or would cause embarrassment to the Bureau. In this connection, mention is made of the fact that our Laboratory prepared a simulated ransom note which Mr . Mackle could return to the kidnaper if requested It is thought preferable to leave this investigative technique out of the book. Miss Mackle refers to a coaching she received from an Agent prior to her Wtestimony at the trial in Atlanta. This, too, should be omitted from the book. Lastly, there are several technical errors which will be called to the attention of the authors, such as incorrectly referring to the Federar Kinnaing statute rather than the Extor
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CONTINGEDGOVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Gary Steven Krist; Et Al.
Miss Mackle in the closing pages of her book mentions her visit with the Director subsequent to the kidnaping. She states, "I had never met him before, and I guess I expected someone gruff. He wasn't at all . . . He was absolutely fascinating to listen to. "

ACTION: If approved, the manuscript "Eighty-three hours Til Dawn" will be returned to our Miami Office, and changes and deletions will be suggested to Miss Mackle and Mr. Miller.

Based upon firsthand knowledge of this case, the Miami Office is being instructed to thoroughly review the manuscript to insure there are no inconsistencies or other matters which could be detrimental to the Bureau's interests.



Captioned book merely a rehashing of findings of Presidenf's Commission with author's own conclusion added. He appears unfamiliar with police operations - gained knowledge vicariously via readings and interviews. Fails to distinguish between fact and biased opinions of sources. Even Analysis of factual data and conclusion often erroneous. Praise's Bureau's contribution to ${ }^{\text {Police }}$ training in broad terms but criticizes specifically.

For example, uses FBI Uniform Crime statistics to establish need
for reassessing training and then describes statistics as inadequate rather than merely limited; cites biased Bureau critics like Drew Pearson, who erroneously claimed FBI lobbied for Omnibus Crime Control Bill of 1968; misinterprets Pomrenke's analysis of FBI National Academy Curriculum in Law Enforcement Assistance Association (LEAA) funded study; cites Robert Conot's "Rivers of Blood, Tears of Darkness" account of conflict between Director and Chiefs Wilson and Parker in feeble attempt to show power FBI has to give or "Withhold its cooperation from local agencies. He doesn't recognize that "cooperation is a two-way street."

Book is, neither comprehensive, nor objective nor innovative. Author feels state and regional schools should be developed and that FBI's training role shouldeventually be limited to demonstrating new methods and techniques anide providing technical assistance upon request. Ignores that there are many such state and regional academies which regularly request "expert" FBI instruction.

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

## OBSERVATIONS:

It is not known at this time what kind of distribution Upgrading the American Police will receive, however, it can be assumed that numerous inquiries will be received by our Special Agents in Charge, police training coordinators, and field police instructors relative to its contents. In order for them to adequately answer such inquires, the details of this memorandum, published as a Police Instructor's Bulletin, properly edited, would be most useful.

RECOMMENDATION:
That the details be published and distributed to the field as a Police Instructor's Bulletin.


> Memo Casper to Mohr
> Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police $\quad$ By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

## DETAILS:

Broadly viewed Upgrading the American Police is little more than a restatement of ideas already articulated in the reports of the United States President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and in numerous scholarly, professional and popular publications.

The author clearly exhibits that he is personally unfamiliar with the complex, day-to-day operations of local law enforcement agencies in the United States; that he conducted limited primary, systematic research in preparing his book, and that he gained most of his data vicariously from the vast volume of literature on the police clearly failing to discriminate accurate, factual materials from the questionable, often worthless, verbal regurgitations of visionary do-gooders, self-serving empire builders, and malicious gossip mongers. He utilizes materials of Social Scientists and law enforcement personnel without attempting to verify the correctness of their statements or to determine if they had any particular biases or axes to grind. Moreover, even where his data is factual, his analysis of the data and his interpretation of its impact on the law enforcement profession often leaves something to be desired.

In brief, Upgrading the American Police is neither compirehensive, nor objective, nor innovative.

In his first chapter he asserts that personnel in law enforcement have been neglected in that they are underpaid and undertrained and cites many individuals who have noted this over the past five decades. Unfortunately he goes no farther than they did but merely reechoes their sentiments without sheding any new light on the subject.

His second chapter is a sketchy tracing of the evolution of the police role in American Society which he concludes by calling for a role reevaluation to be used as the basis for definition of education and training needs required for the police position.

Chapter three broadly discusses the problems of quantity and quality of personnel in the police field in certainly anything but a

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
scientific fashion; projects, or more precisely, predicts future needs and expresses the opinion that these needs have received little attention as "...a national manpower problem."

The fourth and fifth chapters present a patently unscholarly treatment of the current status of police education and training respectively. Unfortunately, Saunders offers little evidence of personally conducted primary research and relies almost exclusively on secondary sources, many of which are dated.

The conclusion of the book, chapter six, contains the author's very own police personnel panacea. Herein he sets forth a nebulous, questionable program for improvement of police education and training. He includes a superficial consideration of its possible cost and enumerates the gratuitously assumed results that would ensue if it were adopted.

More particularly, Saunders' opus is a scurrilous pack of contextually-removed and consequently clouded, distorted, misinterpreted and misleading "facts" complemented by the type of innuendo and inference frequently employed by shrewd but clearly biased Bureau critics, particularly in those segments in which he treats the FBI's training assistance to local law enforcement.

He, to borrow an aphorism, wants to have his cake and eat it too when he, for example, attempts to establish the validity of his premise that law enforcement has been neglected by citing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statistics from a secondary source (The New York Times, on page one) and only two chapters and 63 pages later attacks the very statistics he uses by labeling them "inadequate." Not only does he illogically refute himself in this manner but shows himself to be a sfilvenly scholar suffering from intellectual lethargy when he fails to consult readily available primary sources to document his material. Moreover, he is quick to note that the UCR function was assumed by the FBI from International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) but conveniently neglects to note that the Committee on UCR Standards is not exclusively FBI but includes IACP representation.

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders; Jr.

Skillfully utilizing the age-old ploy of patting his victim on the back before he stabs him there with his verbal dagger, praising in vague, general terms before he attacks in specifics and ultimately creates a negative picture, he, in the final analysis, portrays the Bureau's increasingly more important role in law enforcement training as ominious, even threatening or dangerous to the well-being of local law enforcement and tantamount to federal control of ,local police.

Among his more blatant attempts to discredit the Bureau's role are the following items, each of which is followed by a factual answer:

Pages 63 through 66, "The Police Manpower Shortage," raises the problem of statistically measuring police manpower effectiveness, both in terms of adequacy and quality. The statement "the inadequacies of crime statistics are numerous," is perhaps more accurately stated, "the limitations of crime statistics are numerous." There is some truth in the statements pertaining to police statistics, but then it is also true for all social daṭa.

In all publications of UCR the statement is coldly made that, "it is important to remember that crime is a social problem and, therefore, it concerns the entire community. The efforts of law enforcement are limited to factors within its control." The factors influencing the extent and type of crime which occurs from place to place are set forth in UCR and are repeated in part by the author on page 65 .

The author notes that conviction and disposition of offenders is an area which many observers believe holds the greatest prospect for reducing crime. This is true. The concept of the administration of criminal justice is deterrence and rehabilitation, and these operate from the court and correctional level. This, however, cannot begin to function unless the police are successful in detecting the offender and arresting him with enough evidence to convict. The competency of the police, therefore, is essential if the system is to operate at all. There are ways of statistically measuring success or failure in this area.

The author fails to mention prevention as a part of police effectiveness. We don't know how much crime is deterred because of the

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
presence of a car patrol, foot patrol, etc. Nonetheless, we know it happens, but cannot measure it except through crime rates.

ITEM: On page 76, in a footnote, author reports from Drew Pearson's column in the $2 / 17$ and $4 / 16 / 68$ issues of the "Washington Post" to the effect that additions to legislation under consideration at that time providing for the expansion of FBI activities in the police training field were a result of lobbying by the FBI in order to extend its control of police training. This was opposed by the IACP which felt such would lead to a national police force.

ANSWER: The FBI did no lobbying in connection with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. We did, however, answer questions proposed to us by Senators and Congressmen who were aware of our contributions to local law enforcement training through the years. The Bureau has never at any time tried to exert control over police training and any opposition by Quinn Tamm and IACP to our being given police training responsibilities in the proposed legislation was not based on any fear by IACP that such would create a national police force--all IACP personnel, and especially Tamm, know the Director has always been the leader of any opposition to action that might lead to a national police force.

ITEM: On pages 119-120, author states: "Training quality has received relatively little analysis, but available data stiggest that the content and methods of instruction are grossly deficient in most agencies. Serious deficiencies have been observed in the best departments, in the most respected state and regional academies and in the FBI's prestigious National Academy. ...."

In that same chapter on page 138, "The commission (President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice) called for major expansion of the programs for training of upper and middle management personnel offered by the FBI National Academy, state and regional police schools, and various college

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
and universities. A recent analysis of these programs concluded, however, that although the instruction provided is of high caliber, 'a relatively small percentage of their total programs deal with the subject of professional police management.' The study questioned the relevance of National Academy programs to the needs of middle-and upper-management police officials invited to participate. It found that only 19 per cent of the curriculum could be described as management training, the bulk of the courses consisting of subjects more appropriate for recruit training...."

ANSWER:: The author is editorializing badly the study made in 1967 by Norman E. Pomrenke for the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance "A Preliminary Survey of Police Management Training Needs and Facilities in Eight Southern States." Pomrenke did not claim that the bulk of the courses of the National Academy were more appropriate for recruit training, nor did he infer such a thing. This study concerned itself with the curriculum of the 76th Session FBI National Academy August-November, 1965. In the intervening five years material and substantial changes have been made in the curriculum of the National Academy. Currently, almost one-third of the training is directly related to management training. The entire course is management oriented.

ITEM: Pages 140-141: Author states in effect that need for more and better training for police is not recognized because of the FBI's "highly colored prose" which creates the impression that the problem of training local law enforcement is under control. Author quotes statistics released by the Bureau for Fiscal Year 1967 regarding number of police schools in which we afforded assistance and attendance at those schools. Author acknowledges that presentations by FBI instructors are of high quality but states there is no way to judge the relevancy of our presentations to the training needs of the audiences.

Author also points out that some of the schools in which the FBI participated consisted only of a few hours of lecture and that

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
the number of police "trained" actually was the number of officers in attendance at the schools.

ANSWER: Author's facts are for the most part accurate but his conclusions from those facts are totally erroneous. The Bureau has never engaged in "highly colored prose" regarding" its contributions in police training. We always factually report the number of local law enforcement training schools in which we have extended assistance, the number of officers attending those schools, the number of lecture hours by FBI instructors, and the types of schools in which we afforded help. We have always made it clear that the curriculum for any school in which/amord assistance is geared to the stated needs of the requesting agency and is designed in accordance with the desires of the head of that department.

As to whether FBI presentations are relevant to the needs of the police personnel, it should be significant to the author that FBI presentations are invariably rated very high by local police and our assistance is consistently sought by police administrators and training officers as evidenced by the fact the number of instances in which our help is sought increases each year. If we did not give the local police what they need and desire in the area of training help, we would not be invited to participate in their training programs.

Author falls back on the old ploy that the FBI actually has not "trained" the number of officers listed as having attended training schools in which we participated. This is misleading and unduly critical on its face because no officer is ever completely "trained." Training is a continuing process and when an officer arrives at the status where he feels he needs no further training, his value to his department is highly questionable.

ITEM: Page 142: Author states "Nor can the FBI meet the training needs of police executives in its National Academy programs even after

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
completion of its new facilities at Quantico, Virginia, permits expansion of graduating classes from 200 to 1,200 annually."

ANSWER: The new facility at Quantico will permit up to 2,000 graduates per year.

ITEM: Page 143: Author states the FBI could never provide enough speakers or expertise to give adequate, systematic, continuing training for all departments, that using the FBI as the primary agency for training would necessarily subject all local agencies to a degree of federal direction which would constitute a major step towards a national police force which has been vigorously opposed by law enforcement spokesmen, including the Director.

ANSWER: The FBI has never desired or attempted to provide all training for local police. Our National Academy and Field Police Training Programs, from the outset, have been designed to help local law enforcement develop its own capability to train its personnel. Training has become an important staff function in many agencies and we recognize, more than anyone else, that our investigative responsibilities would never permit our assuming the responsibility for training all local law enforcement officers. We help in training programs when and where needed and at the request of the sponsoring agency.

ITEM: At bottom of page 143 in footnote designated 55: Author rehashes how disagreement between Director and former Chief William H. Parker banned Los Ángeles Police Department officers from attending National Academy. Said same thing about Chicago Police Department while O. W. Wilson was there.

ANSWER: This rehash quotes from "Rivers of Blood, Years of Darkness" by Robert Conot (Bantam Books 1967). There were no officers from either department while these two men were there. There have been officers from both agencies since they left. We had no applications from Los Angeles Police Department while Parker was

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

Chief. We did not solicit any, either. Author does not give current information in this regard, and takes a slap at the Bureau for "the power the FBI already has to give or withhold its cooperation and favor from local agencies." Cooperation is a two-way street. We wouldn't have it any other way.

ITEM: Pages 164-165: Author suggests national programs for the training of additional qualified instructors for local training, building of regional training institutes, and the construction of additional training facilities on a local level. He opines against the further expansion of FBI activities in the training of local police, notes that the Bureau's National Academy and local training programs should be continued as they currently fill needs which would not otherwise be met, but thereafter the Bureau should limit itself to demonstrating new methods and techniques and to providing technical assistance upon request.

ANSWER: We have no disagreement with any worthwhile planning and action that will assist local law enforcement/ further develop its capability to train its personnel. We do feel, however, that local law enforcement administrators should exercise a strong guiding hand in the operation of any training facility or program for their personnel. There are currently a number of successful state training academies in operation, many police departments now have their own training facility and in many. areas smaller departments have banded together to operate regional training schools. FBI assistance is requested in these schools and academies in subject matters in which we are preeminent.

Perhaps Saunders' greatest failing as an analyst of the contemporary law enforcement scene is one of omission rather than commission. He is able to darken the picture of the education and training of police merely by neglecting; for example, to note that almost 25 per cent of the country's 400,000 member "thin blue line" are employed by the

## Memo Casper to Mohr

Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
nation's 25 largest cities, each of which offers comprehensive training programs for its sworn personnel utilizing what Saunders admits is "excellent" FBI instruction to supplement its own program.

Bureau files (Casper to Mohr memo, dated 12/27/67, captioned "Charles B. Saunders, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.) reflect that on 12/20/67, Saunders briefly and cordially discussed FBI training programs aiding local law enforcement with Bureau officials. Based on available background data, Bureau files contain no additional information re Saunders.

The Bureau file on The Brookings Institution shows that we have had very limited contact of late although in the last few years a Bureau representative did speak before a group of important business and labor executives who were studying at the Institution and the group was given a tour of the Bureau.

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 7/14/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)


PURCHASE OF BOOK
© BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 4/10/70; 3/23/70; 5/21/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:
-1. "Prescription for Rebellion" by ROBERT LINCHEN.
と2. (2 copies) "The Traitor" by WILLIAM S. SHIRER.
-3. "The Modern Researcher" by JACQUES BARZAN and HENRY F. GRAFT.
24. "The Great Terror" by ROBERT CONQUEST.


16 JUL 161970


ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCEDIVISION

SUBJECT:
NAG, CHICAGO (100-455566)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS,
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE $7 / 16 / 70$
DATE $7 / 16 / 70$

Re Buret dated $5 / 22 / 70$, and chicago letter to Bureau, dated 6/2li/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the

* ictocrats? OuD Unelected Rulers by OMAR A KARRTSON. spectaledition, $\$ 1.25$, the second item requested, in referenced Bureau letter. The first t em requested in referenced Bureau Jotter was submitted to Bureau via referenced chicago letter.

The tom enclosed herewith was purchased through a mat advertising service, suite 314 , at 325 West, Huron, Chicago Tlithois, which is apparent utilized by a man order distributor Books For Today at 725 . Redford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

The purcha sespmad hope in were made pursuant to Bureau instructions in referenced Bureau letter.

REG -1


## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

 BOOK REVIEWSAccording to the "Does Moines Tribune"' Les Moines, Iowa, dated $7 / 17 / 70$, the following study was released this date.
"Institutions in Transition, "1 a study by Dr. Harold Hodgkinson, Project Director, Center for Research and Development for Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley. This study was financed by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of this study for the use of the Bureau. Mark the publication to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 -Mr. M. F. .Row (6221 IB)
AMB:sfw
(5) $=0403$

NOTE:

 Reporting Unit, Research Section, DID, for review in connection with current assignments relating to New Left matters. It is expected that the above study will be presented to the President's Commission on Campus Unrest in Washington, D. C.:

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62-46855-81 / 0
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# SAC, New York (100-87235) <br> 8/4/70 

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
ObOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Riot Makers" by Eugene Methvin.
Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York;
$\$ 8.95$; date of publication $8 / 27 / 70$.
1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:sfw
(5)

Book requested by No. One Man T.J. Smith, Research Section, DID, for review. Methvin describes the highly-organized work of a group of "Leninoids"--his term--including such well-known radicals as Tom Hayden of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).... Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

Telson
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Callahan Casper Conrad

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US
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) Attention: Research Section SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

DATE: $\quad 7 / 28 / 70^{\circ}$
(C)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated $6 / 18 / 70$.
subject: purchased the book requested in re letter from the National Lawyer's Guild, Berkeley, California. Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of this book, entitled, "Minimizing Racism in Jury Trials."

领 106


SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, $\mathrm{FBI}(62-16855)$
8/4/70.
1 - Miss Butler

## Ce PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Panther Paradox: A Liberal's Dilemma"
by Don A. Schanche. David ocriay, New York;
$\$ 4.95$; October, 1970.
1-Racial Intelligence Section
1-Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, DID, for review.
Book will be placed in Bureau Library after:review.

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BOOK REVIEWS "BLACK ANTISEMITISM AND JEWISH RACISM"


This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Richard W. Baron, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:
This book is a compilation of essays by both Jewish and black contributors in effect debating the existence and seriousness of black anti-Semitism and Jewish racism. Viewpoints of the contributors vary widely, from denial that black anti-Semitism is a problem to advocacy of a program to expose the "virulence of anti-Semitism presently festering in the Negro community." There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this book. Subversive or extremist connections of the contributors are set forth.

ACTION:
For information.

62-46855


I - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 -Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)
I - Mr. G. Cis.
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
I - Mr.J. F. Morrissey
I - Mr. T. J. Deakin.

DETAILS - OVER
(3) AUG $\begin{array}{r}-27 \\ \stackrel{2}{8} 1970\end{array}$

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855

DETAILS

## REVIEW OF BURILES:

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles concerning the contributors to this book except for the following:

The introduction to this book is by Nat Hentoff, identified in. Bufiles as a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the 1960's and a member of American Youth for Democracy, the former Communist party youth group, in the 1940's. Walter Karp, coauthor of the essay "Exploding the Myth of Black Anti-Semitism," was a member of the National Lawyer's Guild, cited by the House Committee on Internal Security as a communist front. Julius Lester, author of the final essay "A Response," is the subject of an active racial investigation, and is on the Security Index as a black extremist who advocates revolution.

## BOOK PEVIEN:

In the introduction, Nat Hentofy argues that the contribution by Jews to the civil rights movement was colonial in character and thus was naturally resented by. Negroes.: Hentoff says that anti-Semitism by Negroes does exist and is used by black militants for their own purposes, but Jews cannot expect black moderates to disown anti-Semitic statements by the militants. This would be demanding more than Jews demand of themselves, that is, moderate Jews did not disown or betray Jewish terrorists in Dalestine during British rule there. Thus, Hentoff argues, it would be asking too much for moderate Negroes to denounce militants for anti-Semitism.

Memorandum to Hr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism" 62-46855

In the essay, "Negroes Are Anti-Semitic Because They 're Anti-White," Negro novelist James Baldwin draws on his experiences in the ghetto to say that Negroes hated landlords, clothing store owners, and other merchants who were Jewish. Baldwin says that Jewish contributions to the civil rights movement are "conscience money," however, Baldwin argues that Negroes are anti-Semitic only because they are antiwhite, but the white man in the ghetto is most often Jewish.

Earl Raab, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of San Francisco, traces the history of anti-Semicism in America in the twentieth century to begin his essay "The Black Revolution and the Jewish Question." Raab notes that extremism is a sense of power deprivation; thus those engaged in extremism have no attachment to the traditional system. The extremist argues, according to Raab, that if the remedy is not within the system, then the deprination oit power in his hands must be the result of a "conspiracy."

In answer to James Baldwin's previous essay, Raab notes that Negroes say black extremists mean the white man to be their target when they show hostility to the Jew. Thus the extremists are not actually anti-Semitic, according to the Negro. Raab says, however, that this is precisely anti-Semitism, because the generalized evil is called the Jew. Symbolic anti-Semitism is most frightening to the Jew, according to Raab, because this type of anti-Semitism is precisely that which induces pogroms. Raab claims that anti-Semitism by blacks is of concern at this time when blacks are advancing to control politics in many large cities:s cities that also have large Jewish populations.

The Executive Vice President of B'nai B'rith, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, advocates "a vigorous campaign to expose the prevalence and virulence of anti-Semitism presentiy festering in the Negro community." Rabbi Kaurman's essay,

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855
entitied "Thou Shalt Surely Rebuke Thy Neighbor," argues that anti-Semitism did not grow naturally in the Negro community, Rabbi Kaufman feels it grew by conscious effort on the part of unnamed individuals.

In contrast, Rabbi AIan W. Miller, rabbi of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism in New York, feels anti-Semitism by blacks is natural and cautions Jews to not over react. Rabbi Miller's essay notes that black anti-Semitism is actually Christian anti-Semitism and should be defined as such. He notes that the possibility of black genocide in America is much more likely than the possibility of a Jewish pogrom.
"Racism and Human Rights" is the title of the essay by Judge William H. Booth, former Chairman of the New Yoris City Commission on Human Rights. Judge Booth defends himself in this essay against charges made in New York City that he was "soft on anti-Semitism." He notes the existence of Jewish racism in New York and claims that the New York teachers union blew black anti-Semitism out of proportion.

Walter Karp and H. R. Shapiro, authors of "The Public Life" newsletter, go even further than Judge Booth. They write in "Exploding the Myth of Black Anti-Semitism" that black anti-semitism is a "political lie" concocted by Albert'Shanler and the United Federation of Teachers. Shanker, leader of the United Federation of Teachers, was the principal foe of community control of schools in New York City, the plan advocated by many in the Negro community.

The author of "The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual," Harold Cruse, is the nert essayist in this book. His analysis, entitled "My Jewish Problem and Theirs,"

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855
is that Jews have demanded that blacks follow their way to salvation (the civil rights and integration route). Cruse notes, however, that a Jewish-Negro confrontation is the natural result of the emergence of both groups.

Albert Vorspan, Director of the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and Central Conference of American Rabbis, claims there is no such thing as black anti-Semitism although there are some blacks who are anti-Semitic. To illustrate this writer's bias, note that Vorspan calls the Nation's priorities "antihuman." As Vorspan'sees it, "put people and life before technological circuses in the sky and the exaltation of private greed masquerading as free enterprise"

This book ends with a "response" by extremist Julius Lester. It was on Lester's radio show that a poem with anti-Semitic overtones, written by a 15-year-old Negro girl, was read. This poem touched off the current controversy over black anti-Semitism. Lester calls black anti-Semitism a "so-cialed issue" saying that blacks do not have the capability of organizing a pogrom against Jews.

MENTION OF THE BI:
There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this book.

8/19/70
SAC; New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1-Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1. "The Black Panthers Speak," edited by Philip S. Foner; Lippincott, New York; paperback $\$ 2.95$; October, 1970.
2. "The Crime of Martin Sostre, " by Vincent Copeland; McGraw-Hill, New York; \$5.95; March, 1970.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE: : Books requested by SA G.T. Tunstall, RIS; DID, for review in connection with racial matters. Books will be placed in Bureau Library after review. Paperback requested in the interest of economy.

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62-46855-846
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SAC, New York ( $100-87235$ )
8/19/70
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The International Thesaurus of Quotations, " compiled by Rhoda Thomas trip; Thomas Y. Crowell Company; New York; $\$ 8.95$; October, 1970.


1 -Mr: M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE: $\quad$ Book requested by Section Chief R.D. Cotter, RS, DID, for reference purposes. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be retained in Research Section.

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## PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Holy Bible" (Crystaltext Award Bible, King James Version, Red Letter Edition, 96-page Concordance), National Publishing Company (distribution through J. B. Lippincott Co. , Philadelphia); $\$ 2.95$; publication date $9 / 70$.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw

## NOTE:



Requested by Section Chief R. D. Cotter, RS, DID, for reference purposes. Book to be retained in Research Section.
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## Memorandum

 :Mr. C. D. BrennanFROM
:G. C. Moore



DATE: $8 / 19 / 70$
1 -Mr. G. C: Moore
1 -Mr. G. T. Tunstall (Miss Alta Butler)


This is a review of the captioned book published in 1970 by Prentice-Hall. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles concerning the author.

The author points out that riots began in 1967 in various cities where it was said they could not happen. Commissions and committees were set up and they decided that white America was racist. Geltman places the blame for violence upon the universities and their professors who are preaching violence to the young. He accuses black extremists of anti-Semitism. He shows that the feeling of anti-Semitism on the part of the Negro grew out of the fact that the Jews and the Negroes grew up together in the ghettos and the Jews stayed together as a family while the Negro family became in many cases, fatherless. The Negro resented the Jew when he (the Jew) succeeded by hard work while the Negro failed for lack of hard work.

The author concludes by pointing out that integration, as far as improving the lot of the Negro, is a myth. The integration of the white schools did not improve the Negro child but only showed him how far he is behind his white counterpart. Geltman claims that the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 only graphically pointed out the inferiority of the Negro's position in American society.

MENTION OF THE FBI:
There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this


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Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of ther Pollowing book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Inteliigence Division.
"Che: Selected Woriss of Irnesto Guevara" edited by and with an introduction by Rolando E. Bonaches and Nelson P. Valdes. M. I. T. Press, 50 Ames Street, Roon 741, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139; September, 1970 publication; paperback $\$ 3.95$.

1 - Mr. M. T. Row (6221 IB)
ANB: dib dele
(5)

NOTE:
Requested by SA E. J. O"Malley, Research Section, DID, for reference purposes in connection with a project on the New Left. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Paperback requested for economy reasons.



## sübject

## HIJACKED" BY DAVID HARPER BOOK REVIEW



The New York Office has furnished a copy of captioned novel recently published by Dodd, Mead and Company. Harper is described on the dust cover as having flown jets in the U.S. Air Force. He is not identifiable in either New York or Bureau files.

## SUMMARY OF NOVEL:

The novel appears to be a fictionalized version of the hijacking of TWA flight 85 from the United States to Rome by Raphael Minichiello in the fall of 1969. The novel contains highly critical comments about the FBI.

Trans-America flight 901, scheduled from New York City to San Francisco, is diverted to Seattle, then Alaska and finally Moscow by a demented hijacker.. Drama is heightened because the hijacker does not at first identify himself but scrawls a threat on a restroom mirror: "This is no joke! I've hidden a bomb aboard this plane. I can set it off any time with a radio." Captain O'Hara carefully follows instructions. At Seattle the hijacker, identifying himself as a soldier, apparently was willing to allow the flight to end. But he is scared by what he feels are FBI men among the ground crew. Using a hand grenade, he forces Captain O'Hara to take off at once. FBI men. are stationed at the end of the runways to shoot out the tires. Captain O'Hara is angered by the FBI's presence, which he fears will cause the hijacker to blow up the plane. "Will you get those FBI men the hell away from this airplane before something unpleasant happens?" Speaking by radio to the FBI "District Director" in the Seattle Terminal, O'Hara says: "Listen to me, mister, and listen good. I'm in command of this aircraft, and nobody's shooting out tires, windows, or anything else. Do you read me?" O'Hara calls a Congressman (who is on board) to the radio. The Congressman forbids the FBI to take any action and then records a message to be sent to the President to call off the FBI.

In Alaska, while refueling, an FBI man isfze wirteditivitre emergency hatch under the flight desk, but is'nearly frozen to death until released into the plane by the Captain. He is then bound and tied. The plane lands andy-Meseond and the hijacker peacefully hands his grenade'and guns to O'Hara. But when searched by the Russians, the hijacker pulls out a machinegun from a suitcase and eventually is killed by the Russians.

## Enclosure

10
CONTINUNE RESEARCH
CONTINUED - OVER
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: 'HIJACKED" BY DAVID HARPER
OBSERVATIONS:
The novel is a lightly written, dime-store type thriller. The author obviously wants to exploit the public's concern about hijackings. Actually, the novel is a crude effort to exploit the TWA hijacking last fall, using the false allegations against the FBI by TWA pilot, Captain Donald Cook. (The book is attached.)

RECOMMENDATION:
 is detacue



## Director; FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are atathorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention or the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. J. B.Y Lupincott Company, East Washington Square phindelphia, Renngyivania 19105 ; paperback 92.95 publication date $9 / 30770$. 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) AMB:bkr 锘
(6)

NOTE:
Requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID for review in connection with work assignments relating to Racial Matters General. Paperback requested for economy reasons. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Diredtor, HBE (62-4ces5)

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NOIS:
Bools mi requested by SA E. J. O"Malley; Research Section, DID, for reference purposes in connection with a project on the Nevi heif. Bool \#2 reguested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for reviev relating to Racial Matters General. Both books will be filed in Bureaut Library. Paperback requested as an economy measure.

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Director, HBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOS

 book mavensYou are authorized to obtain, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

 Issue, "ty 2320 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, M11nois 606x6; $\$ 8.00 ;$ publication date 9/16/76.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) I - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) AMB:bkr
(5)

## NOTE:

Requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to Racial Matters General. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

EX 106


# Memorandum 

To : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: $8 / 31 / 70$

Att: Research Section; Domestic Intelligence Division<br>BOSTON (62-4751)<br>\section*{SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS<br><br>BOOK REVIEWS}

Re Bureau letter to Boston 5/25/70.
Enclosed herewith is one copy each of the following books:
"The Vanguard: A Photographic Essay of the Black Panthers", by RUTH-MARION BARUCH and PIRKLE JONES
"Push Comes to Shove: The Escalation of Student Protest", by STEVEN KELMAN

Initial attempts to obtain these books through regular book sources were unsuccessful, as a result they were ordered discreetly through the Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, Massachusetts.

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ReBulet, 8/19/70.
Enclosed is one copy of "The Crime of Martin Sostre" by VINCENT COPELAND.

Mr. R. D. Cotter

Mr. D. Ryan

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O
BOOK REVIEW \({ }^{\prime}\)
"A PROPHETTC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
(RESEARCH MATTER)
```

9/17/70
1 - Mr. Cotter
I-Mr, G.C. Moore
1-Mr. Shackelford
1-Mr. Recer
1 - Miss Butler
1-Mr. Ryan

This is a review of Newfield's book published in 1966 by the New American Library, Jnc. New York City, 212 pages. The book contains an introduction by Michael Harrington who describes himself as a "Social Democrat." This review has been made for the possible assistance of personnel presently engaged in researching the New Left and related organizations.

## SYNOPSIS:

"A Prophetic Minority" is a sympathetic, but somewhat critical, analysis of the New Left movement and the so-called "New Radicals" of the 1960's. Newfield endeavors to chronicle; define, and predict the future of the New Left. He acknowledges his personal participation in the Mississtppi Summer (voter registration) Project, his earrly membership in the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and his personal acquaintanceship with and interviews of leading movement activists. The book endeavors to trace the origin, philosophy, and weaknesses of the New Left, which is described as (1) an antiestablishment protest against the inequities of American life; (2) a moral revulsion against a society becoming increasingly corrupt; and (3) an existential revolt against remote impersonal machines that are not responsive to human needs. Newfield predicts the New Left will grow and become more radical. The SDS will be its most radical segment, and the influence of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will disappear, As to the future, he speculates the New Left may be destroyed by a new rising tide of McCarthyism which will parallel the escalation of the Vietnam War, or it will be victimized or merchandizedㄹ by an allabsorbing culture.

## ACTION:

For information.
Enclosure


1. 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter<br>RE: BOOK REVIEW<br>"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"<br>BY JACK NEWFIELD<br>105-63474

DETAILS:

## The Author

Jack Newfield was described in a review of thịs" book in "The Wall Street Journal," $1 / 12 / 67$, as a 28 -year-old associate editor of The Village Voice," a New York City newspaper. In a final page of his book he is described as a graduate of Hunter College in 1961 and a former reported for The New York Post. re This is described as his first book although his articles have appeared in "The Nation and "Commonweal" (p. 213)

Our files ddentified one Jack Newfield as included on what was believed to be an SDS membership list in $12 / 65$; a sponsor for the FFort Hood Thereepense Committee" in $9 / 66$; and as a signor of a statement in 10/67 in opposition to draft law's and U.S. policies in Vietnam. The $4 / 62$ issue of "New American," official publication of the Socialist Party-Socialist Democratic Federation, lists Jack Newfield as managing editor. (Bufile 105-63474-6)

Newfield was the victim in a civil rights investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1965-66 in Amite County, Mississippi. He, with three others participating in voter registration activities, was in a car forced off the road by a local citizen reputed to be involved in segregationalist activities The Bureau investigation identified the alleged perpetrator but no prosecution resulted. Newfield relates his interpretation of the incident in the book (pp, 92-94) mildy criticizing the FBI investigation by quoting an Agent as stating .-. We will not do anything more than file a report unless the Justice Department instructs. us to proceed further in the case. (p. 94) The Bureau file in the civil rights investigation (44-31254) basically substantiates Newfield's account and it is noted the Justice Department did not authorized prosecution.

In this book Newfield makes no attempt to conceal his sympathy for the New Left movement in general and specifically for Whatt he defines as the nonviolent segments of the 'New Radicalism.

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter RE: BOOK REVIEW

"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWEIELD
105-63473

He describes himself as a full-time activist in SDS in the months prior to its formal founding convention in 1962. (pp. 115-116) Throughout the book he acknowledges a personal acquaintanceship with New Left activities and, as noted, he outlines his participation in the Mississippi summer (voter registration) Project in 1965. He describes the "New Radicalism" as "a new way of looking at the world. , trand la vision of a new kind of politics." (p. 212)

## Introduction by Michael haxrington

Harrington, well-known liberal interpreter and critic of the domestic, economic, and political scene and currently a syndicated columnist, in an introduction to "A Prophetic Minority;" expresses minor differences with the author, i. es "The New Left is too agnostic. . " and it is political suicide (for Newfield) to dismiss the trade unions which must be a major component of any new majority. Harrington describes himself as a "Social Democrat" and outlines that he and Newfield were arrested together in a sit-in in 1961 and were on opposite sides in an SDS factional dispute in 1962. Harrington describes Newfield's book as "excellent" and joins him in looking forward to the day when "radicalism in America wili be united and effective" " (pp. 18-19)

## Definitions of the New Left

In the introduction Harrington describes the New Left as "the privileged children of the affluent middle class. . a mere fraction of their generation, only a small percentage even among college students." He terms New Leftists as "courageous; dedicated, and existential in, a way that borders on the anti-intellectual, "but criticizes them as weak on social and political theory: (p.13). Harrington contends many New Leftists were provoked into thought and commitment by the activities and philosophy of the late President Kennedy. (p. 15) He believes the New Left is searching for "a new "proletariat" in the Marxist sense of the word: a social class that would be driven by the very conditions of its existence into a total transformation of the society a group whose plight was so extreme that its definition of reform would be revolution." (p. 18)

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Throughout the book, Newfield interchanges the term 'New' Left" with "New Radicalism" which he describes as "an ethical revolt against the visible devils of racism, poverty, and war, as well as the less tangible devils of centralized decision-making, manipulative, impersonal bureaucracies, and the hypocrisy that divides America's ideals from its actions from Watts to Saigon. According to Newfield, the New Left expresses its politics in its affirmation of community, honesty; and freedom, and in its indifferences to ideology, discipline; economics, and conventional political forms. He states the New Left contains within it, and often within individuals, elements of anarchism, socialism, pacifism, existentialism, hümanism, transcendentalism, Bohemianism, Populism, mysticism, and black nationalism (p, 22)

Newfield distinguishes the Now Left from the "Hereditary Left" which is represented by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), the W: E. B. DaBois Clubs of America (WEBDCA), and the May 2 Movement (N2M)-these are ideological extensions of the 1930's left which are ideologically Leninist in structure and outlook and oriented towards China or the Soviet Union rather than American soclety. (p, 23)

Newfield numbers the New Left as no more than 250,000 people (1966) between the ages of 15 and $30(p, 23)$ and describes it as (i) an antiestablishment protest against inequities of American life; (2). a moral revulsion against a corrupt society; and (3) an existential revolt against remote impersonal machines that are not responsive to human needs. (p. 31) He criticizes the New Left for (1) its failure to provide creative alternatives; (2) its hopeless romanticism, especially about unromantic aberrations like violence and authoritarianism; and (3) because segments of the New Left are anti-intellectual and sometimes even antirational. (pp, 23-24)/.

## Origin and Development of the New Left

Like Harrington in the introduction, Newfield credits" President Kennedy with providing a friendly umbrella for the New Left to grow under and with holding up a vision of social idealism, represented by the Peace Corps, which led students to take the next logical step into SNCC and SDS. (p. 40)

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According to Newfield, the Beat Generation, or beatnilks, was the first signal of the new politics. They were the first indications that youth were beginning to gag on conformity, materialism, and silence. He contends the Beats, although not representative of the New Left, had a greater influence on the New Radicalism than the old left of the 1930's. The beatnils and Bohemian types serve as an easliy avallable army of" bodies or Lumpen for a demonstration; but they do not represent creative and stable leaders. He describes the Beat Generation, or beatniks, as the Movement without altruism and energy--they are apolitical and selfindulgent as opposed to the New Left which has a vision of a new society and is trying to create it with social activism. (pp, 44-47)

The beginning of the New Left movement, according to Newield, occurred on $2 / 1 / 60$ when four Negro college students began a sit-in at a segregated Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. Other students joined the group and in six days Woolworth's necessarily lecked its doors to the protestors. Spontaneous sit-ins took place during the next week throughout the state and quickly spread to other states. Within a year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) reported it had paid for the legal defense of 17,000 demonstrators. Howard Zinn, in "The New Abolitionists" stated that more than 50,000 participated in some kind of civil rights protest in the 12 months after Greensboro and over 3,600 demonstrators spent time in jail. (pp. 52-55)

With Greensboro, and ensuing demonstrations depicted in television newsreels with students being pushed by hecklers and hoosed by police, the northern campuses were jölted out of sllence and split-level dreams: According to Newfield, the sit-ins liberated more white middle class students in the North than it did southern Negroes. (pp. 57-58)

Newfield described the early sit-ins ast"amoral rather than economic or political protest, a kind of mass vomit against the hypoerisy of sëgregation. "He argues that the initial sit-in demonstrations were a basic rejection of a sick system, that they required no ideology, no politics, and no scholarship, just one's body and a certain set of ethical values. He describes this as continuing as the lowest common denominator among the New Left activists. (p. 61)

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## Mississippi Summer Project

Chapter 4 of the book ( $\mathrm{pp}, 69-96$ ) is concerned exclusively with the activities of the Mississippi Summer Project Voter registration drive in Amite County, Mississippi and for purposes of this review has little relationship to the New Left. This chapter is a graphic account of the harassment of young SNCC members and volunteens who endeavored to register Negroes in the deeply segregated areas of the South. In this chapter Newfield identifies two FBI Agents involved in civil rights investigations and by innuendo indicates they could not or did not take any action to protect the registration workers or cause the prosecution of alleged civil rights violators.

## Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

In the first weeks of sit-ins following the initial incident at Greensboro in 2/60 according to Newfield, Ella Baker, the Executive Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), conceived the idea that an agency should be created to "provide communications and coordination" among the many local sit-in movements. Baker sold her plan to Martin Luther King and the SCLC put up, $\$ 800$ for a meeting of students held 4/15-17/60 at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. Instead of 100 as expected, 300 showed up at the meeting, including future SNCC leaders such as Julian Bond, John Lewis; Ivanhoe Donaldson, and James Bevel. Representatives from SCLC, CORE, NAACP, as well as from "every conceivable human relations and civil rights group," attended On4/17/60 the Temporary SNCC was established. (pp. 62-63)

In $5 / 60$ the Executive Committee of 15 of the Temporary sincc met in Atlanta with Baker, Martin Luther King and observers from the National Student Association, the YMCA, and the AFSC. Marion Barry was elected chairman and an office was established in Atlanta with a fulltime secretary. ( $;-64$ )

Newfield states Ella Baker indicated the Mississippi: Summer Project was the idea of Robert Parris Moses, a young New York City Negro, after he was sent by the Temporary SNCC into the Black Belt to find people to attend the $10 / 60$ founding meeting of SNCC. (p. 64)

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SNCC was officlally founded at a meeting in Atlanta in $10 / 60$. This meeting was made possible by funds donated by Northern students, the ERackinghouse Workers Union, and the SCLC. This meeting was attended by 235 students and young people, (p. 65)
(The founding statement of purpose of SNCC is set out on pages 65-66.)

Newfield contends that despite the bombings, brutality, and murder inflicted upon its members; until $5 / 66$ SNCC never abandoned its commitment to nonviolence (as set out in its founding statement); (p. 66)

Newfield details with his personal interpretations the eyolution of SNCC during 1965-66 when the old existential aliance of black and white changed to a new nationalistic revolutionary and independent SNCC. He pinpoints the new SNCC as born in $5 / 66$ at Nashville when John Lewis was ousted as chairmain and Stokely Carmichael ascended to leadership. Under Carmichael all SNCC keynote phrases such as "Ireedom, community, decentralization, participatory democracy" were abandoned and new phrases were substituted by Carmichael such as "independen't black power, race pride, black dignity, and the Third World. " (pp. 100-101) SNCC became dominated by Carmichael, Courtland Cox, Charley Cobb, and Ivanhoe Donaldson. These leaders spoke in nationalistic terms, said whites could no longex organize blacks, and insisted on independent black political, economic, and cultural institutions. (p. 105).

In outlining the 1966 SNCC organizational change (pp. 101-112), Newfield (correctly) predicted the downfall of SNCC attributing the tragedy to its separatism and because, Like the southern freedom movement, it was now burnt out and exhausted by unredemptive suffering and cynical because daily conditions were so little changed. (p. 112)

## Black Panther Party

Newfield states the BPP originated in 11/65 when SNCC organizers active in the voter registration drive in Lowndes County, Alabama, decided to form a separate political party at the county level in Lowndes and six nearby counties. At a later meeting of about 100 liberals and radicals held in $11 / 65$ in Washington, D. C., following the
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SANE sponsored march against the Vietnam War, Stokely Carmichael announced:
'iThe county courthouse has always been the symbol of oppression for the rural Negro. But we are going to make it the symbol of liberation. We're going to emancipate the Black Belt courthouse by courthouse, starting with Lowndes . . We're going to build political parties run by poor people that will run candidates for everything that runs. We're going to elect sheriffs, school boards; tax assessors, everything in Lowndes County with our party. We're gonna call the Black Panther. (pp, 110-111)

Carmichael initially desired an all black slate for the BPP, but more conservative local Negraes wanted an integrated slate: However, no local whites would run under the Black Panther symbot. On $5 / 3 / 65900$ Negroes assembles on the steps of the Haynesville;'Alabama, courthouse (Lowndes County) and formally nominated the Black Panther candidates (anomi)

## Stokely Carmichael

Newfield describes Carmichael as "brilliant, glib, complex. (p. 101) Carmichael in 1961 resided in Bronx, New York, and he had just been released from Parchmann Reformatory in Mississippi after' serving 49 days for his activities as a freedom rider. In 1965 Carmichael was in Lowndes County for voter registration when he broke the fear of the black community by taunting the local sheriff. He walked behind the "sheriff in broad daylight, mocking his stride, mimicking his dress, and cursing him in Yiddish. Carmichael had beenhrought by his parents from Trinidad to the Negro ghetto in the Bronx in 1952 when he was 11: He broke out of Harlem by attending Stuyvesant High School He overcame his environment and passed the rigorous entrance examination for the Bronx High Schoof of Science. According to Nowfield, Carmichael lived a double life; winning good grades and going to posh parties downtown with his white friends; and

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running with a wild gang in Harlem, fighting, stealing, smoking pot, Carmichael attended Howard University in September of 1960 and majored in philosophy. While at Howard, Carmichael made pilgrimages to the South where his colorful, cocky, creative personality made him one of SNCC's leaders: When the 1964 Summer Project came. Stokely was made director for the 2nd Congreessional District in the Delta (Mississippi) (pp. 108109)

## Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

SDS prehistory dates from 1905 when Clarence Darrow, Jack London, and Upton Sinclair founded the League for Industrial Democracy (LID). During the $1920^{\prime}$ s, LID launched the Student LID (SLID), a Fabian socialist organization,. In the $1930^{\prime}$ 's the SLID merged with the communistpenetrated National Student League to form the American Student Union (ASU). The ASU collapsed atter the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939 and SLID remained largely a paper organization devoted to socialist education: (p. 130)

In 1960 LDD renamed its student department as the SDS. Three students at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, were the founders of SDS, which now dates its birth from the Port furon conyention in $6 / 62$. There were Tom Haydem, Al Haber, and Bob Ross: Haber made initial contact with LID and developed the ideas which were to become the basis for SDS. In 5/60 Haber organized a conference on Human Rights in the North at Ann Arbor, attended by over 150 students and addressed by Michael. Harringtom and James Farmer. At this conference friendships between SNCC and SDS builders were cemented. The planning soon involyed Robb Burlage, Tim Jenkins (a: Gounder of SNCC), Gary Weisman (the student president of the University of Wisconsin), and Tom Kahn, as well as Haber, Hayden," and Ross. On 12/28-31/61 a group of 35 met at Ann Arbor to set up an SDS executive and to agree upon the founding convention to be held the following June. Hayden was selected to prepare the SDS manifesto and during the Spring of 1962, he sent out drafts of the documents: (pp. 130-131)

The official SDS founding convention was held $6 / 11-15 / 62$ at the FDR Labor Center at Port Huron. It was attended by 59 individuals, including 43 with votes representing 11 functioning SDS groups. There were five voting members from Ann Arbor, thirteen from New Xork City,

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three from Oberlin, three from John Hopkins, two from Swarthmore, and one from Earlham College, Vassar was represented by proxies, Other voting members, like Tim Jenkins, Bob Zellner, Jim Monsonis, and Casey (Mrs. Tom) Hayden, were not from campuses but were. associated with SNCC. ( $\mathrm{p}^{\prime \prime}$ 131)

The SDS convention voted to seat a representative from the Progiessive Youth Organizing Committee (the foreranner of the DuBols Clubs) and elected Steve Max, son of a communist party leader, as field secretary. These developments and portions of the Port Huron Statement, which appeared conciliatory to the Soviet Union, enraged the Im which threatened to fire the elected SDS staff and to take over supervision of SDS. After a number of meetings between SDS and LID leaders by $8 / 62$ the LID agreed to permit the infant SDS to operate independently. Newfield credits the intercession of Sciplistleaders Norman Thomas and Dr, Harold Taylor as enabling SDS to survive its birth trauma. (pp. 132-135)

In 1962 Newfield stated SDS consisted of 200 committed activists and ten functioning campus chapters with a cramped office on East 19 Street in Manhattan. By $6 / 63$ SDS had 900 dues-paying members. ( $\mathrm{p}, 136$ ) In 4/63 Hayden, then SDS president, requested and received from United Automobile Workers President Walter Futher \$5,000 to finance an "education and action program around economic issues:" This turned out as the beginning of the Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP), the SDS jump from the campus into the ghetto where it organized poor whites. (pp 136-137) , ERAP generated the first factional cleavage in SDS between the "ghetto jumpers" and those concerned with the campus During 1964; the ERAP faction led by Hayden came to dominate SDS; and the "coalitionists" and "intellectuals", became a minority. At the 1965 SDS convention held at Kewadin, Michigan, equality was restored as a result of the growing rage against the Vietnam War and by modest achievementss in the ghetto (p. 138)

By 10/65 SDS had become the largest of campus-based groups representing the New Left: SDS members like Steve Weissman and Eric Levine were at the head of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement. SDS organized a march of 20,000 on Washington, D. C., to protest Vietnam.

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The teach-in movement was born in Ann Arbor with the help of the biggest chapter of SDS. SDS was the first northern student group to begin community organization of the ghettoes. SDS became SNCC'S closest ally and defender. In the Autumn of 1965, SDS began organizing against the draft and was attacked by the Justice Department, the FBI, members of the U.S. Senate, and much of the Press. (pp. 116-117)

In 1965 SDS national headquarters were moved from New York City to Chicago where it was located in ten rooms on East 63rd Strect in the Negro Woodlawn section. (p. 117)

On 10/15-16/65 an estimated 30,000 persons in 50 different cities marched in protest of the Vietnam War. The protest had been called by the Vietnam Day Committee in Berkeley, but the mass media got the notion SDS had triggered the demonstrations. National magazines and TV reporters flocked to SDS headquarters. The Attomey General announced an investigation of SDS. the President and Senators attacked "SDS. SDS speakers were in demand for TV and campus appearances. SDS began to receive the greatest publicity in its history. At this time (1966) Newfield suggests only a fraction of SDS history has been written. (pp. 143-146)

The allmost all white-middle class membership of SDS is estimated as of $4 / 1 / 66$ at 5,500 distributed in 151 chapters in 31 states. At this time SDS National Secretary Paul Booth estimated that for every SDS member five others take part in SDS activity without paying dues. Also, 300 SDS members were considered to be members of faculties. ( 0 . 118)

Newfield distinguishes by type the sDS membership in 1966 as follows:

1. Members on small local campuses in the Midwest and far. West who are vaguely liberal, politically unsophisticated, idealistic, and moderates:

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2. The "Old Guard" consisting of students who founded the organization in 1962 and who are all earnest political intellectuals.
3. The "apolitical hipster-anarchist camp" who joined SDS in opposition to the Vietnam War and who wear long hair, smoke pot, dig rock and roll, and like to hobo around the country.
4. The 75 full-time organizers working on ghetto projects who exist independently of SDS in ERAP. These are patient about social change, butembittered at the plight of the poor and victimized.
5. The largest group, the ordinary career-oriented liberal intellectuals on the major Eastern campuses. (pp. 118-120)

In 1966 there were ten ERAP projects in Chicago, Appalachia, New Haven, Newark, Chester, Baltimore, Oakland, Boston, and Cailro. (p. 138) SDS's Chicago project became known as dom (Jobs or Income Now). (p. 143)

Newfield describes newer SDS members as suffering from antiintellectualism with no background in scientific, philosophical, or radical literature. (p. 120)

According to Newfield, the SDS attitude towards communism can be misunderstood. He describes SDS as noncommunist rather than anticommunist, stating its leadership is more antagonistic to red-baiters than reds. He contends SDS will not exclude anyone from membership and will not engage in anticommunist rhetoric (p. 128)

## SDS Leaders

Newfield states (1966) there is no one SDS leader and the organization's power is shared by a National Council of 35 and the "Chicago kernel" of about 15 who control the national office. He describes SDS "non-leaders" as follows:

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Tom Hayden, "The Revolutionary, "the SDS's first president and primary drafter of the Port Huron Statement. Hayden was the SDS architect of strategy of community organization of the ghettoess. In 1962 Hayden, then 22, celebrated his birthday in jail in Albany, Georgia. He was then a moderate. Over the years Hayden's politics grew increasingly more revolutionary and bitter and he lost faith in cooperating with liberals and socialists. His experiences in the South (in voter registration) deepened his radicalism and organzzational infighting with adult leaders and alienated him from the bureaucratic, more anticommunist, Old Left. In 1966, although considered an idol of new SDS recruits, he kept away from national meetings and fled from his leadership role. Newfield states few in the New Left combine Hayden's innovative intellect, sensitivity; to experience, "and writing craftsmanship. Newfield believes Hayden's Catholic upbringing explains, in part, his absolutist radicalism. (pp. 121-122)

Carl Oglesby," The Romantic, " a bearded, slouched, father of three, who was the president of SDS in 1966, was born in Akron in 1935 of working class and later divorced parents. He attended Kent State University and dropped out to spend a year in Greenwich Village before returning to earn a degree. He began to write plays and one was produced by a theater group in Dallas, one read at Actors Studio in New York, and two produced at the University of Michigan. As of $6 / 65$ he was earning $\$ 12,000$ a year with Bendix Systems Division at Ann Arbor when he quit to become SDS president, elected over four rivals. (pp, 122-124).

Paul Booth, "The Realist," the boyish-looking, 22 -year-old (in 1966) SDS national secretary. In 1962, while a freshman at Swarthmore, he was a delegate to the SDS founding convention at Port Huron, He was a liberal democrat involved with the National Student Association who had worked in John Kennedy's 1960 campaign. His parents were influential members of Americans for Democratic Action. Booth is extremely political and can name almost all of the 435 Congressmen. He was working as an organizer for the SDS. community project in Oakland when, in 1965, he was drafted to bring "order and politics" to SDS as its national secretary. (p, 124)

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## Progressive Labor Movement (pI)

Newfield distinguishes between the New Left and the so-called "Hereditary Left" which he contends is the fringe centered around PL which, in turn, has its roots in the "Old Left' of the Young Communist League and the Labor Youth League. (p. 149) The PL differs from and is antithetical to the New Left, according to Newfield, as follows:

2. PL adheres to strict Maxxist-Leninist principles which drives it to hair-splitting hatred of Trotskyites, New Left "heretics" and CP"opportunists and revisionists."
3. PL demands complete bureaucratic discipline and will not tolerate factions and cliques.
4. PL is conspiracy-oriented, involved in secret meetings and underground and infiltration activities of a clandestine nature, while SDS is informal, communitarian, and warm,
5. PL is puritanical and reactionary in cultural tastes.
6. PI is dominated by an ideology shaped by the Chinese, Soviet, and Cuban revolutions, while the New Left's politics are totally a response to domestic issues.
7. PL views itself as the guerrilla vanguard of the revolution with a mission of increasing "revolutionary consciousness" among the workers in preparation for the fall of capitalism. In contrast, the New Left sees capitalism as fiexible and durable and capable of absorbing dissenters.
8. PL views the Negro as part of the "international antiimperialist movement" and thus supports black nationalism. At its 1965 convention PL struck the word "Negro ${ }^{t 5}$ from its vocabulary, replacing it with "Afro-American" or "Black."(pp. 150-153)

PE was formed by dissidents within the CPUSA who, during the late 1950 's, were critical of the Party's cautious; reformist direction. They argued it was impossible to achieve a peaceful or electorial transition to "socialism, " urged the Party's revisionist policy be replaced with a revolutionary policy, that the Party change its name, move its headquarters

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from New York to Chicago, and that key members go underground to begin terrorist activities. In $12 / 61$ the $C P$ began to expel these "ultraLeftists" for "dissolutionism, " "adventurism, " and as being"agents of the Albanian Party" (a premature, but politically wise reference to Maoists). (pp. 154-155)

Among the group of about 25 purged from the $C P$ in late 1961 and early 1962 were the following who; today (1966), represent the PL's unchanging leadership:

1. Milton Rosen; "The Ideologue, " balding, plump, and 40, PLP chairman and father figure who had been a member of the CP National Committee and the Party's New York State labor chairman.
2. Mort Scheer, "The Organizer, "pl vice chäfrman responsible for West Coast operations and editor of the weekly "Spark: "
3. Bill Epton; "The Negro, "" and the Harlem chairman of PL.
4. Fred Jerome, "The Propagandist, "son of V.J. Jerome", the CP's cultural commissar, He attended City College of New Youk whore he was Phi Beta Kappa and editor of the student newspaper, and joined the LYL at 16 and the CP at 22. He edited the magazine "Progressive Labor" and later the PL weekly "Challenge.".By 1965 he was suffering from an ulcer and his comrades claimed he was "underground.".
5. Jake Rosen (no relation to Milton), a college classmate of Jerome who was alleged by PL to also have gone "underground."
6. Sue Warren (pp, 155-157).

PL began with publication of the monthly "Progressive Labor" in $3 / 62$. On $7 / 1 / 62$ the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was founded at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City and a 14-member coordinating. committee was set up with Rosen as chairman." By the middle of 1964 PLM had grown to about 600 members. While the leadership remained static, the base was like a revolving door. PLM was able to recruit on campuses during the period of upsurge in radicalism and it gained respect after sponsoring two illegal student trips to Cuba (which ressulted in the recruitment of 50 members). The M2M was set up by PLM as an anti-imperialist umbrella. (pp. 157-160)

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Newfield contends two events helped break down whatever indiyidualism and openness exist in PL:

1. The organization's role in the Harlem riots which led to the indictment of Epton and Grand Jury harassment which resulted in the citing of almost a dozen members for contempt. PL activities during the riot were clearly lrresponisible and provocative, but the counteraction by New York City authorities only fed the fanaticism, of PL, driying it further into a Marxist-Leninist fantasy world:
2. The purging in $3 / 65$ of PL activist Philip Abbott Luce as an EBI informer. Luce claimed he had quit six weeks before his expulsion. PL reacted to the Luce episode in classic Stalinist fashion. (pp. 161-167)

## W.E.B. DaBois Clubs (DBC)

Newfield claims the DBC; although they ideny it, are viewed by everyone from PL to the FBI as the youth wing of the CP. He describes them as part of the Hereditary Left with their leadership dominated by childred of communists, i.e., the offspring of Herbert Aptheker, Eugene Dennis, Vincent Hallinan, James Forest, Saul Wachter, Roscoe Proctor; etc. DBC perceives the world through the eyes of the CP circa 1934. They are an anachronism, pro-labor, pro-Russia, and pro-democratie party when the New Radicals consider all three conservative, worn out, and out of touch with the people. (pp 168-169)

The DBC were formed at a convention in San Francisco, 6/19-21/64. They have (as of 1966) about 1,500 members concentrated in the Bay Area of San Francisco and in New York City. Newfield describes DBC members as disciplined and middle class, but lacking the anger and total rebellion of the New Left types. DBC members are mechanical and uncreative in their thinking and seem dependent upon. their memorized and vulgarized Marxism for understanding. According to Newfield, "There is an almost tragic desire on the part of the DBC leaders to be a part of the New. Left while their Old Left style keeps them alien to the intuitive swingers of SNCC and SDS. It's a little like watching a middle-aged woman in a corset trying to do the frug. " (pp. 167-174)

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## The Future

In his concluding chapter Newfield indicates the possibility of political fissures existing in the New Left which could be poisoned by black nationalism or exhausted by unfocused activism. Nevertheless, he predicts the New Left will grow and become more uncomfortably radical, SDS will be the chief repository of the radical mood, and the New Left will be the umbrella under which indigenous decentralized movements will grow. He comments "national organizations are not the style of anarchists and improvisers: "(pp. 207-209)

Newtield describes as possible pitfalls which may dilute the growth of the New Left (1) the rising tide of domestic McCarthyism which parallels the escalation of the Vietnam War and (2) the culture's spongelike genius for either absorbing or merehandizing all dissent. (To be a radical in America today is like trying to punch your way out of a cage made of marshmallow. ") (pp. 209-212)

Attached is a critical review of Newfield's book by glliot Canlson, which appeared in "The Wall Street Journal" edition of $1 / 12 / 67$.

American youth has no tradition of radicalism, a condition that led critics a decade ago to coimplain of a "silent generation." But the last few'ycars have seen the emergence of a new type of committed, action-oriented student, alienated from "the system" and in revolt against his parents' middle-class val ues. Borrowing their inspiration from a mixture of old Utopian dreams, existential philosophy and the private rebellion of Beat Generation poets, students have formed groups to protest everything from IBM cards to racism, poverty and the Vietnam war.

Taken together these groups constitute the so-called New Left, that bewildering conglomerate of radicals, pacifists, anarchists, hip sters and miscellaneous others who hope to forge a mass movement that will transform American life. Lately "the movement" has seemed to founder. Berkeley radicals, who in 1964 paralyzed the campus, got nowhere last fall when they called another strike. Some white radicals have been soured by Stokely Carmichael's brand of black nationalism, and the complexities of the Vietnam war haven't yielded in the face of peáce songs and protest marches.

But in "A Prophetic Minority," a description of "the growing mood and style of discontent" among young people, Jack Newfield contends the New Left will somehow affect the course of American history. It's the view of Mr. Newfield, a 28 -year-old associate editor of the Village Voice newspaper in New York; that the highly moral radicals of today, through grass-roots insurgencies, will succeed where their highly ideological counterparts of the 1930s failed in reshaping American society.

Making this" prophecy questionable; however, is the woefully inadequate analysis that underpins it. For example, Mr. Newfield isn't persuasive that the few methodologies offered by student leftists are appropriate, say, to the problems of the poor, who are striving toward the middle class position that radicals reject. Nor does the author perceive the threads, such as à comipirabyrial view of American society,
binding together the old discredited ideologies and the new radicalism.

To prove the New Left is a break from the past, Mr. Newfield begins by distinguishing from it'a phenomenon he calls the Hereditary Left, represented by thei Maoist Progressive Labor Party and the Marxist W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. He dismisses these groups as "an ideological extension of the old 1930s Left." To the author the only genuinely New Left groups, set on forging a new vision of Amerrcan society, are .the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committec, Berkeley Free Speech Movement, the leftist Students for a Democratic Society, for which, Incidentally, he briefly worked, and the peace movement against the Vietnam war.

This distinction, however, blurs areas where the two Lefts merge, such as in operation of peace movement machinery, and obscures the tendencies of the past persisting in New Left groups. For example, both the SDS and SNCC refuse to exclude membership to Communists, a move they believe would be divisive to the movement. While this may not be a form of fellow-traveling; it does betray the new radicals' inability to learn from history. Rather than "new," as Mr. Newficld suggests, it was precisely the Popular Front view that there are "no enemies on the Left" that enabled Communists in the 1930s to feed the illusion that an essentially. totalitarian movement was simply a continuation of the American tradition of reform.

But central to Mr. Newfield's thesis is the notion of. a "generation gap," which he holds makes it hard for oldsters to grasp that the "anarchist spirit" of new radicals is simply incompatible with communism. Be that as it may, there are generational differences. For one thing, New Leftists are suspicious of all authority, including that of labor, whose emergence old radicals helped promote. Having given up on the worker as an agency of social change, new radicals apparently look to some kind of vague coalition between students and the poor. And unlike the ideologues of yesteryear, who believed the socialization of industiy would usher in the millennium, student radicals today, the author concedes, find "programmatic goals (of) little interest.".
accorang to Mremewfisld, this is because the new radicalism is primarily an ethica: revolt aggêinist centralized decisionmaking, manipulative bureaucracies and the "obvious inequities' of American life. This orientation he observes, leads new radicals to pose only "absolute moral alternatives like love, justice, equality and freedom," rather than practical alternatives. The author doesn't explain, however, how radicals hope to translate these "absolutes" into reality.

Indeed, this absolutism leads the SDS, which runs its own antipovery programs in ten cilies, to shun coalitions with either unions or political parties, although, as the author notes, the group is seriously divided on this issue. Fearing absorption into the dreaded "establishment," SDS radicals apparently seek to mobilize the poor into vaguely defined "counter-institutions." While Mr. New field chides New Leftists for thier romenticism and excessive concern with "moxal purity," the poor may well wonder whether the "anti-coalitionist" approach serves their own best interests.

At no point does the author attempt to analyze the much-cherished coneapt of ailenation. a word he stretches to cover most every form of youthful discontent. He simply accepts unexamined leftist complaints about "the mili-tary-industrial complex; the Power Elite; the multiversity with its IBM course cards . . canned television laughter . . . computer marriages" and so on, which, by themselves, are simply a jumble of cliche-criticisms of American life.

Nor does Mr. Newfield adequately deal" with the New Left's theory of the Vietnam war, which radicals tend to perceive simply as a product of an "increasingly'corrupt" American socicty. There is nothing 'new,' in this provincial tendency, which resembles the isolationism of those radicals and liberals of the 1930s who, in their preoccupation with domestic ills, failed to come to terms with the complexities and balance-of-power realities of the outside world.

But if Mr. Newfield's slim volume iails to satisfy as either prophecy or analysis, it isn't completely without value. It does provide a readable introduction into the mentality of an embattled and ostensibly new social type who, the arthor claims, is giving this generation its "historical character."
-Ellliot Carlson

A Prophetio Mincothommenack Nemfield. Ne American Library. 312 pages., \$4.75.

Rebulet dated 8/19/70.
The J.B.L. Lippincott Company in Philadelphia has no direct sales outlet and an inquiry reflects the Holy Bible" described in referenced letter will not be available in the religious book stores until after 10/1/70.

Philadelphia will discreetly obtain a copy of this book at a religious store after October 1.

## EX $=121 x_{3}$ <br> [RE C-34

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62-46855-857
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22 SEP 181970

SAC, New York (100-37235)
9/21/70 Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of each following book, for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

$\not \pm 2$ lead 2. "These Are the Good Old Days" by Michael Myerson. New Yorlm; Grossman; May 14, 1970; \$5.95
3. "The Riot Makers" by Eugene Methvin.

43 (G) 10 - $28-20$ New Rochelle, New York; August; 1970; $\$ 8.95$ 1 - Internalisecurity. (Route through for review) I - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) ABB: $\operatorname{jgx}_{(6)}(\mathrm{g})$

(6)

NOTE:
Book \#1 and book \#2 requested by SA E. L. Recer, Research section, for research and reference purposes in connection with a project on the New Left. These books will be filed in Bureau Library. Book $\ddagger 3$ requested by SA D. P. White, New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID, for review relating to work assignments; the book will be charged permanently to this Unit after carding by Bureau Library.


TO $\because$ Mr. C. D. Brennan
FROM, :W. R. Wannali, were j/ 21

I - Mr. W. C. ${ }^{\text {Sullivan }}$
I - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan
DATE: $9 / 4 / 70$
1" -Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell


By letter dated $8 / 31 / 70$ Norman $F$. Dace has asked for the Director's comment regarding the claim of Leonardislater in US his book, "The Pledge," that violations of U.S. laws in connection with arming of Palestinian Jews during period 1946-48 took place with the knowledge and implied consent of the Director. Attached is reply to Dace.
"The Pledge" by Leonard Slater details operations of Zionist elements in the U.S. with objective of equipping people of Israel with arms for contemplated war subsequent to British withdrawal from Palestine. Slater is former correspondent and editor for Newsweek, NBC News, Time and McCall's magazines. No derogatory data regarding Slater in Bufiles. His brother-in-law, Richard Harris Moorsteen, was favorably investigated by us in 1969 for position with National Security Council.

Letter from Dace indicates in addition to being an author he is president of financial institution in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He states he is writing a book on Palestine in he discusses charges made in "The Pledge" and intends to use which Director's comments in this book.

In 1968, our special coverage of the United Arab Republic Mission to the United Nations revealed Dace in contact with Arab and Israeli officials relative to peace negotiation

Review of "The Pledge" shows matter Dace referring NORMAN. F. LACEY RELATIVE TO THE BOOK "THE PLEDGE"

## Reviews


Memorandum to Mr: C. D. Brennan
RE: INQUIRY SENT THE DIRECTOR FROMNORMAN F. DACE RELATIVE TO THEBOOK "THE PLEDGE"

Canada in connection with arms shipments to Israel. Nathan contends such operations were not exactly legal but some important people could be hurt if FBI continued cooperation with RCMP. Since arms were not to be used in or against U.S., the Director allegedly indicated sympathy and that he would cooperate.

Bureau files contain memorandum $3 / 19 / 47$ (attached) showing that Nathan did see the Director on $3 / 17 / 47$ concerning alleged FBI investigation $\square$ in a matter relating to illegal, shipment of dyes and equipment, into the U.S. The Director advised Nathan we were not making any such investigation but it was being conducted by the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department. The Director neither directly nor by implication gave his consent for any operations. which might involve violations of laws.

## ACTION:

Recognizing that Daces asked for the Director's comment, which he would include in his forthcoming book, it is recommended attached reply be sent to Dace in which it is stated that the Director did not give his actual or implied consent to anyone for activities which might constitute violations off laws.
ox




50 Sailors Lane XKXXFKXXEXEXEXEXSTX
$\square$

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. c. Book Reviews
Dear Mr: Hoover:
The recently-issued book, THE PLEDGE, by Leonard Slater,

details the operations of the Jewish Agency in this country in the years 1946-7-8 in pursuit of Zionist object of arming the Palestinian Jews prior to the establishment of the state of Israel.

Within the past two weeks, newspaper accounts have reported the book's claim that you were apprised of the operation and had given your implied consent to its continuance. I am sure that in the circumstances, the book and its claims have come to your personal attention.

Pursuant to the objectives of the operation, alien nationals worked within the United States to subvert the laws of the land. Incidental to this, ha they recruited large numbers of American citizens (a) to raise millions of dollars: to finance the effort, (b) to exert financial and legal influence in aid of the scheme, (c) to recruit and train American citizens to fight in the armed force of Hagariah and the Irgun Zvail Leumi. materials were concealed within other articles (egg. TNT packed inside drums of clay mislabeled and shipped out of the country under export licenses granted for materials ostensibly for peacetime use. Many a merchant ship sailed from an American port with a cargo of deadly explosives marked "used industrial machinery. One shudders at the risks. to which such ships and other shipping and the port cities from which they sailed, were exposed all unknowing

The book reports that among those American citizen 2 SEP $7 / 41970$ in this illegal activity were some fifteen members of the B the law One lawyer directed a training school for Haganah recruits right in New York City

I am a writer. My last book was the No. 1 best-seller in America. The initial printing of 100,000 copies of a new book to be released September 15 assures it of best-seller status, too. I am now doing a book on Palestine for release in March in which I discuss the charges made in THE PLEDGE and relate them to the laws of the land. The author's claim that these wholesale \|violations of the law took place with your knowledge and with your implied consent is a very serious one. I respectfully ask for your comment, which comment I'shall include in my book.

Thank you for your help.
dko
P.S. A handful of lower-echelon individuals were charged in 1950 with exporting without a license'and stood trial but only one received a jail sentence, Others were fined or acquitted. My inquiry relates to the higher-echelon people, including members of the Bar.


SUBJECT:

Enclosed is, one copy of INstitutes in Transition," a study by Dr. HAROLD $\mathcal{M O D G K I N S O N , ~ P r o j e c t ~ D i r e c t o r , ~ C e n t e r ~}$ for Research and Development for Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley, as requested in referenced letter.


Evil retail to REC-53
Encl. retained temp.

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\text { Rec.53 } 62-46855-861
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8 OCT 21970


SAC, Columbia (44-289)

HENRY MOREL EDDY; ET AL, HIGHWAY PATROLMEN, ORANGEBURG, S.C.; DELANO MIDDLETON; ET AL - VICTIMS CR; RM
Hook Pe EU S
Re Bureau telephone call 9/26/70 which requested an analysis and comments on the book "The forangeburg Massacre". by JACK NELSON and JACK BASS.

It is obvious that the boole "The Orangeburg Massacre" is a direct attack upon the Director to discredit and destroy the effectiveness of the FBI.

The authors' source material was obviously limited to CHAD QUAINTANCE's version of the Bureau's investigation of This incident: "CHABKOUAINTANCE, a former Departmental attorney, expressed inaccurate and malicious allegations against the handling of this investigation approximately one year ago.

The theme of the authors throughout "The Orangeburg Massacre" is clearly stated on page 228 , where they point out that close working relationship between the FBI Agents: and the elise, coupled with the attitudes of its Director, J. EDGAR HoypR has led Civil Rights leaders to view the FBI in the outta as extension of the all-thite state and local police aPparatus ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ This is further borne out by their criticism of the Director's description of MARTIN LUTHER KING as "the most notoriouspiar in the country", and his statement that the W heme vilkights movement has been infiltrated by communists.

The only conclusion a naive reader of this book could draw from the countless deliberate lies is that the FBI is . either unwilling on unable to conduct a completely unbiased investigation of Civil Rights violations.

The following are specific refutations to the inaccuracies contained in the book:
stitched is a copy of a book entitled "Keeping the Peace"
by HERBERT JENKINS, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Georgia. The book is being re? eased this week and is being published by HARPER \& ROW, Publishers. It carries Library of Congress
Catalog Card \#72-95967.

References to Di, rector HOOVEs and the FBI are set forth in the index. REVIETUS
This boon is being furnished Bureau for information and completion of Bureau file No adéntional action contemplated by Atlanta.
confidentially advised me
 FVH: hs (3)

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DATE: $6 / 2=/ 70$

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$\therefore$ - MEERS
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 eminence in the field of law enforcement añ. was convinced after my our $\because$, ithis resset was well earned." He said $\because 2$ on other :avels about the comtry ae had "hean wolle officials give the PBr hell for just an out everyingo"
 in those cays involving the charge of olice brutaity and tit was the gene-al paine view
 State Colloge calling on the presitent of 2 ...vas: winen went in for my interview with , the PBI directra" Jenkins said he though he wolu encounte- a cuietly efficient, stem lawnon but described his interview as follows: Thy preconceived inage didnot cuic match che actua person, however. W:en I exteed his office, vir. Eocve: jumped up and greeted me cordialty-monacing arcunst theom with the enthusiasa of a teen-ager. He lit into the suin of law eniorcement anc talked for two tan straighe When I cane out of his onfice - had received a thorough lecure on witi was




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 any eviunce of conspiracy in tio cio



Mr. C. D. Brennan
R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. W.C. Sulyivar.

- Kir. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mir Shackeliford
1 - Miss Butier
July 28, 1970
1 - Mir. Preusse
1 - Miss Muix

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groüps Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book, published in early 1970 by W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New Yorlk City, and written by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., who was Special Assistant to iowmer president Lyndon B. Johnson, is result of study made by Califano during trip under Ford Foundation grant to 10 countries to look at question of youth and establishment abroad. He visited Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Asia, and found in India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Iswael etudent unrest low and nost students imbued with desire to help build their undeveloped nations, ( In Japan and Western European countries, student unrest high, and elements causing same are those present in 1.5. , with 4 major distinctions: 1) no black-white racial tensions abroad; 2) no dxug problem in universities abroad and no significant hippie element;3) Vietnam War issue abroad not aggravated by draft problem; 4) no marked tendency among adults abroad to look upon student unxest as part of international (or national) conspiracy. He sets forth following steps to combat student revolution: 1) curb crisis of belief, which students undexgoing as result of elders not "practicing what they preach," by identifying basic levels of value which generations share; 2) give students greater measure of real control over their lives, i.e, representation on local draft boards, voice at highest level of Federal Government which sets educational policy, greater roles in government of universities, more control over Government and ${ }_{6}^{6}$ over such programs as VISTA and peace Corps; 3) major political parties must focus attention on political intexests of students; 4) business and Government should cease to require college degrees for thousands of jobs, thus decreasing student population; 5) governing administrations at all levels must provide resources necessary to İinance burdens placed on schools by student population explosion. Book contains no reference to FBI.

ACHLON: NONe. For information. LM/Im
(8)

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
THE STUDENT BEVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
DETAILS:
The Author
Thirty-nine year old Joseph A. Callifano, Jr, an attorney, was Special Assistant to Lomex President Lyndon B. Johnson from July, 1965, until the president left office. He served as a commissioned officer in the United States Navy from July, 1955, until October, 1958, and was employed as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense, Departiment of Defense, Washington, $D . C$. immediately prior to his appointment as Special Assistant to the president. Califano has been a very valuabie contact of the Bureat and has expressed a high regard for. the Director and the Bureau.

## FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the JBE in captioned book.
Book Review
To quote the author captioned book, published in early 1970, "grows out of deep concern about the relationship between the young, particularly the college students, and the adult establishment. Two days after President Johnson left office, Califano departed, under a Tord Foundation grant, on a trip to ten countries to look at the question of youth and the establishment abroad. He visited Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, excluding Latin America "because many other writens had examined the problems of the Latin Amexican students. He found that the Japanese and Western European scale of student unrest is nowhere approached in India, Kenya, Tanzania and Israel. All of the latter countries are in a state of development where trained young people are desperately needed and mmediately employed in the public or private sector, but. always where their country needs talent and almost always in a way: in which they feel they are contributing to making their nation bettex. Israeli studenter, in particular, are consumed with a desire to help build their nation; however, it fis to be noted that all male citizens of Israel go into the military Lor three years at age 18-thus, the typical Israeli college freshman is approximately the same age as the typical American college graduate. In addition to their maturity and military service, alnost all reraeli students have been touched personally by war during their lives and are much closer than their European colleagues to the reality of survival in a very explosive situation.

## Meniorandum fox $k x . C . D$ Brennan

## RE: BOOK REVEEW

"IEE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Conerontation)"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIEANO, IR.
Califano Sound the following common elements in Japan and Western turopean countries: I) The numbex of hard-core radical students is quite small but with power to create serious problems, through control and mobilization of institutions and othex students. 2) The objectives of radical students, pith the exception of desfruction; are fuzzy, if they exist at ally but are directed at the Whole fabric of modern oociety, not merely at the univergities. 3) Badical students verbally spout romantic notions op Mao, Castro, Guevara, and Marcuse and-in Italy-some of the old anarohists, but the vast majority of etudents ane in a profound crisis of belief in that they simply do not know what to belteve and lt ts this cisis that provides the nerve for nadical students to touch. 4) Atfluence is unquestionabIy a Eignificant factor in student uncest. Students for the most part do not have to concern themselves in terms of their ablity to eat, live in a decent place, clothe themselves, añ have a fair share of luxuries hence, they are free to turn thein energies to other concerns Upper middle-class students are at the porefront of the rebels. 5) In asserting the need for more individual froedom trom the complexities of tefonological urban 1ife, the young have struck an imonsety appeaing chord aciós post-indus trial societies around the porld because, to a gieat extent, the students are youthrul seflections of so many problems of the modern adult worlds crisis of authority and betien.
6) Univexsity condithons are often abominable, staggered by the student population explosion yost undesixable of these conditions are: a) overcrowding propessors maintaln a high pexcentage ot studentos are not mentally equipped to be thexe, agituation which forces professors to teach toward the midale of the class, leaving the brighter students unchallenged; b) Decreasing academic standards tor young teachers, resulting in a combustible mixture of srustrated stadents and too many incompetent young professors, both placed into an obsolete untexsity environment in which they do not belong; c) Teachers spend too much tine and energy witting books; consulting governments and corporations, in seminare away irom the university, etc. Teaching has been the least of the vartous duties, and the students "have just become ted up; Howevex, Califano does not overlook the fact that students are ppoiled and that parents are asking the university to do for their chitdien what they themselves have sailed or neglected to do. 7) The traditional left, centex, and right paxties have abandoned the student as an object of political futerest and have refused to glve universities the resources and support needed to meet the demands of the student popliation explosion. 8) Immediate situations that precipitate riots are remarlably simlant finst, take a small group of hard-core radical students constantiy probing for an issue to broaden their base of

Memprandum Ror Mx. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK RKVIETH
"THE STUDENT REYOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"
BY JOSEPH A, CALTFANO, JR:
support second, take Lnstant cominications, at least within the immediate geographic area of the incident; third, toss in a mistake by the eatablished authorities. 9) No evidence Lound of titernational conspiracy among students except for occasional assertions that Chinese Cominnists were putting runds into radical student mavements. Stmilarity in student techniques around the World is striking, butilt is largely attributable to the enormous impact of the media, particulamy television, and the increase in student travel- two powerful elements at work which may result in International conspiracy.

Califino noted 4 major distinctions in analyzing what relevance student uprisings abroad hold for the United states: 1) There wexe no black-white racial tensions at the universities abroad. 2) There is no drug problem at the universities abroad and no significant hipite element. 3) The Vietnam War issue is a source or profound dis tress here and abroad, but abroad it is not asgravated by a drait problem. 4) There is no manked tendency among adults abroad to loole upon theiz gtudent unzest as paxt of some international (or even national) conspiracy.

As foo similarities tin this analysis of relevance, Califano feels that most of the common elements of studeat unrest Iisted above are also present in the United States and sets forth the following steps he believes must be taken to combat this revolution:

1. We must recognize that the young of oux country are experiencing a profound crists of belief, the major cause of which Callfano states is the hypocrisy they see in their eldens, who do not live by what they teach the young. He states the students must be shown that some of thelf questions can be answered and that where they cantt, change is not only possible but much more tight and enduring by peacerui means than by violence; however, because of an enoxmous amount of mutual suspicion between adult America and its youth (which Califano states far exceeds anything he found abroad), the trust essential for the solution of any dipicult problem between the two is simply not present. Califano feels that the first step may be an identification of some basic Level of values that the generations share-a recognition, tor example, by each that the other is seeking honest answers and is ontitled to some measure of respect.

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REYIEH
THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Globay Confrontation)":
BX JOSEDA A. CALIFANO, JR:
2. MThe students must be given a greater measure of real control over their own lives and the things which aifect thet liyes -in their pords, "a piece of the action "t Califano advacates representation by young Americans on local dratt boardsy a voice at the highest leven of Federal Government which sete educational policy-with more than one gtudent taking part in. the decisions of the Commissioner of Education and perhaps the Secretary of Health, Iducation and Welfare; a greater role in the government of the uhiyeristies of which they are a parts more control ovex theix Government and over the public and private progians designed to ohannel their energies more constructivelyfor example, the 18 year-old vote, and to even furtier, Cal ifano believes recent college graduates should be given the opportunity to run programs such as the peace corps and VISTA, basing this belief on the hypothesis that if a 21 -year-oid can be president, of a student body of 50,000 studentes, he should be able to handle a Pew thousand Vista volunteors-and in order to make more high level postione avallable to the youth of America, Califano recomends a yast change in civil Service regulations.
3. Ut is imperative that the major political parties focus onergy and attention on the political interests of the students. Walixano assexts that with the exception of Senators Like Robert Kennedy ma Eugene kiccanthy, melthes the Demoeratic noy Republican party has done anything bo atract and intepest the student while he is in college. Here, again, he stresseg the Importance of the 18-jear-old vote but states this alone will not do It (he tails to state what will) and that lailuye of the majox political parties to attraet vigorous and bright students will only enlarge the vacuum tor radicals,
4. nve must face the fact that four-year univensity education is not appropilate, necessaxy, or fuliniling for every American boy and girl. Indeed, in many cases, it can be counterproductive for the individual and destructive for society." This, according to Califano, is one of the most relevant lessons of West European and Japanese experlence. They have increased their university population far beyond their national needs and the needs of their individual chtizens Ior Rulizilment-and, Califano states, We appear to be hell-bent on the same course.". His remedy for this is the suggestion that businese and government (in the employer role) should take a look at the thousands of jobs for which they now

Memorandum Lor Mr. C. D. Breñan
RE: BOOK REVIETK
THEE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Conerontation)"
BY JOSEPH A. CALMEANO, JR.
require a college degree and establish more realietic qualimitations melating to the job. Were training is requited, he believes business can provide it and probably more effectively than the univergities. Since Califano provides no role in business or government fox the college graduate except as head of programs such as VISTA or the Peace Coxps, sitting on a dract board, or assisting high Government officials in the edacation field, it is probably just as well taat his plans lineludo decieasing the campus population, Por th is obvious that even the most drastic change in civil Service regulations could not create enough positions of this type to accomodate even a fraction of the number of recent graduates.
5. The governing administrationsm-Federal, state, and Local-must provide the fesources necessary to tinance the burdens placed on universt thes, high schools, and elementary schools by the student population explosion, Califano says our high schools already resemble the tovercrowded, obsolete physical plants of many universtties ot zurope and Japan and that unless substantial funds are poxtheoming oux universities vill soon reach that stage, due to overcrowding irrelevant coursen, poon tegehers, etc, "The Students tox $z$ Democratio Society alweady recognizes this, " says Califano. mey have begun an attempt to organize the high gchools of the country and have produced at least one pamphet, High School Reform: Moward S Student Movement. Calisano Railod to point out that this pamphiet was wxitten in December, 1965 , when its author, Mark Kleiman, was a student at a southern Calleornia high school and when the SDS It ne was one of protest and had not progressed to resistance and on to its present stand of rovolution. (It is interesting to note that Kleinan is now enployed as a laborex at Dyecraft, Tneo, ta Los Angeles, Calipornia, and has publicly stated that he chose this type of work so that he could have access to young laborexs and infiltrato their minds against wonld impexialism and United States policy.)

It seems obvious in reviewing the set of demands laid dow in the SDS pamphlet, i. exeation of a joint student faculty council; rights of students and teachers to decide collectively upon thelr courses; no more than 25 persons in a elass; an end to student police squads and oppressive atendance of ficers, rem placing then with voluntary honox system; the rights of students to take or not take courses, as they see tit; get parents active in prA (although it was Specifically pointedont that they must not be "comopted" by, theix parents, they must lead them) that things must go the way of the students or not at all.
memoranutif por Gr, C. D. Breanan

 (A Gtatige confrontation)"

 says that
 destroy the countxy, but that, in we ianl to give eforwithe opportunity equect peaceful change, we wil turntuonany ai our most adults. youth has foluty young Americans into alienated, whentinied
 (1at yodver the worla.



SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
10/8/70
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOTS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Praeger, New York; paperback $\$ 2.25$
"The'Úrangeburg Massacre" by Jaclajavelson and Jack sass. World, Nev York; \$6.95, scheduled publication 10-23-70

AuthoR
$\qquad$


NOTE:
Book 敬1 requested by SA E . L. Recer; book \#2 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research, Domestic IntelligenceDivision. Book \#1, which reflects on issues that aroused students in schools throughout the country, will be used as reference. for special project will be reviewed -- authors are highly critical of FBI.

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Telson
Sullivan
Bohr $\qquad$
Bishop $\qquad$ Brennan, C.D.
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(3) $06 T 81970$


## PURCHASE OF BOORS

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau．Hark books to attention of the Research Section，Domestic Intelli－ gene Division．

1．Violence and Social Change by Henry Bingen． University of Chicago Press，paperback，$\$ 1.25$ （if available），otherwise hard cover，$\$ 4.50$ ．
2．Studies of Revolution＂by क．A．Carr．Al Rede 20 －Universal Library，Grosset \＆Dunlap，New York， price not known． London，1950）．
3．politics of Violence：Revolution in Modern World by Car 1 leiden and Karl M．Schmidt Prentice－Ha11，\＄5．95．
Mex Racial Intelligence section（Route through forgiven） 1 －Mr．M．F．Row（6221 IB）

NOTE：
Books requested by SC G，C．Moore，RIS，Domestic Intelligence Division．Copies of these books，found in possession of killer of a Judge in California and used as guidebooks for black extremists，are necessary for review． Books will be filed in Bureau Library．


EX－112 ：OCT 121970

1 - Mr. F. C. Sullivan
1 - Mx. C. D. Brennan

1.     - Mir. Shackelford

1 - Hiss Buther
September 24, 1970

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# R. 1. Shackelford <br> <br> BOOK REVIETK <br> <br> BOOK REVIETK <br>  <br> BX ANDREW DEAN STADP <br> INIERNAK SECURTIY - NEW TETL MAMMR 

This menoxamdum presents a xeview or captioned book, Which 3 belag retained in the New Lest Groups onit, Internal Security Section, pomestic Intelingence piytaion. loyalty * He is monber of Fowlers Horld Party (WhP) and in 1967 founded Amexican Gexvieemen's Union (ASD), backed by whp had Youth Against War and Fascism (YWAF). Stated puxpose of ASU Is Mto
 is endoxsed in glowing terms by Brigadier Generan mugh B. Hester, U. So Army (net.) Rumeau itles Show Hester, since retimement in 1951, has publiciy advocated some policy toward Soviet Union and conmunist bloc; bas Ient his mame to various oxganizations with communst and ledt-wing arelliations; visited East Gexmany in 1962 and 1068; and is known to comrespond with mast German ofticials. Firgt two thixds of book concerns stapp's time in Army, 5/66m/68. Last one thisd of book beging, "i was out of the diny, but the fight against the Army had just begun. " Ey $7 / 69$ Stapp placed membership In Asvat 6,500 and stated that, with time and persistence, AsU plans to "shake the vesy foundations of American society. B Burean tiles show that al thaugh Asy headquartexs vexy possibyy has mailed membership cards to 6,500 members of Amed Forces, there is no leadexhip nox organization at any of the bases, no regular meetings heldy and no plans Ior future action of any kind. pook contains seyeral uncomplimentary zexexencer to Fni and Mr. Hoover; for example stapp states Mr. Hoover "calls othexs dangerous, yet he tis one or the most dangerous men in the worid. ${ }^{3}$ There are those, according to stapp, "wha worder how one man is able, for 40 years and more, to survive every transfex of power every shift of policy, and still anintain his grip on the pinnacle, inscrutable, answerabie to no one capable of preventing the least gitmor of publicity from entering his infor and abovequg Denforcing his vili, by wiretap, by innuendo, by the Sbbutyen complete destruction of those who dare to oppose him;

# SYNOPSIS: Stapp, whotan Security Index, New Xork optice, Is <br>  <br>  <br>  1968 following coumt-nantial and hearing for simberston and dis. 

# Henorandum tox Mre. C. D. Brennan 

תE: - BOOE REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE RRASS" BY ANDREW DEAN STAPD

## DETATLS:

## CONDHENTIAL

The Aathor
Twenty-six-year-old Andrew Dean Staph is In Pijority I, security Index, New York oficice. He was one of several hundred college students who burned their diatt cards in 1965. Prosecution for this act was declined in view of his induction into the Armed Forces, Stapp is self-described as a "revolutionary socialist" and has stated publlely. "I went into the Army specillically to or tanize resistance against U. S. Imperialism. " He recetved an undestrable dischange Srom the U. S. Army effective Apri1 19, 1968, following a court-maxtial for refusing to obey an unlawiol order, 1.e.g to open his loot locker which contained madical leet-wing 1itexature, and, later, a Field poord hearking for "subversion and disloyalty, , He mas delended during the court martial by David Rein, attorney for the morgency Civil Liberties Committee and a former member of the Commanist party.

Stapy is member oi the Worikex World Party (WhP) and until recent1y was on the WYP Nakional Commttee. In 1967, Stapp tounded the Amertcan Servicemen's Union (ASU) and was glven backing and aid in this effort by the WhP and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAHE). The stated purpose of tho ASU is "to onganime neryicemion againgt the military and U. S. imperialism." In a speech at a Black Panther Party Revolutionayy Contexence in July. 1969; at Oakland, California, Stapp stated, in part: Whe have chaptexs on 60 lange military installations in the 0. S. and 40 overseas. Jut as the Bolshevil Party organized fhrough the soviets $1 \mathrm{n} ~ 1917$ against the Czar and the repressions in Russia, the Amertean Servicemen's Union is organtzing within the U. S. imperialist Army, Right now the Ast is building an army within an army a workers militia inside the U. S. Axmy, and along whth the Panthers and others we're going to make that revolution. pover to the people:"

In the Sumper or 1968, Stapp became Editor-in-Chief of Whe Bond-the Seryicements Newspaper, "t antivar pubitication for the military published by TAWF.

## FBI and hir. Hoover Mentioned

There are numerous references to the TBI and Mr. Hoover in captioned booky some of which are set forth below:

Page 150, Helative to a visit My stapp to Fort Hood in late Augubt, 1968, after a protest demonstration of GIe during which 43 of them were arrested. "It was not dificult to 隹gre out who had toid the

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Loz Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIETV
TOP AGANNST THE REASSU. BY ANIRET DEAN STAPP

## COM

brass I was coming. Two of J. Edgaz Hoover'党 sleuthe had for weoks been standing outside the American Sevidcemen's Union oxitce looking clumby and trying to get the names of everyone who vist ted us. The FBI also had bux phone bugged and was Iollowing me, though oniy F. Nagat knows why.

HA generation of Americans have now grown up under the shador on this man. To many people it is a comforting shadow an umbrella, as it were; symbolizing the incorruptible true-blue father figure protecting his children, warning them away from evil paths, direating them the the tread of those ploneem who made thin country what it is. They are welcome to that image. There are others who Teel less comforted, who wonder how one man is able, tor forty years and nore, to survive every txansfer of power every shite of polley, and stinl mantain uis grip on the pinnacie, inscrutable, answerable to no one, capable of preventing the least glimmer of publicty ifrom entering his lixe, and above all, entoxcing his will, by wiretap, by innuendo, by the subtle yet complete destruction of those Whe dare to oppose him. He calls otherg dangevous, yet he is one of the most dangerous men in the worid."

Page $169 .{ }^{\text {Po }}$ oourse, one thang most lett-wing oxganizations have In cominon is haxasment ixom the Hzy " I. Eagars political police are constantly on the snoop, trailing people, wi wetapping phones. brealing into apatementer and getting people fired trom their, jobs.
ryt has been estimated, probably conservatively, that. there are wiretape on Hore than 20,000 phones $1 n$ New Yox city nione. The Justice Department has admitted that Martin Lution xingte phone was tapped. So thas heavyetgh champion hubamed AI Is. When the Governmont get out to jail Jimmy Hofta, head of the teamstexs ynion, Wirotapping was only one of many methods it used.
"Supposedy, niodt of the intomation the bil gathere by whetapping can't be bsed againist anyone. f. Edgax Hoover, honevex, has found w may to gat around this lnconvenience. His agents merely leak the initomation they have ienned to the press who then proceed to try the man in print. A questioner wrote to parade. the Sunday supplement magazine, and absed if bhe wivetap on Martin Lather Iing "s phone had provided eyidence Linking hin to the Commuist party. No. said Darade, which then proceeded to libel Dr. King by saying that the whetan had proyed that he had a rather "lively" sex lipe. Guess who fed that Ile to parade? And guess who was dend and couldit defend hinselu?
"Repxesented by the Arerican civil Libertas Union, the Asd has joined with eleven other organizations and plied suit ggaingt Edgar Hooven to have the wiretaps taken ofo our phones. Fren tif we win, however, we do not expect Hoover to abideby the court's muling, because f. Fdgax Hoover tis the law. Fut we can t hllow ourselves to be intimidated. Too often $i n$ the past, movements have been paralyzed by peas oi repression. Yet 1 it is a fact that no masts movement has evex been crushed by police survelilance mad intiltiration.
vevertheless the FBI Keeps trying. Apter 477 ait-triatic controllers called in bici in June, 1969 to protest conditiono caused by the greed of airlimes that youid land a plate every three seconds in they coula get away with it, the TBI installed whetaps on their union phome. The Profesisionat Air Tratic controllers Organization charged the FBf with vuton busting. "t

## Endorsoment of Book

Me bach cover of captioned book carries the following

"Andy Stapp's Up Agatist the nxass is very well mattom and extremeiy interesting $\frac{1 t}{1 t}$ presents $\frac{\text { somewhat new picture of }}{2}$ our Military Establishment tor the American people to note. In addituon, the book offers a mixron tov the military hierarchy to
 and therefore provocative. It descrues to be widely fead.t.

Hester ts subject of Bureau file 100-374533 andex the chazracter of BIS-Cubat SMC. Hi Following bis retirement in 1951 , he has been engaged in spenking tours and in waitng articles in which he has advochec a sott policy topard the soviet Jaion and commuist bloc. He has leat his mame to varlous organizations with comunist and lett-wing axtlifations. His name appeafed on a 1961 Faix play Lor Cuba Committee (FPCC) nembenship $H$ ist. He parthcipated in the Chisitmas excarsion to Cuba in Decenber, 1960; has wiftten artheles thich were published by the mpccy and has spoken before MrCC groups. Fe traveled to Russia in 1957 gpoke at the gth Woxid Youth Festyal in Helsinkt in 1962 ; Visited East Germany in 1962 gna 1968; and is known to correspond with East Gexman offtcials.
(U)

Memoranduri Low He. C. D. Brennan
RA: BOOF REVIET THE BRASS BY ANDRER DEAN STADP

Book Review


Captioned book, published in mid-1970, consiste of 192 pages, 129 of waich concern stapp!s time in the U. S. Army, 5/13/66 to 4/19/68. Stapp sadittod purpose in joining the Army was to "organlize from within" against U. S. Amperiailsit, and during the appoximately two yeara before he was dishonorably digcharged he was court-iaretialed Lor retusing an order to tupn over subversive literature and-sentenced to 45 days at hard labor: 16 days 1 atex he was on trial again for "breaking restrictionti mid hexyitted; while on leave In New York City in December, 1967, he Pounded the ASI, the avowed purpose of which is to get $U_{0}$ "S. Amy personnel all over the world to untte agalnet the military and U. S. Emperialism; in February, 1968, the taced a Field Board heaving for "subversion and disloyalty"

The last one-third of captioned book beging, tr was out of the Army, but the tight agatnet the Army had just begun." Stapp immediately set uy an ofitce on Fifth Avenue in Nev York City and made tt the headquarters of the Bondt and ASU. He and an associate Who hat been discharged one weels hetoxe he was begat receiving requesta to speak on college campuses lor tees of trom $\$ 50$ to $\$ 200$保th all expenses pald, which thoy readily accepted not only to fill the cotters of ASU without taxing Gr melileyr but piso to get thelu views across to large numbers of young people, many of Whom would sopn be tacing Induction. Determined not to accept payment from the Union-min Stapy's words/ tWe were too well aware of how an Ideal can be corrupted once somebody stazta to profit arom 1t. ${ }^{3}$--they tool part-time jobs at night to pay Ror lood and rent. They then began mailing out Union membership cards to cits who had told them they wanted to $301 n$, charging $\$ 1.00$ xor one-year membership. The author states that by the middle or May, 1968 Iess than one month after his discharge, AsU had more than 1,000 members, tepresenting ende 75 pases both here and abroad."

And bo, pccording to the author, ASte grem, with members enlisting new members and, as stapp puts ty whe were getuing plenty of publicity, too and cited a cover story in "Esquire," a rall-page story in ritime" ada an editorial in "he Naw Yoxk Post" as positive atds in incergasing membership. Also, Stapp stated that ASU has a close, cordial and murually beneiteial relationship with a number of left-wing groups headquartered in New Yoric City. He said, for example, that the Students for a Democyatic Sochety (SDS) "channel hany of their conseripted adhexeats lito the Asil, gind we recomend that ex-GIs about to enter college consider sDs."

Montilatidy Lox \#y. C. D. Bremnan
 MEXPAGAINST THE BRASS

Stapp ctains that by hauary, 1969 , the ASU had 4,500 orat curaying members ana, stabes: "Mewe?s mevolt in the Army
 Whety wans that moxe than 380,000 GIs will desert rahher than

 deserthon rate ot GIs in Vetram has ntood at ten day Because of a war they methon want nox believe iny many ox ahese solaiox have defected to the National Liberation front toz sanctuary. $\therefore$ Hundreds of gis have volumarily gone over to the otner side. Laten, in July, 1969 , placea membersho 14 AST at a, 500 memberg

Hevertheless, stapp expressed disappointment that Ast fad not srown mone maplay because ha knew support among GIs tas mach broadet tham nembership tigixes indicated me telt it made ASU Scem 7ike, mma11. group that the brags coula wave away as un-
 a quarter of m nifiton pentagon mamehets as insignificanit surely wasn't going to fomt that they wewe inpressed dy a sixty-tive-hundred-member union. " Gr the other hond Stapp was hearitened thet so young yn organization as ASU had achieved a constant y
 supply on men and women whose trery nature would turn araze in
 was so strong 1 n the dedicated men who hat entered the battle lin the eanly stages of the right Ungexstanding that theirs is a long-range goal, he plans, wh th the and persistence, to "shaire the rexy coundaimons of Amexican society. it
guxemutiles show hat monough hisu headquarters very posstbly has Hay led membernhtp carde to 6,500 members of bhe Annct 3oxces, there is no leadership nox orginnation at any ot the bases, no pegulas mectings held, and no plans for tuture actom of any mind. The Asu could vevy weil persent a skgugicent subpersive threat to the Armed romces were it ho come wnder introng Ieadership and become organtzed.

# Memorandum 

то : • Mr. C. D. Brennan
DATE: $9 / 30 / 70$
l -Mr. C.D. Brennan
1-Mr. G. C. Moore

1 -Mr. R. D. Cotter
l- Miss A. M. Butler
1 -Administrative Policy

Tolson Sullivan Mohr Bishop Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper Conrad
Felt
Gale
Risen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tell. Room Holmes Gand Folder Cantor Cantor

To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purposes and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:
Book Review Control Desk, established $1 / 59$, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau.

STATISTICS:
During period of $9 / 29 / 69$ through $9 / 30 / 70$, a total of 152 books was received.

Total books reviewed -- 42


Total books received for reference purposes -- 110
The majority of the reviews conducted were done by the Racial Intelligence Section. These reviews concerned racial matters, a timely subject of investigation by the Bureau. Status report will be submitted next year.

## RECOMMENDATION:

1. -Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Nerf York (100-87235)
10/9/70
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)
PURCHASE OT BOORS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain" by Sheila ostrander and Lynn Schroeder. Prentice-Ha11, 4/21/70, \$6.95

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 -Mr. M. F. ROV, 6221 IB

Rid 11-17-yd

NOTE:
SA Kish Whitson, Soviet Section, DID, has requested book for use in continuing studies of defectors. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be retained temporarily in Soviet Section.


REC-84


# SAC, New York (100-87235) 

Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)
10/27/70

1-Miss A. M. Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS <br> BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. edited by William P. Gerberding and Duane E. Smith.
Houghton Mifflin Co. ; September, 1970; $\$ 8.95$.
1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
Raid. 11-25-70
Amt.
AMB:sfw
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NOTE:
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Special Agent E. L. Recer, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested book for use as reference material in assignment on special project. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.



It is requested that a copy of the captioned book be obtained for the Soviet Section in connection with its continuing study of defectors．

The book concerns government sponsored research in Eastern Europe into psychic phenomena with implications of the use which can be put to such phenomena in the control of the human mind．According to the authors，the USSR and some （1）satellite countries are performing in depth studies in this area．

ACTION：
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2
Refer to Research Section so that book can be ordered．

1－Mr．C．D．Brennan
1 －Mr．R．D．Cotter
1－Mr。J。E。Gauzens
1 －Mr．W．A。Branigan
1－Mr．L．Whitson

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53 NOV 51970

${ }^{\eta}$ Memorandum
TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $10 / 22 / 70$
Attn: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division
SUBJECT:
SAC, NY (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuilt dated 10/8/70. by JackiNelson and Jack, ias. NO LOCAlITY

$\qquad$ NO LOCAliTy

SUBJECT：PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated $5 / 21 / 70,7 / 6 / 70,8 / 4 / 70,8 / 19 / 70,8 / 19 / 70 \&$ 9／21／70．

Enclosed is Gre copy of the following Books．
1）＂The菌oliticsoof Unreason＂By Seymour Martin Lipset \＆ Ear $1 \times$ Tab．ND $\angle \Omega C A M T$
2）Thacism Bog符ine Class Struggle：Further Pages from a Black Worker＇s Notebook＂＇By James ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Hogs．
3）These are the Good Old Days＂By Michael To LocAliTy

5）＂The学1ack Panthers Speak＂edited By Philip S．Fonder．
6）＂The international Thesaurus of Quotations＂．compiled



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（3）－Bureau（62－46855）（Enc．6）．
 The slack Revolution an, Ebon Special Issue

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- Nov: 61970


Rebulets $8 / 19 / 70$ and $9 / 2 / 70 ;$ Philadelphia letter dated 9/17/70.

In accordance with Bureau request in Buret $9 / 2 / 70$ the book "A Black Theology of Liberation" by JAMES H. CONE, published by the J. B, Lippincott Company, was discreetly obtained from the Westminster Book Store, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

The book is enclosed herewith to the Bureau.
Rebulet to Philadelphia dated 8/19/70 authorized the purchase of the "Holy Bible." An inquiry on 11/3/70 reflects this publication was not available in several religious book stores in Center City. However, an order for the publication was made and it should be available within the next two weeks.

## LEAD

## PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA; PA,
When available will forward therpublication
"Holy Bible" to the Bureau.
2. Bureau ( $62-46855$ ) (Enc. -1) (RM) Equal. 2- Philadelphia (100-33191)

CS: rel
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Ti NOV 101970


ReBulet dated $2 / 4 / 70,3 / 23 / 70$.
Book A'I'll Never Go Back'l by Mikhail/ KKoriakav.
2) Mn Stalin's Secret Service" by ش. G. NKrivitsky.
3.) "The secret History of Stalin's Crimes" by Alexanferyorlov. \%
) Gook
4) "Prescription for Rebellion" by Robert (Lindner. BOOk: All of "Book Row" was searched with negative results. "It is suggested that "Book Row" in London, England be checked for books. Book Sources advised London had the best selection of Out of Print books in the world.

1 Colt to begat, London by $5-1$ Foray $11-10-70$, rote. acterryot to obtains cope a b $\rightarrow$ due. Fogperbackes ousel he areanotith wee the areeptet.
Arris.
(2) - Bureau (62-46855)

- NY (100-87235)

FPC: CHJ

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SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

Director, FBI (62-46855)

11/18/70

1 -Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau, if available in your area. Marly the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"From the Dead Level" by Hakim Abdullah
publication are not known.
Any effort to obtain this book will be appreciated
au has urgent need for book for research purposes
Any effort to obtain this book will be appreciated
since Bureau has urgent need for book for research purposes
in connection with the Black power in connection with the Black Power Movement.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB) 1 - 100-444622 (Jamal)

AMB: s fy
NOTE: Book requested by SA G.T. Tunstali, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for review in connection with Black Power Movement. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.


SAC, New York (100-87235)

Director, HBI (62-46855)
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the boors to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The/ Barnyard Epithet and other Obscenities: Notes on the Chicago Conspiracy Trial" by d. Anthony\% dukas. Harper \& Row, New Yoris. Perennial paperback 95 cents; October, 1970. (Hard cover \$4.95, ix paperback unavailable.)
2. "The Great Conspiracy Trial: An sissy on Law, Liberty and the Constitution" by Jason/ Epstein. Random House, Mew Yorif; \$7.95; November, 1970.

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SAC, Few York (100-37235). Attention: Itiaison Section

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Hark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. (Directory of Afro-Anemican Resources:

Ni y Co .f New York; $\$ 19.95 ; 15 v ., 1970$.
2. multimedia Materialsfor Atro-American
 Co.; Nev York; \$15.95; Dec., 1970.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for revient 1 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

ABB: sf v
(6) $\rho f^{\prime \prime}$

NOTE: Books requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for reference purposes in connection with racial matters general. Books will be charged permanently to Racial Intelligence Section for ready reference purposes.

Talion
Sulliv
Mohr
Mohr
Bishop Bishop

Callahan
Casper
$\qquad$
Felt $\qquad$
Gale
Rose Tavel Walters Sonar's Tell. Room Holmes
Candy $\square$ 6


REC 19
EX 103



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| $X \quad$ For this Page | $X$ |
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SAC, Nev York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section 11/17/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following boots for use of the Bureau. Lark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
(i) ed" The Choice: The Issue of Blacks Survival $U_{1} S, A_{1}$ in America" by Samuel Ph Yettc. G.P. Putnam's Sons, Mev'Yoris; 95.95 ; Spring, 1971.
2. 'Black Anti-Semitisn and Jewish Racism"


1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for revierir 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB: sim
(6)

NOTE: Books requested for review by SA G.T. Tunsta11, Rad Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books with be filed in Bureau Library.

TR 8


14 NOV 181970
 edited by Hat Hentoff. Schoclien Books, $V_{1} S_{1} A: M /$
Nev York; paperback: $\$ 1.95 ;$ Oct., 1970.


This is a review of captioned book，published in 1968 by Sheed and Ward，Inc．The book is being placed in the Bureau Library．

## SYNOPSIS：

The author is a clergyman of the United Church of Christ and the pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit，Michigan．He is the leader of the militant City－Wide Citizens Action Committee．＂The Black Messiah＂through a series of Cleage＇s sermons，gives the theology of the Black Power Movement．Reverend Cleage contends that God is black and He is the founder of the Black Nation．During a sermon when audience makes threatening remark，Cleage says＂I want to state，for the FBI tape，that that was not my voice．＂
ACTION：
For information．
1 －Mr．C．D．DeLoach
1－Mr．W．C．Sullivan
1－Mr．G．C．Moore
1－Mr．A．W．Gray （Miss Alta Butler）
1－Mr．T．J．Deakin
1－Mr．G．T．Tunstall
1－100－448517（Albert Cleage，Jr．） 1－62－46855（Book Review file）．

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Memorandum to Mir. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK MESSTAF"
BY ALibert B. CEFAGE, JR.

## DETAILS:

The author is a clergyman in the United Church of Christ and pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He has held black extremist meetings in his church including the meeting sponsored by the Malcolm $X$ Society which founded the violence-prone black extremist, separatist organization, the Republic of New Africa in March, 1968. He is the Ieader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee and has made numerous speeches throughout the U.S. calling upon the black community to arm itself against the genocide which he claims the white man is planning for the Negro. Cleage is on both the Security and Agitator Index.

## BOOK RRVIEN:

The author in a series of sermons points out that for nearly 500 years the illusion that Jesus was white dominated the worid because white Juropeans dominated the world. Now with the emergence of the nationalist movements of the world's colored majority the truth is beginning to emerge, that Jesus was the non-white leader of a non-white people struggling for national liberation against the white Romans. The author claims that Negroes in the U.S. finally realize they have become a Black Nation. Anerica is set on a disaster course of conflict and violence and that the white man refuses to make the changes necessary for the black man to live in America with dignity and justice. The author believes that the white man is set upon a way of genocide of the Negro just as Hitler tried to eliminate the Jews in Germany.

Cieage claims that religion has been used by the white to enslave the Negro race. White man gave the slave Christian religion as a means of escape from reality while they were forced to live in slavery. He points out that Jesus, the Black Messiah, came to a Black Nation of people who were divided and confused and was leading them to salvation when the white man eliminated him. Cleage states the hour is at hand and blacks must unite in revolution. even at the cost of individual sacrifice for the Nation.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEV
"THE BEACK MISSIAF"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

Cleage suggests that an independent Congregational Church ordain workers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, blacls extremist group, to protect them against Selective Service. He draws from both the Old and New Testaments a theology incorporating the great themes of Christian belief and sets it forth as the theological basis for the Black Power Movement.

On page 168 during one of Cleage's sermons when he is telling the audience to trust other black people until "they mess up," the audience shouts "mess them up," Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

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sUbJECT: "THE ORANGEBURG MASSACRE," A BOOK BY JACK NELSON AND JACK BASS CRITICISM OF FBI O Bora Retherers


It is noted that articles appearing in today's $(9 / 21 / 70)$ issues of 'The New York Times, " New York City, and 'The Evening Star, " Washington, D. C., contained reviews of captioned book, to be published next Friday, 9/25/70, which alleges that the FBI deliberately misled Justice Department officials during an investigation of the 1968 shooting of 30 black students at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

As a result of these articles, Mr. Tolson has noted that letters should be prepared and sent Coauthor Jack Bass, a reporter with "The Charlotte Observer", as well as Mr. Nick B. Williams, Executive Vice President and Editor of the "Los Angeles Times" (owner of the World Publishing Company which is publishing captioned book), -denying the allegations contained in this book.

Since an advance copy of captioned book cannot be obtained discreetly in view of the ownership of its publisher (mentioned above), it would appear prudent that before making any written denials to Coauthor Bass and Editor Williams that we obtain the book this Friday and upon receipt of same have the General Investigative Division review and analyze all its allegations and thereafter prepare appropriate letters to Bass and Williams.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That a copy of captioned book be obtained this Friday on $9 / 25 / 70$, and thereafter it be reviewed and analyzed by the General Investigative Divisionwhich will prepare appropriate letters to Coauthor Jack Bass and Mr. Nick B. Williams, Executive Vice President and Editor, 'Los Angeles Times, "Times Mirror Company, Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, California, 90053.
 1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Bishop 1-Mr. Rosen
1-M. A. Jones




FROM


SUBJEGT:

CRIME IN AMERICA
BOOK WRITTEN BY RAMSEY CLARK

DATE:


Clark's new book is smoothly written but should have limited appeal. Written in three parts; it contains Clark's theories on what causes crime and what is wrong with our society; what is wrong with the police and the criminal justice system; and some tactics he considers a threat to liberty. All that Clark says has been said before many times. It contains the same theories pushed by the American Civil Liberties Union and many other liberal, left writers and thinkers. Since the introduction is by Tom Wicker, one might conclude that Clark received considerable 4. writing help, and that perhaps this book is not his original writing production. Wicker, of course, is not an FBI friend. He wrote the very critical anti-FBI article which appeared in "The New York Times" in December, 1969, entitled". "What Have They Done Since They Shot Dillinger?"

The FBI is mentioned numerous times throughout this book. Some references are favorable, holding the Bureau out as an example of excellent law enforcement. Others are neutral, while a few are critical.

Clark is quite critical of crime statistics in this country, which he claims are incomplete. He is not complimentary of the FBI's work in this field but does indicate that it is about the only source. He sees many failures in the statistics program but does not blame the FBI for the failures. He says most crime fid is not reported since the people do not trust the police. He suggested a.vast increasen in statistical collection, some moving into sociological factors and theories of crime fausation. He is critical of the use of the crime clock to exploit anxiety and fear, rather than seek real solutions.

He snidely refers to part of organized crime in this country as "Remnants of the old Mafia--by chance and FBI public relations now called La
Cosa Nostra."

Clark claims the FBI came slewilyto the qumanized crime field and is critical of the FBIS use of electronic surveillances in this field. stating that. "Hundreds of man-hours of Agent time were wasted.".we-melaims that the FBI and Attorney General Kennedy had conflict over our unwillingness to participate on an


Mi. A. Junes to Mr. Bishop Memo

RE: CRIME IN AMERICA - BOOK WRITTEN BY RAMSEY CLARK
equal basis with other agencies. He says; "The FBI has so coveted personal credit that it will sacrifice even effective crime control before it will share the glory of its exploits. This has been a petty and costly characteristic caused by the excessive domination of a single person, J. Edgar Hoover, and his self-centered concern for his reputation and that of the FBI."

Clark mentions the rumors concerning electronic coverage of Martin Luther King, with results being leaked to high Government officials which he claims could have had adverse effect on civil rights. He says the public has a right to know whether this is true.

Clark's theory is that crime is caused by crowding, poverty, slums, and other social factors. He discounts organized crime as serious, saying that it has been tolerated and could not exist without corruption. He points out it provides products the public wants such as gambling, prostitution, narcotics, and high interest loans. He suggests but does not quite say that organized crime would disappear if forme of the foregoing were legalized. He places a high priority on the seriousness of white-collar crime which he describes as most excessive in this country and which does the most to undermine confidence in our form of Government. He comes out |strongly for gun control.

Clark is strongly critical of the entire criminal justice system as antiquated and badly in need of overhaul. This includes the police. He desires more education, more money and more training for police and greater discipline to prevent police violence.

Clark feels the use of troops in even riotous situations is not necessary under most circumstances and is a threat to freedom. He is absolutely opposed to the use of wire tapping under any circumstances except in connection with the national security and then limited to foreign rather than domestic matters. He is opposed to preventative detention and strongly against the death penalty. His solution for curing the ills comes down to spending billions to reshape society.

This book may be read by those who admire Clark end who think along the same idealistic and unrealistic lines. If it sells, at all, it will be mainly because Clark's name has been in the news over the last few years, not because of the book's content or any original thinking revealed in it.

## RECOMMENDATION:



For information.



Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOORS
book revievis

Reurlet 7/31/70, captioned "Blacl: Star Publishing Company, Fu." Relet sets forth address and other pertinent information regarding Black Star Publishing Company.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy cach of the following books for use of the Bureau. harl the books to the attention of the Research Section, Donestic Intelligence Division.

1. "hevolutionary Vomen" by Gven Patton Voods. Blacl: Star Publishing Company, Detroit; Jan., 1971; price not knom;
2. Nalack Women" by Toni HcCabe, editor. Paperback, released Sumer of 1970, publisher possibly Blacl: Star Fubliching Company, Detroit; price not lnown.


Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOL REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Greening of America" by Charles A. Reich. Random House, New York; 97.95

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB: sf
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NOTE: Book has been requested by Assistant to the Director W.C. Sullivan. Book concerns the revolution of the new generation. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.
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Memorandum


Director, FBI (62m-46855)
1 - Miss Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOORS

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 Crestwood Books, Arlington, Virginia; single copy \$3,

Enclosed for your information is one Xerox copy of an advertisement from "U.S.A." magazine announcing the publication of above book.

## Enclosure

1- Mir. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

NOTE: Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith. After perusal books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Ex-108

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1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan 1 - Mr. Shackelford

DATE: November 25, 1970
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. White
1 - Miss Muir

This memorandum presents a review of captioned handbook, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hunter Shirley is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin. Handbook, published Summer of 1970 by t Unitted.Students for_America (which appears to be student organization opposed to New Left extremism on college campuses), sets forth theory as to how moderate students can handle radicals and sway radical sympathizers who are not yet wholly committed to extreme right or left. "Action goals" for the moderate include: 1) Form Student Committee to Guard Academic Freedom of Students; furnish administration tape recordings or transcripts of lectures by teachers who spout leftist or rightist propaganda instead of teaching subject matter--demand release from class and return of tuition; if administrative action fails to deter offender or if administration does not act, urge patriotic students to bring legal action for recovery of tuition; 2) Urge Congressman and go in committee to petition police chief to film riots and use film as evidence for prosecution of rioters; 3) Organize conservative and moderate student groups who are ready to take energetic action against psychological pollution on campuses; initiate action by getting petitions signed, collecting money for programs against radicals, publishing leaflets supporting cause of moderates, getting local support from townspeople, and training leaders to continue this work and carry it to all campuses around the nation. A weakness in Shirley's program is that he leaves it all up to the students. While it is true that the importance of refutation and counterattack by knowledgeable students is invaluable and should be strongly encouraged, the sharing of responsibility and studying of problems with law enforcement representatives, college administrators, and concerned professors and businessmen would make a more united and powerful movement against the threat to our campuses today. Handbook contains no reference to the FBI.

ACTION: None. For information.

Memorandum for Mr . C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL" BY HUNTER SHIRLEY
62-46855
The Author
Hunter Shirley is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin, and since 1967 has served as Director of the Psychovector Research Laboratory, heading a team of 4 psychologists who are doing advanced research into techniques for identifying and interpreting human nonverbal communication. A specialist in the new area known as observational personality assessment, he is credited with having developed a number of highly sophisticated techniques for detecting and recording nonverbal signals as they occur in behavior. Shirley received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in the United States and his doctorate at the Sorbonne in France. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning him.

FBI Not Mentioned
There are no references to the FBI in captioned handbook. Book Review

Drawing from his extended experience in psychological research and from insights gained by performing innumerable simulations of a large variety of radicals he studied, the author presents in captioned handbook a startling psychological portrait of the radical in action. In essence, Shirley sets forth his theory as to what makes the radical tick and how to handle him. He presents an action program for youth who want to do something about some of the social disorders surrounding them and shows the moderate how to be an activist in the best sense of the word-an activist for freedom.

Shirley's whole program is based on the hypothesis that only the students themselves can stop the dangerous drift into disorder that is occurring today, $i_{\text {. }}$ e., "Students are much more afraid of each other ${ }^{\text {is }}$ opinions than they are of the barrel of a Guardsman"s rifle." He states that "we" must provide them intellectual and emotional ammunition for response to the challenge where it is occurring, in the dorms in face to face encounter between students as they discuss the issues.

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"
BY HUNTER SHIRLEY
62-46855
Shirley's conceptual action program consists of the following steps:

1. "Know your opponents." The author maintains that ambivalence is the key to the radical's nature and his goal is to make everyone around him feel as torn between attack and retreat as he himself is. He counsels the moderate student to recognize this goal, play it steady, and refuse to be impressed by the radical's emotional pyrotechnics.
2. "Prepare yourself for conceptual warfare."
a. "Get a Hammond's Historical Atlas and go over. very carefully the border changes of the Soviet Union since it became a Communist state. Since that time its borders have steadily expanded, always through conquest. It swallowed a part of Finland and all of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Then it gorged itself on a huge chunk of Poland, and finally a large piece of Roumania. And China recently not oniy invaded India, but consumed all of Tibet in one huge bite."
b. "Never permit someone in a discussion to get away with speaking of America as an imperialist nation. The United States has always returned full control to any nation it entered during warfare."
c. "If a person in a discussion with you calls America a fascist country, ask him if he usually employs such blatant lies as a means of argumentation. Fascism is a form of totalitarianism. Totalitarian countries do not vote their leaders in and out of office at regular intervals.....All Communist nations are dictatorships."
d. "Be informed about world problems and insist on being a realist." Shirley maintains that most radicals are "fervent idealists of the most wrong-headed sort or they are total nihilists, disbelieving in everything" andithat, either way, "realists are their eternal Waterloo."
e. "Remember that America is probably the greatest democracy the world has ever evolved, no matter what its flaws may be. And don't get panicked because it has some flaws." Shirley advocates telling the radical who harps on these flaws that his forte should be theology, since he obviously specializes in prescribing for heaven instead of earth. Shirley advises the moderate

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"
BY HUNTER SHIRLEY
62-46855
student to hang onto the above basic truths and make sure the radical keeps running into them "like a boxer into a left hook."

Next, Shirley emphasizes that the moderate student should learn to understand the language that social malcontents use; some of the examples set forth: 1)"We're not able to communicate. We just can!t get through to them." What they mean, says the author, is "We keep telling them what to do but they just won' $t$ let us have our way!" 2) "America uses vicious repression! An example is police brutality in Chicago." Shirley says this should be answered by stating that repression is not likely to be violent or vicious if violent provocation does not elicit it. "Rocks can blind; so can ping-pong balls withnails in them. If you were a policeman and someone tried to blind you, wouldn't you crack a few heads?"

Shirley suggests several of what he terms "emotional countering strategies" which boil down essentially to advising the moderate student to recognize a radical for what he is--a vulgar, whining, self-pitying psychological urchin who can be "put down" by lack of shock at his obscenities, lack of pity when he claims police brutality, and a firm showing of love of the United States and happiness to be living in a country that gives more personal liberty than any other country in the world. Shirley poses that one reason the radicals fear and hate Vice President Agnew is because "they can't sucker him into feeling regret, disappointment, embarrassment, or any other anxiety after he puts them down."

Finally, Shirley sets forth "action goals" for the moderate student: 1) Spend most of your time and energy on the radical sympathizers who have not yet committed themselves wholly. They can be salvaged. 2) Form a Student Committee to Guard the Academic Freedom of Students; make available to the school administration copies of tape recordings or transcripts of lectures given by teachers who spout leftist or rightist propaganda instead of teaching the subject matter--demand release from the class and return of tuition paid for same; if administrative action fails to deter the offending teacher, or if the administration does not act, urge patriotic students to bring legal action for recovery of tuition money, which will make the radical defend his actions in a court of law and call community attention to the identities of radical teachers. 3) Urge your Congressman and go in committee

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW "HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL" BY HUNTER SHIRLEY
62-46855
to petition your police chief to film riots and use film as evidence for prosecution of rioters, thus destroying their anonymity and, hopefully, the exuberant sense of freedom from responsibility that ordinarily characterizes mob psychology. 4) Organize conservative and moderate student groups who have moral courage and earnestly wish to stop the psychological pollution on campuses and are ready to take energetic action against its spread; then initiate such action by getting petitions signed, collecting money for your own programs, publishing leaflets and handouts supporting your cause, getting local support from the townspeople and training leaders to continue your work and carry it to other campuses around the nation.

A weakness in Shirley's program is that he leaves it all up to the students. While it is true that the importance of refutation and counterattack by knowledgeable students is invaluable and should be strongly encouraged, the sharing of the responsibility and studying of the problems with law enforcement representatives, college administrators, and concerned professors and businessmen would make a more united and powerful movement against the threat to our campuses today.


## PURCHASE OF HOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

RoEulct to San Francisco, datcu 1l/13/70.
On $12 / 3 / 70$, investigations wore conducted in Berkeley and San Francisco in an effort to obtain a copy of "From the Dead Level" by HAKII JNWI. Radical book stores in Berkeley (Cody's, 2454 Telegraph Avenue; Granta hooks. 2509 Ficlegraph) and Ramparts Press, 1940 Donite Avenue, Berkeley, had never heard of the work, and could suggest no other stores or publishers who might know where a copy might be obtained. The University of California (berkeley) "Center For Arabic Study Abroad" was also unable to provide any assistance.

Gan Francisco': Civic Center Looks maintained that JMMAI's "From the Dead Kevel" was not published by any of the nearly 3,000 micrican publishers and would be obtainable abroad if at all.

[^73]
: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $12 / 11 / 70$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FRAN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENt
SUbJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 6/10/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ I Lived Inside The Campus Revolution" byoivale.

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BOOR REVIENS

Burcau recetved information thot Iamin Abduluah Jamal (bwue namo: Azlen Euccne Donalason; kato and piace Wixch: 3/23/31, Dowton, Eassachusetts) has beon in ITOM Yort mating a bools on the binct nilitami fovenont Conomizy and Hicinol X Oco Erettos in Faxticular. Tio titio of the book thas given as "Troat the Dead Ecvel."

You aro anthorized to obtain discroctyy a copy of nhovo book, it it is available in yous asca. (Snn Franciseo Office has heon unable to locnte cony.) Harli tio boot to the attemtion of tho nesonmen Scetion poncstic Intelligence Bivision.
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1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
I - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
NOTE:
Previosly requested SF obtain - unable to locate. SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, still dosires copy of book for review in connection with Black Power Movement. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.








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## HOS:







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Boor nevievt
"PROMISE OR PERIE-THE BLACK
COLLEGE STUDEM IN AMERICA"
BY WILLIAM R. ORSON
RACIAL MATTERS
This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by W.W. Norton and Company. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bureau files concerning the author. Ho is described in the cover to captioned book as a retired Lieutenant Colonel, U. Marines, who possesses a Ph.D. and is a teacher at Howard University, Washington, D,C. A previous book of Coxson'o entitled "The Betrayal," published in 1968 , was very critical of the conduct of tho war in Vietnam.

In this book, the author reels that the black collage student is the hoy to America's survival. He states that a small minority of black Americans, who have given up hope of achieving equality through peaceful means and have turned to Violence, will fail to create their revolution unless they can radicalize and recruit tho black college student to Form the leadership cadre of the future. In chapter six ho

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Hemorandun to Mr. Q.D. Bronnan Re: Book Review
"Promise or PexilmThe Blacir
Collego Student in Amorioa"
By Williara R. Comson

MBI, poiuting out how dinficult it is to penetrate thoso groups. On page 123, ho claims infiltatation is so difficult beoause the FBI sufforg from being "alnost all white," but concludes that tho FDI's hiring practices aro no bettor or no worso than any other Federal agency. Ho claims that in order for the FBI to currontly inililtiate all black rovolutionary croups it would have beon necossary to havo "placed Agents in docp cover" ton to ilfteen yoars ago. On page 124, he points out that revolutionarios have an alnost surc-inico mothod of testing someone they may suspoct of being an infiltrator by runnine his tingerprines through a checking procosa, perhaps as a result of a staged arrest on a valid charge or through the cooperation of a police ofiticial who vould ceela "malic" on the individual froin tho FBI. He oxplains this by atatine FBI is vaxy on letting local ofticials know who their doublo aronts aro and it would take a treandous eficort to armage valid covex lor their inililtrators so little can bo done to protect thoa $r$ roa boing "tade." On pago 126, the FBI is listed as a part of the Fedoral police availablo for riot control.

ACTION:
None. For information.

Airted
1 -Mr. A. W. Gray
1 -Miss Butler
To:
SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)
From: Director, FBI (62-46855)
OBURCLASE OF BOOK
book revietis

Per 12/70 issue "Ramparts," page four, the book "Weathermen," edited by Fol Jacobs and published by Ramparts Press, 1940 Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, California, 94704, is available at $\$ 3.25$ a copy.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book as soon as possible for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AIB: ekg alow

(6)

NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray,
Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, in connection with current wort assignment.

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REC $862-4620-889$ EX -IS


19 JAN 6 1971

## Memorandum

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) (P)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Philadelphia letter dated 11/5/70.
On 11/3/70 the "Holy Bible" requested in Buret dated $8 / 19 / 70$, was ordered from the Westminster Book Store, 1323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the largest distributor of religious books in the city.

Several inquiries at this store have been made each week but the "Holy Bible" had not yet been received. On 12/17, 70 it was determined this item had been distributed but when an error in the text was discovered, all books were returned and they are being redistributed.

Liaison will be continued with the Westminster Book Store and as soon as it is received, Philadelphia will submit to the Bureau.

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(2) Bureau (6.2-46855)/Cretanest tr 20/0
2. Philadelphia (100-33191) $1-5-718$.

CJW:ds
(4)



Memo to Mr. C. D. Brennan<br>Re: Attack on the Director<br>By Don A. Schanche, Author

## DETAILS:

On page 10 of The New York Times Book Review section dated November 15, 1970, Fred Powledge, identified as a free lance journalist specializing in urban and social problems, reviewed a book by Don A. Schanche entitled A Liberal's Dilemma.

According to the review, the liberal's dilemma evidently is trying to understand the Black Panther Party (BPP). The book is obviously extremely pro-Panther and especially promEldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information of the BPP, whom the author treats sympathetically. The Panthers' dilemma is, of course, attributed to police misbehavior on a "massive national scale" which has allowed "these enraged boys and girls" to "come by their common Samson complex honestly." In summarizing, Schanche reportedly urges citizens to start a "legal offense" against the misuse of police power and begin the offensive by backing an "unequivocal campaign for the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover."

## Author Schanche

Schanche has been on the writing scene since the early 1950s when he worked for International News Service, was a free lance writer, and correspondent for Life magazine in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1953, he left Atlanta for New York City.

While in Atlanta in 1953, telephone calls were made from his residence to one $\qquad$ subject of an Espionage-R case.

Schanche joined Curtis Publishing Companay in 1960, serving The Saturday Evening Post consecutively as contributing editor, executive editor, and managing editor. In March, 1964, he was named editor of Holiday magazine.

In March, 1964, it came to the Bureau ${ }^{\text {'s }}$ attention that the Communist Party-financed National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act (NCRMA) had been approached to do an article for The Saturday Evening Post. When confronted with this information, Schanche denied it was true but promised to keep the Bureau

Memo to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Attack on the Director By Don A. Schanche, Author
advised of any further information regarding the group.
In November, 1968, Schanche allegedly was a member of the International Committee To Defend Eldridge Cleaver. Headquarters of this group was located in New York City.

Conclusion:
Schanche's sympathetic treatment of the extremist Black Panther Party, coupled with his call for "legal offense" against somcalled misuse of police power appears to be directly related to his unwarranted attack on the Director. The attack on the Director appears aimed at perpetating a long-time smear campaign directed from the ultra-liberal left.


Complete title of book is: "THE PANTHER PARADOX: A Liberal's Dilemna."

FROM Mr. Bishopto 8


Captioned book is made up of oral interviews with friends, associates, and others who knew Robert Kennedy. These have been edited, divided, and placed in chapters dealing with various aspects of Kennedy's life and career, such as his part in the 1960 Presidential campaign, role in civil rights, tenure as Attorney General, Presidential campaign in 1968, etc. (The book will be placed in the Bureau library.)

## MENTIONS OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI

There are annumber of mentions of Mr. Hoover and the FBI, some merely in passing. Those of pertinence are: On page 80, Peter Maas (writer-friend of Kennedy who wrote the Valachi story) implies that the FBI investigation of Igor Cassini, who was a secret agent for Dominican Republic dictator Trujillo, was not too persistent until Attorney General Kennedy stepped in, after which Cassini was indicted. On page 84, Maas mentions that Kennedy's problem with the FBI was with Mr. Hoover and that when Kennedy first became Attorney General he ${ }^{\text {tr }}$ really thought he could work with Hoover." Maas mentions that when Kennedy first became Attorney General the FBI was more interested in tracking down communists, but that Kennedy switched the emphasis to organized crime. On page 85, Maas alleges that Mr. Hoover kept pushing for a wiretap on Martin Luther King and that Kennedy finally signed a wiretap authorization for six months; it was later learned that King's phone had been tapped for over $41 / 2$ years, and Mr. Hoover wrongly indicated that Kennedy had authorized it.

On page 84, Burke Marshall (former Department of Justice official who is not a friend of the FBI) states that Kennedy's problem with Mr. Hoover was that the Director tried to blame the Attorney General for eavesdropping practices which had not been authorized by Kennedy. On page 85, Roger Wilkins (nephew of Roy Wilkins who in the past has exchanged friendly correspondence with the Bureau, but who was,known to be peesent;

## 

1-Mr. Sullivan- ${ }^{-4}$
1-Mr. Bishop
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE:"AMERICAN JOURNEY, THE TIMES OF ROBERT KENNEDY"
alleges that Mr. Hoover kept pushing Kennedy to authorize telephone taps on people; on page 348, Wilkins accuses the FBI of trying to "dilute the national mourning" for Robert Kennedy when the Bureau issued a press release on the day of his funeral about the arrest of James Earl Ray.

On page 86, Bill Barry (identified as a Kennedy campaign aide) noted that Ethel Kennedy spoke to Mr. Hoover at a Justice Department party and on the way out put in the FBI suggestion box "Chief Parker of Los Angeles for Director of the FBI. "Also on page 86, Anthony Lewis ("New York Times" writer and critic of security programs) writes that Kennedy was "always very collected ${ }^{\text {t" }}$ about Mr. Hoover, who was both "insubordinate ${ }^{\text {ti }}$ and" nasty and tricky." On page 111, Marian Edelman (civil rights attorney, active in the Poor People's Campaign) mentioned that when civil rights workers were endangered in the South, and the FBI was asked for protection, they would tell the callers to call back "when something happens." On page 119, James Baldwin (well-known Negro writer) alleges that the Justice Department and the FBI did not take action when civil rights were violated.

On page 292, former FBI Assistant Director Courtney Evans is quoted as saying that Kennedy had protection from the FBI and often didn't know it. Kennedy, according to Evans, after a while began to recognize the FBI Agents because they wear hats. "
JEAN KININ (FULL NAME JEAN STEIN JANDEN HEUVEL) AND GEORGE PIIMPTON

Bufiles disclose that in 1963, an individual wrote the Bureau alleging that a special TV program had ridiculed and degraded the U. S. in our struggle against communism; one of the producers was listed as Gean Fanden Heuvel.

A White House name check on George timptonin 1966 disclosed he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) in 1950; the IPR is described as a vehicle used by the communists to influence America's Far Eastern policy toward communist objectives.

RECOMMENDATION:
For Information:

ro : Mr. Bishop
DATE: 12-31-70
FROM : M. A2 obones
subject: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA" BY JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA AS TOLD TO DONALD I. ROGERS HENRY REGNERY COMPANY

SYNOPSIS:


As indicated by memo 12-18-70 publication of captioned new book was brought to our attention by New York Office, and book was subsequently obtained for review relative to unfavorable references to FBI. Bufiles contain no reference identifiable with Donald I. Rogers nor any derogatory information regarding Henry Regnery Company. This self-serving "autobiography" briefly covers Hoffa's early life and rise to presidency of International Brotherhood of . Teamsters. Real point of book is what Hoffa sees as former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's vindictively inspired, politically motivated and unjust campaign to jail him. Accordingly, major portion of book devoted to events leading to Hoffa's conviction in 1964 and his subsequent imprisonment. In this regard, Hoffa alleges Kennedy's strategy was "political" from outset but later became "criminal." In main, book is little more than a rehash of a number of issues and charges that have been leveled against the Government during the various prosecutions of Hoffa and which have been brought forth in open court. - Many of these items have been taken out of context in an attempt to discredit the Government.

Hoffars arrest 1957 on charges involving conspiracy and obstruction $0^{\circ}$ justice and his suossequent trial discussed. Case involved alleged attempt by Hofia to obtain data from Senate Committee headed by NicClellan by hiring an attorney, John C. Cheasty, to secure job with Committee. Hoffa contends he hired Cheasty merely for legal assistance. He also gives an explanation for appearance of Joe Louis during trial.


191
Remainder of book mainly devoted to Hoffa's jury tampering. (Obstruction of Justice) trial which began in Chattanooga, Temassee, Federal court 1-20-64 and ended with his conviction 3-4-64. This conviction, for which Hoffa has been serving eight-year prison term since 1967 now on appeal. Again

> 1-Mr. Sullivan
> 1-Mr. Mohr
> 1-Mr. Mohr 19 1971-Mr. Rosen

M. A. Tones to Bishop Memo

RE: "TIUE TRLALS OF JMMMY HOFFA"
various motions and charges made during Chattanooga trial are rehashed. In this regard, various allegations are made regarding FBI such as that we maintained round-the-clock surveillances of Hoffa and his attorneys. Bufiles reflect we did not conduct any physical or electronic surveillances of any of the defendants or their attorneys during pendency of their trial. In addition to rehash of unfounded charges against FBI, portions of testimony taken from trial are used to give false impression.

OBSERVATION:
Hoffars present term as Teamsters President expires July, 1971, and his forces are going to great extremes to secure his release from prison in order that he can seek another term. Publication of this book, at this time, is clearly another effort to draw public support in Hoffa's early bid for freedom.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.



- 1 a - : DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER


DETAILS:
As previously indicated by my memorandum to you of $12-18-70$, the publication of captioned new book was brought to our attention by the New York Office. The book was subsequently obtained for review relative to unfavorable references to the FBI.

Bufiles contain no reference identifiable with Donald I. Rogers (not further described in the book). The current "Who's Who" carries one Donald Irwin Rogers, who resides in Ridgefield, Comnecticut, as a business and financial editor, columnist, and author of several books dealing with financial matters. Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding Henry Regnery Company.

This transparently self-serving "autobiography" briefly covers Hoffa's early life and rise to the presidency of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Basically, however, this is but a prelude to the real point of the book, i. e., what Hoffa sees as former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's vindictively inspired, politically motivated, and unjust campaign to jail him. . Accordingly, a major portion of the book is devoted to the events leading to Hoffa's conviction in 1964 and his subsequent imprisonment. Indicative of Hoffa's basic contention regarding Robert Kennedy's alleged vendetta toward him is the following passage from the book:
"...Robert Kennedy's strategy was political from the outset. Later it became criminal.

Yes, criminal, for evidence shows that the Attorney General of the United States bugged my living quarters, my meeting quarters, tapped my telephones, planted a spy in my camp, and, by eavesdropping deliberately violated the sanctity of my relationship with my lawyers." (p. 192)

In the main, the book is little more than a rehash of a number of issues and charges that have been leveled against the Government during the various prosecutions of Hoffa and which have been brought forth in open court. Miany of these items have been taken out of context in an attempt to discredit the Government.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo


Chapter 16, deals mainly with Hoffa's arrest in 1957 on charges involving conspiracy and obstruction of justice and his subsequent trial. As will be recalled, this action resulted from Hoffa's attempt to secure data from a Senate Committee investigating labor racketeering by means of hiring a New York attorney, John C. Cheasty, to secure a job with the Senate Committee. Hoffa was subsequently acquitted. In his discussion of the case, Fioffa continues to contend that he merely hired Cheasty (who had been hired by Robert Kennedy to "spy" on Hoffa) for special legal assistance in dealing with the Senate Committee, headed by Senator McClellan. In addition, Hoffa contends that "the McClellan Committee --or was it Kennedy?-- had bribed this lawyer--witness--agency spy, not I. " Hoffa goes on to state: "I freely admitted receiving the documents. After all, they were handed to me by my lawyer. The lawyer--client relationship is inviolable. I didn't ask him where he got them. I didn't ask him if he was obeying the oath of the bar association. He was my lawyer; he was getting paid by me; I figured that was sufficient." Hoffa makes mention of our photographic coverage of his meeting with Cheasty.

An interesting aspect of Hoffa's account of this trial in Washington is his explanation of the appearance of former boxing champion Joe Louis at the trial. Hoffa claims that although Joe Louis was "an old friend of mine, "he came to the courtroom because of a romantic attachment to Martha Jefferson, a Negro associate counsel of Edward Bennett Williams. In this regard, Hoffa then charges that Kennedy and his Committee investigati: Louis for income-tax evasion because he "had the effrontery to demonstrate his friendship for me."

Chapter 22, deals with the alleged personal crusade of Robert Kennedy to put Hoffa behind bars after three previous defeats. A number of events occurring during the "Test Fleet Case," which ended in a mistrial
12/23/62 and never retried, are recited. Hoffa was charged with violating the Labor

Management Relations Act and Conspiracy statute. The main thrust of this chapter, however, deals extensively with Hoffars jury tampering (Obstruction of Justice) trial which began in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Federal court 1-20-64, and ended with his conviction 3-4-64. Hoffa has been serving an eight-year prison term based on this conviction since 3-7-67. The conviction is now on appeal in the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is charged that the names of the jury panel from which jurors would be selected for the Chattanooga trial were screened by three local industrialists and sent to the FBI for further screening. While Bufiles fail to indicate that the names of the jury panel were given to outside sources for screening, we did conduct a jury panel investigation based on a communication from the Department dated 1-6-64. This is in line with policy established by the Department in important cases and our investigation was limited to making credit, criminal and office file checks on the members of the panel.

It is also stated that William Sheets, an FBI man, was in charge of the round-the-clock surveillance of Hoffa and his attorneys. This is nothing more than a rehash of various motions and charges made during the Chattanooga trial, all of which were refuted on the record at the time. We did not conduct any physical or electronic surveillances of any of the defendants or their attorneys during the pendency of this trial. Former SA William L. Sheets (retired 4-19-66) was the case Agent in the Hoffa investigation assigned to the Nashville, Tennessee, Resident Agency out of the Memphis Office. He was also on temporary assignment to the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Resident Agency, Knoxville Office, during the trial.

Also in this chapter, reference is made to the involvement of James M. Paschal (Tennessee State Trooper and husband of a juror in the Test Fleet Case) and his testimony during the Chattanooga trial. Paschal was reportedly approached and told he would receive a promotion if he influenced his wife to vote for the acquittal of Hoffa. The book states that Paschal testified under direct examination as to his being offered a promotion; however, under cross examination Paschal completely repudiation his testimony and reversed his story. According to the book, Paschal originally denied any involvement, but after being interviewed by SA Sheets he changed his story to the incriminating version given in court under direct examination . Paschal is reported to have remarked that Sheets stated he could get in trouble, might be indicted and could lose his job if he did not tell the truth. The alleged comments of Sheets are credited with causing Paschal to give the incriminating testimony.

Bufiles reveal that Paschal was first interviewed by Agents other than SA Sheets. Paschal executed a signed statement. In this statement he admitted being approached with an offer of assisting him in obtaining a promotion but he denied any mention was made that his wife was on the Hoffa jury. Upon reinterview by former SA Sheets and another Agent with the use of a polygraph, Paschal gave a second signed statement admitting the promotion offer was made in connection with a request that he persuade his wife to vote for Hoffa's acquittal. There is no indication that any pressure was used by the Agents to secure these admissions from Paschal. Department attorneys handling the prosecution of Hoffa made no mention of Paschal's repudiation of testimony on cross examination. This reference in the book to Paschal appears to be a calculated attempt on the part of Hoffa to twist the facts in such a inanner as to reflect more favorably toward Hoffa.

Mention is also made in this chapter of the fact that SA Sheets testified that some interview notes had been destroyed following dictation of the results of the interview. This, too, is nothing more than a rehash of prior charges. Such action by Sheets in the destruction of his notes following dictation was clearly in line with policy established by the Department.

In Chapter 23, it is stated that the FBI admitted it had Hoffa and his attorneys under constant surveillance and that still later in the trial it was proved beyond all doubt that their phones were tapped and their quarters bugged. Once again, this is nothing more than a restatement of prior charges which have been categorically refuted in the court record. We never had Hoffa or his attorneys under physical or electronic surveillance during the trial.

Also in this chapter, there is an allusion to an FBI physical surveillance of Bernard Spindel (a well-known New York wiretap expert and close associate of Hoffa) whom Hoffa requested to appear in Chattanooga during the trial to check the telephones and hotel rooms for electronic eavesdropping devices. Hoffa suggests it was impossible for the Government to have known of Spindel's travel without their phones being tapped or their rooms being bugged.

The true facts in this matter are that our New York Office received information from a live informant
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M. A. linces io Reshop Momo
mE: "GHE TRIALS OF JMMMY HOFFA"
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concerning Spindel's travel and requested a physical surveillance of Spindel until he departed Chattanooga. A discreet surveillance was conducted of Spindel, but, as previously stated, we did not have any electronic surveillance on Hoffa, his attorneys or Spindel, and such charges have been refuted under oath in Federal court.

Later in the chapter, Spindel is alleged to have detected that the FBI had radio-equipped lookout posts in buildings near Hoffa's hotel; and that Spindel recorded the entire broadcasting day of the FBI's transmitters. Once more, this is a rehash of previous charges and motions claiming such activity interfered with the defense of Hoffa. Bufiles reflect we did not conduct any surveillance of the defendants or their trial counsel in Chattanooga. Prior to the jury's empanelment, at the Department's request, we did conduct a physical surveillance of four Teamsters Union officials (all associates of Hoffa but not defendants or defense attorneys in this trial) to determine if they were engaging in jury tampering activities. Also, at Department's request, photographic surveillances were established for the purpose of possibly obtaining evidence which would be useful for subsequent submission should efforts be made to tamper with the trial jury. All of these surveillances were discontinued before the jury was empaneled. The surveillances and photographic coverage were fully aired in court during the trial.

In Chapter 28, which is devoted primarily to the Department's use of Edward Grady Partin as the key wimess auring the Chattanooga trial, there is reference to testimony of Partin when asked by a defense attorney why he, Partin, wanted to take the assignment from the FBI to come to Nashville. This line of questioning, of course, gives the false impression that Partin was working for the Bureau, when, in fact, he was utilized by a Department representative during the Nashville trial.

Later in the chapter, it is stated that one of Hoffa's attorneys told the court that the defense was ready to present positive proof of the surveillances by the Government of Hoffa, the other defendants, and defense attorneys. Mention was made that photographs were taken of an FBI Agent by the name of Sheets. This is another illustration of an unfounded charge against the Bureau which was fully aired on the record during the trial, and it was categorically denied that the Bureau ever conducted any surveillances of Liofia, the other defendants or defense attorneys.

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

In the final chapter of the book, Chapter 29, it is charged that Partin was paid for his activities, even though he had testified otherwise under oath. Bufiles reveal that the Bureau made no payments of any nature either directly or indirectly to Partin. There is a repetition in this chapter of charges relating to allegedly improper surveillances on our part. The facts concerning these charges have previously been discussed in this review.

## OBSERVATION:

Hoffa's present term as Teamsters President expires in July, 1971, and his forces are going to great extremes to secure his release from prison in order that he can seek another term. There has recently been a nationwide move by the Union to seek at least two million signatures on petitions to be given to President Nixon to commute Hoffa's present sentence. The publishing of this book at this time is clearly another effort to draw public support in Hoffats early bid for freedom.

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Momorendum to Mr. C.D. Bronnan
Ro: Book Roview
"Racism And The Class Strugele;
Furhter Pages From A Black Worker's Notobook"
By Jamos Boges

## METAON OF THZ FBI:

On page los of instant book, the Dircctor is montioned by name. The author atates that during the rovolution, "The polico forces, from J. Bdcar Hoover's on dowa, talie on the functions of political organizations, openly dedicatod to the proservation of white supremacy and the Amorican way of lifo, more concerned with protecting the status quo trom radical ideas and oryanizations than with protecting society from organized crime."

ACTION:
For information.

1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

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CD ED Mavens







1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB 1-67-69602 (W. Cleon Skousen) AMB:ant $\rightarrow$ (5) $a$

NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant to the Director W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Books will be placed in Bureau Library. Skousen former Bureau Agent.


REC. 56

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1- Hiss A. H. Butler

To: SAC, Nev York (100m87235)
REC-49 Attention: Liaison Section
From: Director, FBI ( $62-46855$ )-894
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau desires a copy of the book "Weatherman" edited by Harold (Hal) Jacobs. According to information in the $8 / 31 / 70$ issue of "Publishers' Weekly" book was to have been published in September, 1970. However, San Francisco Office advises book is to be published by Simon and Schuster, New York, about the end of January, 1971. Paperback edition is listed at \$3.25 a copy.

New York Office authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book, when available, and to forward it to Bureau marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (Information)
1- Mir. H. F. Row (6221 IB)


Book requested by Section ChEer A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, in current boris nacignient. Fan Francisco orifice advised simon and schuster, Tow Yoni to publish and because of shipping schedule to

## Tolson

 Sullivan - Test Coast, Bureau could probably obtain Raster through IVan Yoris.

FBI
Date:
1/13/71

Transmit the following in $\qquad$
$\qquad$ AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO:
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK ObOOK REVIEWS

Telephone contact with representative of Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California, on January 11, 1971, ascertained that the book by HAROLD $/ J A C O B S$ on "Weatherman" was to be published by Simon and Shust'er in New York City about the end of January, 1971. Ramparts representative estimated that it would be the middle of February, 1971, before shipments for West Coast book stores would be received due to shipping schedule for the West Coast.
Hole intend

UACB, San Francisco will check local book stores and send copy of "Weatherman" to the Bureau in mid-February, 1971.
3) Bureau (RM) CRutzueir

I- San Francisco 720 qu ts EJO/sms \#11
(4)


C BOOK REVIEWS


Re Alexandria letter to the Bureau, 12/14/70.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book "Teachers of Destruction" which was received by mail this date.

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SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)
1/21/71

Director, FBI (62-16855)

PURCIASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

According to an article in the $1 / 3 / 71$, issue of "Tho Now Haven Recister," Now Haven, Connecticut, a study concerning the Einoncial difificulties of thousands of colleges was recently roleascd. This study is available through The Carnegie Comission on Future Higher Education, 1947 Center Streef, Berlseley, Calinornia 04704. The cost of the atudy is not known.

Bureau desires San Francisco obtain discrectly two copies of above study for use of Burcau. Harli copies of study to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Inteliligenco Divigion.

A Xerox oif reierenced article is enclosed for information.

Enclosure

1-Mr. M. F. Rov, 6221 IB AMB:amt
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## NOTE:

Study requested by Assistant to the Director, W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Study will be placed in Bureau Library.

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NOTE:
Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore and SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and review relating to current work assignments. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
COOK REVIEWS
ReBuairtel, 1/20/71.

1. . A confidential source e at SIMON and SCHUSTER, Book

Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the book "Weatherman" by HAROID LACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that there has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971.

New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book
forward to Bureau. when available and forward to Bureau.


REC 85
(2)- Bureau/Cutavain グ\& $0 / D$. An cB. $1=$ San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO)
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1 -New York
TJH:cd
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RESEARCH SEAMAN
$\qquad$

SAC, Miami 1/21/71

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1 \text { - Miss A. M. Butler }
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$1 / 21 / 71$

Director, EDI ( $02-46355$ )

## PURCHASE OK BOOK

FOL REMETYN
$\qquad$

Tons are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black man in Red China" by John Clytus with Jane Nicker. University of Miami press, Coral Gables, Florida; 3/16/70; cloth, \$4.95.

AMB:misz
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NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore and SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use in current work assignment. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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ReBulet 1/20/71.
Enclosed is one copy of "The "Naked Capitalist," a book review by $W$. CLEON SKOUSEN. This book was purchased in a Salt Lake City bookstore.

(2) - Bureau (Enc.I) Encl.filedin 1 -Salt Lake City Bureau Librany. RPC:FR $1-25-21_{1}$ (3) Anu.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan PERSE. NNIT

UNITED STATES GE 2 RNMENT
Memorandum


FROM :

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
$\eta$

Rebulet dated 8/19/70 and Philadelphia letters dated 11/5/70 and 12/31/70.

Enclosed herewith is the "Holy Bible" requested in referenced Bulet.

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- Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. I NR M) - Philadelphia (100-33191)

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REC 16

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6 JAN LR 1971


## Memorandum

: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $1 / 21 / 71$

Re Bureau letter dated 11/18/70.


Discreet contacts with Black Star Publishing Company, 8824 Fenkell, Detroit, Michigan, on $12 / 14 / 70$, and $1 / 12 / 71$, disclosed that the two books mentioned in referenced letter; namely, "Revolutionary Women" and "Black Women", were not available for sale at the Black Star publishing Company.

It is to be noted that Black Star publishing does not maintain a book sales section.

Discreet contacts at logical book stares in the Detroit area on $1 / 13 / 71$, proved unsuccessful.

Detroit will continue to make further attempts to locate the aforementioned books.
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$2-$ Detroit 72045
JJG/msi
(4)

REC 83

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62-46855-902
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## Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 1/29/71
(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Section)

ReBulet, 11/18/70 and Detroit letter, 1/21/71, captioned

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the paper back paper back Detroit will continue attempts to locate the book entitled "Revolutionary Women" by GWEN PATTON WOODS.

FROM :


PURCHASE OF BOOKS
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BOOK REVIEWS as above.

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SAC, DETROIT (157-5894)


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REC.62-46855-903


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum


Reference Bureau Letter to Boston, 9/2/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the following book: "Che: Selected Forks of Ernesto Guevara" edited ard with an introduction by Rolando E. Bonachea and Nelson P. Valdes.


This book was obtained discreetly at the Iarvard Cooperative Society Bookstore.
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REC 19.


2 FEB 31971


Re NY letter 10/23/70 and Bureau R/S 11/10/70.
Attempts in London to obtain books desired by the Bureau have been negative. The "book row" in London referred to in NY letter is an area on Charing Cross Road where numerous bookstores have their establishments. Contact has been had with these stores and it has been determined that all of the books are out of print, and the second-hand bookstores do not make any catalogue of their stock. Consequently, London has been unable to obtain the books desired by the Bureau.


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

# Memorandum 

Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Butler
date: January 21, 1971
1 - Mr. White
1 - Miss Muir

## FROM

 R. L. ShackelforACADEMIA IN ANARCHY" BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER


This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Buchanan, Professor of Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is one of country's leading experts in public finance and was member of faculty, University of California, Los Angeles, when offices of Economics Department there were bombed in 1968. Coauthor Devletoglou, of London School of Economics, was Visiting professor of Economics at University of California, Los Angeles, during Winter and Spring, 1969. Authors state book is "application of simple economic theory to the university chaos that is developing everywhere." They see source of malaise in peculiar character of modern university, an institution in which consumers (students) do not buy; producers (faculty) do not sell; and owners (taxpayers and donors) do not control. This results in educational system that is irrelevant; faculty that is irresponsible; and alienated student body that increasingly resorts to violence. Authors recommend increasing costs and reducing benefits of violence and terror to both students and faculty. They advocate system of full tuition charges supplemented by loans which students must repay out of their future income, thus giving militants higher bill to pay for disruption. As for faculties: I) payment in accordance with number of class hours of instruction would dampen their enthusiasm for the now costless "Strike"; 2) If required to lease or purchase office space, they might more fiercely resist sit-ins and destruction; 3) Removal of tenure for those who conceive their role as politicization rather than truth-seeking would be in order. Authors believe entrepreneurs will soon come on scene with independent, competitive and marketoriented universities, charging market-clearing prices and thus emphasizing. customer and community. Faculty and students fed up with intimidation and politicization will respond by making these universities the new centers of prestige in the nation built on ashes of Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and Michigan, Book contains no reference to FBI .

ACTION: None. For information.

62-46855 (Book Review file)


TB FEB

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan<br>RE: BOOK REVIEW<br>"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY"<br>BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND<br>NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU<br>62-46855

The Authors
James M. Buchanan, Professor of Economics and Director of the Center for the Study of Public Choice, Virginia. Polytechnic Institute, was a member of the faculty, University of California, Los Angeles, at the time the offices of the Economics Department of that institution were bombed in 1968. In the Spring of 1967 he was a Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics, just after the initial series of disruptions in March of that year. He is one of the country's leading experts in public finance and the author of, among other books, "Cost and Choice" (1969) and "Demand and Supply of Public Goods" (1968). Nicos E. Devletoglou, of the London School of Economics, was a Visiting Profespor of Evg.
Economics at the University of California at Los Angeles during the Winter and Spring of 1969. He is the author of "Montesquieu and the Wealth of Nations." Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning either Buchanan or Devletoglou.

FBI Not Mentioned
There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.
Book Review
Captioned book, published in the Spring of 19\%0, is, to quote the authors, "an application of simple economic theory to the university chaos that is developing everywhere." While gravely concerned over what is happening to American higher education, the authors are not surprised. As economists they see the source of the malaise in the peculiar character of the modern university, an institution in which consumers (students) do not buy; producers (faculty) do not sell; and owners (taxpayers and donors) do not control. The results, they believe, are predictable: an educational system that is irrelevant, a faculty that is irresponsible, and an alienated student body that increasingly resorts to violence.

What is wrong with free universal higher education? The first mistake, say the authors, is that it is free, or at least it is provided the student-customer at far below cost, resulting in its inefficient use. (When the Russian Government attempted to give away bread, it was soon discovered that when bread was free the peasants were feeding it to their cattle.) The second mistake is that it is universal, turning students into consumers who do not

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Bre nnan
RE: BOOK REVIEW "ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY" by James m. buchanan and NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU
62-46855
buy and thereby stifling any tendency toward interuniversity competition. The student who pays little or nothing for his education is likely to place little or no value on it; and in this business, as in any other, the customer whose needs and desires are seldom consulted is not likely to be a satisfied consumer. Seen from this perspective, student militants are not behaving irrationally at all; they are behaving in terms of classic economic theory. In a market characterized by low price and over supply, they are kicking the product around. What else would economists expect?

The faculty "producers," faced with what appears to be an almost limitless demand for whatever they may offer, inasmuch as the product is free or of negligible cost, begin to think of themselves as omnipotent. They select only the student candidates who are quickest to learn, thus making teaching life more pleasant; emphasize research, consulting and tenure, which contribute to their income and privileged status, rather than teaching and student contact; and, for the most part, continue to teach what they, themselves, were taught, which is the easiest course. They are little affected by student demonstrations and strikes, inasmuch as if rioters shut down a university, the faculty continue to receive payment for not teaching. As a tantalizing thought, the authors throw in the idea of how the present turmoil might be affected if faculty members were to be paid strictly on the basis of the number of student-class hours of instruction. Just as a student loan, full tuition scheme might lead the vast majority of otherwise apathetic students into developing the desired antirevolutionary mood, the relative impossibility of enjoying "unearned salaries" might similarly coax faculties into more sensible behavior than. they are often inclined to display. And think how much differently faculty members might act in a university setting if they should be required to rent, lease, or purchase office facilities from the universities, as would be required in any other business.

Why do taxpayers and donors fail to exert more control over university management? The authors state that the university has become "the nearest equivalent to the church of the Middle Ages. Its precincts are sacrosanct, and the suffering taxpayers are placed in a position not unlike that of the poor man who sacrificed bread in support of the magnificence of the church established in centuries past." Concerned citizens have little recourse other than filing

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Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
    "ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY"
    BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND
    NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU
62-46855
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complaints with their political leaders, who in turn can try to implement change only through relatively inactive and cumbersome boards of regents or trustees.

Thus, say the authors, "We have reached a state where a handful of improbable students on almost every campus in the world have succeeded in inflicting their ways upon everybody else. This has been achieved through a masterfully calculated, absolute contempt of democratic procedures, especially those of free speech, elections, and the open competition of ideas within the university itself. - . Vulnerable and apparently spineless, university authorities seem powerless to act, presumably because they cannot deal with anarchy and terror in a manner 'befitting' their traditional educational role."

Buchanan and Devletoglou dismiss the widely shared view that the faculty is powerless to respond to terror. Their example is devastatingly persuasive: "Imagine what might have happened at any American university if the same number of militants. . . should have been supporters of George Wallace instead of the Black Students: Union or the Students for a Democratic Society. Reaction would have been total, swift and severe."

Since the demand for violence, like the demand for any commodity, is an inverse function of price, the authors recommend increasing the costs and reducing the benefits of violence and terror to both students and faculty. The authors advocate a system of full tuition charges supplemented by loans which students must repay out of their future income. This would give to the apathetic and even militant student a higher bill to pay for disruption. As for faculties, payment in accordance with the number of class hours of instruction would dampen their enthusiasm for the now costless "strike。" Moreover, if faculties were required to lease or purchase their office space, they might more fiercely resist the sit-ins, broken windows, and general destruction. In addition, a removal of tenure for academicians who conceive their role as politicization rather than truth-seeking would be in order. For once a scholar has discovered "truth" and becomes a political advocate he has lost all claim to society's support.

Buchanan and Devletoglou end on an optimistic note. They believe that entrepreneurs will soon come on the scene with independent, competitive and market-oriented universities. These institutions will charge market-clearing prices and thus be forced to emphasize customer and community. Faculty and students fed up with intimidation and politicization will respond by making them the new

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY"
BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND
NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU
62-46855
centers of prestige in the nation built on the ashes of fair Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and Michigan.

1208

# SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section 

Director, FBI (62-46855)
purchase of books
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurairtel 2/3/71, optioned "Jerry Clyde Rubin; SM-ANA (Key Activist) ( $00: \mathrm{Bs}$ ):"

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book mentioned in referenced airtel. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1 - New Left Section (Route through for review)
I - Mr. M. F. Row (622I IB)
1 - 105-131719 (Jerry Clyde Rubin)
$\underset{(7)}{\text { ALB: } p d r i n}$
NOTE:
Book requested by SA D. P. White, New Left, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with current work assignments. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be charged permanently to the New Left Section.


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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK" RESEARCH MATTER


SNYNOPSIS:
"The Anarchist Cookbook" has engendered wide interest. On request, Bureau has forwarded information regarding book and author to White House, Congressman George H. Mahon (D-Texas), and to Justice Department to determine if book's publication and distribution violate law. The 157-page book comprised of prefatory note written by P. M. Bergman; foreword; introduction; four chapters; postscript; and bibliography. Book is concerned with sabotage, mayhem, horror, and murder. Author, William Powell, claims concern with return to governing principles of America 200 years ago and states "Cookbook" aimed at "silent majority". so they can protect themselves against "fascists, capitalists, and communists" through adoption of strategy, tactics, and data set forth by Powell to work toward annihilation of status quo. "Cookbook" dedicated to anarchists because of their respect for own laws only. Book divided into four chapters. First chapter, "Drugs," sets forth types of marijuana and hashish and

MC:ekn

1 -Mr. Sullivan
1 -Mr. J. $\quad$ P. Bohr
1 -Mr. Bishop
1 -Mr. N. P. Callahan
I - Mr. Casper://
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 -Mr. Felt
1 -Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Tavel
I - Mr. Walters
$62-46855$

Mg man 31971
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 -Mr. D. E. Moore
1 -Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gray
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
I - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Wannall
I -. Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 -Mr. W. D. Griffith'
1 -Miss Chamberlain
SEE DETAILS PAGE FOUR

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: FOMK REVTEW

listis recipes such as "pot loaf." Discusses hallucinogenics, giving formulas, sources, reactions, and prices. Sets out and describes amphetamines and barbiturates. Second chapter, "Electronics, Sabotage, and Surveillance." States electronic eavesdropping simplest and cheapest method of espionage available to movement. Sets out detailed descriptions, illustrations, and instructions for use of various electronic bugging devices, lists prices and outlets. Third chapter, "Natural, Nonlethal, and Lethal Weapons." With emphasis on killing, Powell illustrates and describes in lurid detail various methods of hand-to-hand combat and attacks with deadly weapons such as garrotes, cross bows, and all types of firearms. Fourth chapter, "Explosives and Booby Traps." Implies sexual satisfaction from using explosives. Includes detailed instructions for making explosives and gives illustrations of various booby traps. In postscript Powell discusses his contempt for law and prisons and counsels readers to nourish hatred engendered by arrest. No reference to Director, but book contains several caustic references to FBI. Peter Maury Bergman, possibly author of prefatory note, formerly Security Index subject of New York Office, born 1908 in Przewersk, Austria, later Polish territory. Lived in Germany 1914 to 1937. Was socialist and Marxist and finally deported to CzechosIovakia. Came to U. S. April, 1941. Contemptuous of U. S. refused to fight in Army, and never obtained citizenship. Ran type-setting business in New York City in 1950s. Author of "Cookbook" identified as William R. Powell, born $\square$ first-year student Windham College, Putney, b7c Vermont. Formerly Iived New York City. No criminal record in New York City Police Department files. No identifiable reference Bureau files or Identification records. Powell, in book, admits to arrests in connection with demonstrations, at one of which he claims to have given fictitious personal information to authorities. Publisher Lyle Stuart, Inc. Pro-Castro Iyle Stuart, Security Index subject of New York Office, formerly. connected with defunct Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Although remote possibility "Cookbook" might be somehow a hoax, is still

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK"
|extremely dangerous. Because book may trigger attacks against law enforcement officers, suggest review of "The Anarchist Cookbook" be inserted in future issue of Law Enforcement Bulletin.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) For information of the Director and all Bureau officials.
2) That review of this book be placed in future issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin to alert police departments that officers may be victims of vicious attacks suggested by this book.

subject:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC DATE: $2 / 17 / 71$ INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet, 11/17/70.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "írectory of Afro-American Resources".



## TO :

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FROM


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/19/71
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) SAC, MIAMI (157-2423) (C)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS


Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of
Back Man in Red Cuba", by JOHN ${ }^{\text {CLYTUS. }}$

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Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:

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2. "Letter to Alumni" Book
3. "The (Barnyard Epithet and Other Obscenities" B.
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Memorandum


SUBJECT:
-PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulet, $9 / 2 / 70$.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Remembering The Answers: Essays on the American Student Revolt".

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum
то : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
FROM : PAH hod
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC
DATE:
$2 / 18 / 71$ INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulets, 11/17/70.
\#'m Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of
\#" The Great Conspiracy Trial" and black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism".式


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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
2/19/71
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
-BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Books should be marked to attention of the Research section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The Black Anglo-Sazons" by Nathan Hare. Collier Books, 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York; \$1.50 "The Making of a Counter Culture" by Theodore Roszak. Anchor paperback, $\$ 1.95$
3. Hew York Times Encyclopedic Almanac, 1971" (including supplements) edited by Seymour Gutta. The New York Times; New York, New York; \$2.95
 (6) (6)

NOTE:
Book \#1 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, and books \#2 and \#3 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book \#1 will be reviewed; books \#2 and \#3 will be used as references; the books will be filed in Bureau Library.
 REC -81

- FEB 191971


## F BI

Date: 2/22/71
Transmit the following in $\qquad$
(Type in plaintext or code)
Via AIRTEL
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46 855)
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46 855)
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION
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ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46 855)
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION
FROM:
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuairtel, 1/20/71.
Enclosed is one copy of the paperback edition of "Weatherman".
(Priority)


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FPC: enc (4)
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Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "196 9-Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".


Memorandum
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC DATE: $3 / 3 / 71$ DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS


ReBulet 6/19/70
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Message from Moscow, an Observer".

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(2) MAR 51971


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC DATE: 3/2/71 INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS

ReBulet, $10 / 12 / 70$.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Politics of Violence: Revolution in the Modern World".

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)
$2 / 24 / 71$

SAC, NEM YORK (100-87235)

PRUCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulets 1/20/71 and 2/19/71.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The American Revolution, Pages From A Negro Workers Notebook".

Also enclosed is one copy of "The New York Times Encylopedia Almanac 1971". Supplements will be furnished when published.



# REVIEW OF BOOK REVIEWS "THE ALVIN KARPIS STORY". BY ALVIN KARPIS WITH BILE TRENT 

This book which was published by Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Incorporated, New York, New York, was reviewed in the Crime Research Section. As was to be expected, this book is replete with lies and exaggerations and misses no opportunity to make the notorious Alvin Karpis appear as heroic, intelligent and glamourous.

According to the introduction by Frank Lowe, Editor of Weekend |magazine which is published in Montreal, Canada, Lowe contacted Karpis about seven years ago and kept in touch with him. When Karpis was paroled, he assigned t Bill Trent, a staff writer of the magazine, to interview Karpis and write this book
with him. The book is a recitation of Karpis's criminal exploits and other criminals he met over the years. No attempt is being made to refute each and every allegation made by Karpis but the major references made concerning the FBI and the Director flare set out.

Page 15, Karpis claims he could have held the highest job in any line of police work because he outthought, outwitted and defeated enough cops and G-Men to recognize he was more knowledgeable about crime than any of them including J. Edgar Hoover.

Page 74, Karpis set forth a brief meeting with Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker in Joplin, Missouri. It is apparent from the book that this was their only meeting but in his television appearance on February 28th, to publicize this book he bragged that he knew both of them well.

Page 80, Karpis claims that Ma Barker was just an old-fashioned homebody from the Ozarks and not the leader of the Karpis-Barker Gang. He says that this legend was built up after her death to justify the manner in which she met her death at the hands of the FBI. $62-46855$
1 - Mr. Bohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Holmes
1- Miss Gandy

1-Mr. Bishop
1-Miss Holmes. 183 fifth 29197


## M．A．Jones to Bishop Memo

## RE：BOOK REVIEW

Pages 98－99，the TBI announced in 1936 that Karpis had been lined \｜up for capture a few months earlier in Cleveland but that someone in the local 1 ，district attorney＇s office tipped Karpis off in time to avoid the FBI trap．A private deieciaro：Frank Noman，was friendly with Assistant Attorney General Joe Keenan． N心．．＂：w内 Kreatu and Karpis to dinner and plied Keenan with drinks．Keenan then brasged how he had convicted Harvey Bailey when everyone from Hoover on down knew that Bailey was not guilty．Keenan gave Karpis information on how many FBI ｜Agents were in town and what tactics they were using．Keenan was unaware of

Page 114，after Dolores Delaney was convicted of harpis＇s identity Karpis hired a lawyer in Dayton，Ohio，to appeal her sentences．The FBI descended on him，tapped his phone，shadowed him and harassed him．They wanted to scare him off the case and eventually they succeeded．

Page 146，in July，1933，the Touhy Gang，was caught when Roger and three others were involved in an automobile accident in Elkhorn，Wisconsin．A few days later J．Edgar Hoover himself announced from Washington that his men had put together a solid case against Touhy＇s boys．The scientific evidence left no doubt ｜at all that the Touhys were the men behind the kidnapping of William Hamm，

Page 169，when the father of Edward Bremer paid off the $\$ 200,000$ ｜ransom for his son，the father informed Karpis and the other kidnappers that the FBI had recorded the serial number of each and every bill．Bremer said the FBI $\int$ had forced him to agree to this．

Page 176，Karpis，or his writer，shows a suspicious flair for the dramatic when he claims that he was watching＂Manhattan Melodrama＂in a Cleveland theater at the same time Dillinger was watching the same show on the night he was killed by FBI Agents．

Pages 206－207，＇The FBI wasn＇t about to let up in its hunt for me and the last remaining guys of the Karpis－Barker bunch．J．Edgar Hoover himself swore to get me．He set up a propaganda machine which included publicity releases even stating that I had sent him a note threatening his life．This was strictly b s．．．。He laid the reputation of the bureau on the line．There was absolutely no doubt，he told Ithe newspapers，that his men would bring me in within a few weeks．
＇Hoover told the public that crooked politicians were responsible for the FiBI＇s fallure to nall me．Fre blasted shady lawyers，ward heelers，elected officials on the take，and all the people that gangsters like me paid off．He claimed that his men had had me cornered in Atlantic City．Only the intervention of crooked public officials kept them from arresting me．Hoover said that when I was finally caught， he＇d make me cough up names，dates，places，and fixes．I＇d prove out of my own mouth how closely politicians were linked to me．＂
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo Cis: bouk nevidw

Page 217, in describing the train robbery at Garrettsville, Ohio, Karpis reports trying to fire his machine gun over the head of one of the mail clerks. He claims he pulled the trigger and 'The hammer fell down, but the slug didn't go off." Karpis's writer is obviously unaware that the hammer does not fall down on a machine gun.

Page 223, "we heard that Hoover guaranteed $\$ 5000$ to anyone who | produced information that led to our arrest."

Page 224, one night in Hot Springs, Arkansas, Grace Goldstein went to the house on Malvern Road to pick up something for Karpis. After Grace left the FBI hit the house. They rained bullets in the windows. Theyblew out the door. They lobbed in some flares. One flare landed on the bed and set a fire. The wreckage of the house got J. Edgar Hoover into hot water. A U.S. Senator named Joe Robinson blasted Hoover on the floor of the Senate for assaulting the empty house.
Courtney Riley Cooper was paid a fabulous salary to shine up Hoover's image. Some Senators wanted to know something about Hoover's other expenses -for instance, the amount he had spent on stool pigeons to try to track me down.

Page 233, Karpis here describes his capture. He claims that he and (Freddie Hunter climbed into Hunter's car with Karpis in the driver's seat. A number of men surrounded the car with rifles, shotguns and pistols. Hunter slid out of his door and calmly walked away. Someone hollered to stop the man on the sidewalk and Hunter was then/ abount 100 feet down the street. There were a couple of dozen FBI Agents and at least a hundred spectators. One Agent shouted'we've got him. 'We've got him. It's all clear chief." J. Edgar Hoover and another man then came out from behind the building. It's interesting to note that in the book Karpis does not claim that Mr. Hoover had as 45 Colt in his hand as he claimed on his television statement of February 28th.

The last chapter from pages 235-256, describes his contact with the
Director and FBI Agents after his capture. He attempts to make the Agents appear ridiculous by their methods of questioning him and their treatment of him. On the last page, Karpis notes "The story of Hoover the hero is false" and "I have nothing but contempt for J. Edgar Hoover." In the introduction Karpis is quoted as saying "I made that son of a bitch."
INFORMATION IN BUFILES
Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Bill Trent: Frank Lowe, who was then with the Montreal Daily Star wrote an article in September, 1953, entitled "Reds Reported Smuggled into U.S. via Canada." This article was based

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RE: fUNK REVIEW
on an interview with an individual arrested by the Montreal City Police and, although the article was based on fact, it was highly colored for public consumption. In November, 1960, Frank Lowe of Weekend magazine was interested in publishing a story on Joseph Corbett, Jr., who was then one of the F.BI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

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SAC, Boston (62-4751)
3/15/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 - Miss A. M. Bŭtler
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Marls book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"The $\frac{V}{N e w}$ Jesuits" by George $\frac{V}{\text { Riemer }}$ Boston; \$6.95.


Book requested by Number One Man, T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.
 Tell. Room
Holmes Gaudy $\qquad$


EX -104
REC- 66

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SAC, IVCU TOX: (100-57005)
Attention: Liaison Ecetion
tractor, 52I (62-46855)

3/12/71
I - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF ENOS
GD00m nevinis
You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for uso or Bureau, one copy of the Hollowing boots. Marts boos to attention of the Research section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 William Horror aud Company: \$6.05; sćlicduled for publication 3/24/71.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:mcm/amt
(6)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book relates author's firsthand knowledge of shared experiences while living with "black cats" (Panthers) in West Oakland ghetto where Panthers were spawned. Book will be filed in Bureau library.


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Ax ic, 1071. 1- Lr. H. T. Row (6221 1B)

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1- Now Left Section (Route through for review)
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

TOTE:
Book th l requested by SA D. P. White, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book \%it requested by SA G. T. Tunctall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book ;1 will be charged permanently to Now Loft Section; book

Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper Conrad Felt
Gale Rosen
Tavel Tavel Walters
Soyars Pele. R Holmes Gand
in Bureau Library.


MAR 311971
BAR 311971







FROM : $\}$ ( - SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (P)
Subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
ObOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 1/21/71.
Inquiry at the Carnegie Commission on Future Higher Education at 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California, determined that the title of a study on the financial difficulties of colleges is "The New Depression in Higher Education" by EARL CHEITE. It was also de termined that this book is available by Mc Graw-Hill Book Company Distribution Center in Novato, California, at $\$ 6.95$ per copy.

An order for two copies of the above described book has been placed with Mc Graw-Hill and they will be shipped to the Bureau within the next ten days.




## Memorandum


subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Boston dated 3/5/71. FaC
Enclosed, herewith, for the Bureau, as requested, is one copy of "The New Jesuits" by GeoRge - RIEMER.

No. 01 chased at the Book Clearing House, 423 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

## EX -103

T ENCLOSURE
1-Boston
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(4) APR 71971

Miller's book contends that rapidly developing information technology, particularly computerized dossiers, if not rigidly controlled, can be a deadly threat to the right of personal privacy. Miller notes some dangers--loss of control over who has access to data on people; chance of easy pilfering and duplicating of magnetic tapes as compared to stealing bulky files; mechanical faults in computer systems; and errors in input of data in computer banks. Because the computer enables information to be stored in such minute space and then rapidly transmitted, the danger of vast accumulation and distribution of personal data is a real one, according to Miller.

The book mentions that the proposed National Data Center would need strict safeguards or else data could be transferred among various governmental agencies, each with different rules of determining confidentiality of data. Jaw enforcement computer systems, especially if containing sensitive data, are mentioned as being especially dangerous if passed along to vindictive officials. Also of concern, Miller states, would be computerized dossiers of private firms, such as credit bureaus and psychological testing groups, which can acquire sensitive information on people and share it with others.

Present laws protecting privacy are described by Miller as inadequate to deal with computerized information, and he stresses the need for a new legal framework to cope with the problem, mentioning the proposed bill by Congressman Ervin (D-N. C.) designed to limit Federal data -collection activities: Miller states that ideally an independent Federal information agency should be set up to regulate computerization and information handling, such an agency to have authority to make rules on technical features, personnel qualifications, and administrative procedures to be employed by data centers handing personal information. Miller concludes that the computer is, capable of immense social good, or monumental harm, depending on how it is used. $62-4655$

There are several references to the FBI. For example, on age 34, APR 1979 A the author, in discussing the problem of incomplete and in records, states that FBI "ra sheets" containing a person's criminal record are available to police agencies; while these sheets are supposed to include data on court
M. A. Jones to Bishop Nome

RE: "ASSAULT ON D rACY"
BY ARTHUR 1. MLLLER
proceedings, they often do not, thus not showing possible acquittals. In setting out "questionable information activities, " he mentions on pages 63-64 that the FBI investigates potential jurors in some U. S. cases and because of the FBI's "special clout, " it often can obtain data not available to others. He goes on to mention ready access to bank records by the FBI, partly because many bank security officers are former Agents, and also since the FBI has jurisdiction over bank fraud cases, banks find it advantageous to cooperate with them for prompt action. On page 65, the FBI is accused of not exercising proper care in use of data when it publicly released transcripts of electronically recorded conversations among reputed Mafia figures. Page 83 mentions that the FBI obtains some 25,000 credit reports every year. Pages 147-150 discuss the NCIC as the 'Keystone of an elaborate crime-information network" which in its present form is "highly utilitarian and justifiable. "However, if this system expands to include sensitive data on people who are not fugitives, and proper precautions are not taken, "the dangers may begin to outweigh the benefits." Miller went on to say there are "currently no plans to improve NCIC security" or "upgrade the quality and accuracy of the data."

On page 151, he notes that data collected by the FBI, other agencies, and academic institutions regarding disruptive campus activities might be coordinate-. ed; he mentions in this connection President Nixon's request for authority'to "use one thousand new FBI Agents on university campuses. " In further discussion of Government handling of information, Miller states on page 167 that wiretap data tends to consist of material with little capacity for use for damaging purposes, with the isolated exceptions of FBI disclosure of "wiretap data on Martin Luther King, a Las Vegas hotel proprietor, and alleged Mafia figures. "

## DATA IN BUFILES ON MILLER:

Miller is Professor of Law at the University of Michigan Law School. Bufiles contain several references to articles by him warning about abuse of computerized dossiers resulting in threats to personal privacy. There is also reference to Miller's 2/71 appearance before Senator Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights during which Miller urged the creation of a "neutral force" to supervise computerized FBI files on individuals.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the book "Assault on Privacy" be forwarded to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section for its information.




Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau, dated 3/31/71.
Being forwarded under separate cover are two copies of the book "The New Depression in Higher Education" by EARL-CHEIT: which were requested by the Bureau.


Bureau (M)
(1 - Package)
1 - San Francisco
EJO/sms
(4)


58APS22 1971

# SAC, New York (100-87235) <br> Attention: Liaison Section 

## 4/15/71

Director, TBI (62-46855)
1 -Miss A. M. Butler
PURCHASE OF BOORS
BoOR REVIEMS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of Bureau, one copy of each of the following books. Warts books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1. Blow It Up! The Black Student Revolt at San Francisco State College and the Emergence of Dx. Hayakawa" by Dikran Karagueuzian. Gambit, Inc. (distributed by Houghton, Mif:lin); 2/23/71; $\$ 5.95$
 Thomas Powers. Houghton, Hifilin; April, 1971; \$5.95

The/Venceremos Brigade: Young Americans
2. "Diana: The Witling of a Terrorist" by

Sharing the Life and Work of the Cuban Revolution" edited by Carol Erightman and Sandra Levinson. Simon and Schuster; May, 1971; paperback, \$3.95
Section (Route through for review) I - New Left Section (Row AMB: 1ac/rrd
(6)

NOTE:

16 APR 21 1971

Books Number 1 \& 2 requested by SA E. R. Recer,
Tolson
Sullivan
Bohr
Bishop
$\qquad$
Bishop Brennan, C.D. Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt Gale Tavel Walters Soyars Research Section, for reference purposes; book number 3 requested by SA F. B. Still, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and research (editors are Security Index subjects of investigative interest). Books will be filed in Bureau Library.
$\qquad$
MAILED 3
APR 151971 F EP


EX -11

Kominsky is a Priority III, Security Index subject (Bufile 100-179420) of the Los Angeles Office who for a number of years has been preparing captioned book and a companion volume yet to be published.
Captioned book was recently obtained by our Boston Office and it is published by Brandon Press, Incorporated, Boston, Massachusetts.

In connection with this book, Kominsky wrote the Bureau in late 1968 and again in early 1969, requesting information concerning certain FBI cooperative services which he stated he planned to incorporate in his book. Upon approval of the Director, neither of these letters were acknowledged. Kominsky subsequently wrote to Congressman Tunney (D-Calif.) requesting the same information which we furnished to Tunney for his reply to Kominsky.

REVIEW OF BOOK:
"The Hoaxers," is self-described as ". . . a special study of the use of fabrications, distortions of truth, and out-of-context quotations by the enemies of peace and freedom." Judging from the book's content, the "enemies of peace and freedom" are almost anyone who has spoken out against the threat of international or domestic communism. Author Kominsky saves his most caustic ire for the "Ultra-Right" anticommunists who he claims have over the years falsified the nature ${ }_{\text {that }}$ communism so as to breed public fear of it. The basic theme of the book is' Ultra-Right" anticommunists, through a flood of false and distorted propaganda, have prevented peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union and other communist states, a rational approach to pressing social problems, and that their efforts are leading the United States toward fascism and World War III.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "THE HOAXERS" BY MORRIS KOMINSKY

This book, the first of a two-volume work, contains numerous references to the Director and the FBI which, as would be expected from a person of Kominsky's communist background, are nearly all critical or snide. Kominsky makes no mention, however, of his correspondence with the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONs:
Since captioned book is devoted almost entirely to matters of interest to the Domestic Intelligence Division, it is recommended that this memorandum together with captioned book be forwarded to that Division for whatever action is deemed necessary.


SAC, New Yoxim (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, EBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVERS

4/26/71

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You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 Reid $i 0-7$ fin 2. Born Black: $A$ Personal Report on the Decade of Black Revolt 1960-1970' by Gordon Parks. Lippincott; 5-20-71; \$6.95
(bid $5-28$ Tu B. 3. Black Viewpoints" edited by Arthur Cw Littleion and Mary II, Burger. WAI Mentor Original; 4-14-71: \$1.50



I - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review
I - Mr. M. F. Row ( 6221 IB) $A M B: \operatorname{smh}$ AMa
(6)

NOTE:



19 APR 27 197I

Tolson
Sullivan
Bohr
Bishop Brennan,
Callahan Call aha
Casper Conrad Dalbey
$\qquad$ for review relating to work assignments on racial matters; book number five requested for review by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau library.
$\qquad$

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
sUbjEct:
C PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

## ReBulet, 2/9/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "We Are Everywhere ${ }^{\text {" by JERRY RUBIN. }}$


MMM : pal
(3)

桑 APR $2 \% 1971$



то : Mr. C. D. Brennáfo
 EDITED BY TONI K CADE RACIAL MATTERS


DATE: 4/22/71
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D: Brennan
I - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. Tunstall

This is a review of captioned book edited by Toni Cade and published by the New American Library, Incorporated, in 1970. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Toni Cade, who edited the above publication, also contributed several articles. Cade is listed in Bureau files as a supporter of various committees to free Angela Davis. In addition, articles presented in this book were written by Gwen Patton and Grace Lee Bogs. Gwen Patton was formerly a leader in the black extremist Student National Coordinating Committee and for the past several years has been the leader of the National Association of Black Students. Grace Lee Bogs has long been involved in the communist movement, most recently in the Johnson-Forest Group, a splinter group of the Socialist Workers Party.

This book is a collection of essays and articles written by black female essayists, lecturers, and writers. This compilation pinpoints the black woman's role in. the black revolution. In an article written by Cade, it is pointed out that the black woman's role in the revolution has been recently brought to the forefront. Prior to this time the black woman was only thought of in connection with the family. She points out that the

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& \text { REC. } 362-46855-9
\end{aligned}
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## STR -102

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"The Black Woman, An Anthology"
Edited by Toni Cade
Racial Matters
woman's position in the Algerian libertion struggle changed the traditional role of the woman in society and highlighted her as a functioning part of the revolution. Her position was no longer that of mere lover and mother but that of fighting for freedom side by side with the male.

Throughout the book the woman is pictured as the backbone of Negro society and much of the Negro's hardships are traced to this matriarchy. Cade emphatically states that black brothers must realize that black sisters can do more than breed revolutionaries.

Grace Boggs states that the black power or black nationalist movement is at its beginning having been started by Stokely Carmichael's cry on a dusty road in Mississippi in June, 1966. Since that time black masses have erupted in series of spontaneous rebellions in virtually every northern city. She claims the black woman is a vital cog. in the black revolution in the United States today.

No mention is made of the FBI.
ACTION:
For information.


## Memorandum



DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:
5/3/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

RURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
Re Bullet 7/3/69
Numerous contacts have been made discreetly to determine when the book "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" will be published. The last contact was made $4 / 30 / 71$ and at that time the publisher advised the book is not yet out and there is no set date for it to be published. No further efforts will be made at this time to obtain this book.


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AMB：LCL
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MOTE：
Eoot ill requested by SA G．T．Tunstall，Racial Intelligence Scetion，Domectic Intelligence Division，for revien in connection vith worl assigncents relating to nacial tatters coneral．Eook 纤 requested by mumber One Lan T．J．Smith，Fesearch Section，Donestic Intollicence Division， for perucal．Eoth bools will be filed in Eureau Library．



DATE:
$5 / 13 / 71$
то :

FROM


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
.
正
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
SUBJECT:

ReBulets $2 / 19 / 71$ and $3 / 31 / 71$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Making Of A Counter Culture" by THEODORE ROSZAK. Anchor paberback; \# 2 "The Movement Toward A New America" edited by MITCHEL GOODMAN. Knorpf, New York.

Pro $\# 1$ filed a Bu Liknery. Sorn +2 evade ley BL; All.
topers to new Aft set. $5-14-7 /$, mos.
(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.

REC. 13

- New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj


# Memorandum 

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 -Mr. Shackelford
Mr. C. D. Brennan
R. L. Shackelforg $/ \sqrt{\prime} /$

## SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEWS
7. "REBELS IN EDEN"

BY RICHARD E. RUBINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER
date: May 12, 1971
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. D. P. White
1 - Miss Muir


This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Rubenstein is Assistant Director of Adlai Stevenson Institute, Chicago; Associate Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University; and was a consultant to National Advisory Committee to National Commission on Causes and prevention of Violence (NCCPV). Special acknowledgment for assistance in prepration of book given to Jerome H. Skolnick, University of California at San Diego, director of task force which prepared report for NCCPV, which report received considerable adverse publicity for lack of balance and antagonism toward law enforcement. Skolnick has been associated with Congress of Racial Equality, Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and Faculty Peace Committee of American Federation of Teachers. Special acknowledgment also given Equal Ahmad, indicted subject in Bureau case "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives." Book is evaluation of what author terms historical role of mass political violence in U.S. He claims strategy of attributing eruptions to small, unrepresentative minorities in order to deny mass political and social implications is as old as America, i.e. "blaming Indian revolts on British agents, slave revolts on abolitionist spies, etc. He foresees same mass political violence before today's minority groups achieve their aim of political disintegration and reconstruction in U.S. and believes "out-groups," such as Mexican-Americans, Indians, and Puerto Ricans, will form new alliance with revolutionary political potential and join student activists in their effort. RPRefore this can bake na ge
 already begun with suburban middle class split, at least generally,
 |ship. He states turmoil of $1960^{\prime}$ s may well herald beginning of another revolutionary phase in American history. "For thaseminn to accept the new age on its own terms," states Rubenstein, "it will be an exhilarating time to be alive." Book contains no references to the FBI.

DETAILS - Page two

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REBELS IN EDEN"
BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN
62-46855
The Author


Richard E. Rubenstein is Assistant Director of the Adlai Stevenson Institute in Chicago, Associate Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University, and was a consultant to the National Advisory Committee to the Commission on the Causes and prevention of Violence. He is author of numerous studies on domestic violence and the urban crisis. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning Rubenstein.

Special Acknowledgments
Among those to whom the author gives special acknowledgment for assistance in preparation of the book are Jerome H. Sieqlinick of the University of California Eqbal Ahmad of the Stevenson Institute. Bureau files show that Skolnick, who was director of the task force which pxepared a report for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, has been associated with the Congress of Racial Equality, the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the Faculty Peace Committee of the American Federation Of Teachers. The above-mentioned report received considerable adverse publicity for its lack of balance and antagonism toward law enforcement. EqbatiAhmid is an indicted subject in Bureau case captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives."

FBI Not Mentioned
There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

## Book Review

Captioned book, published during the Summer of 1970, has as its aim, to quote the author, "to understand why, in a constitutional democracy, so much violence has accompanied the rise of so many groups to power." He further stated that the book would not have been written "but for an intuition, no doubt inspired by sympathy, that the apparently aberrant and lawless acts of certain domestic groups were in some way generated by the normal operation of the political system."

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REBELS IN EDEN"
BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN
62-46855
Rubenstein claims that America is laboring under "the myth of peaceful progress," with most citizens believing their land is so blessed, by a blurring of division between a multiplicity of economic, social, political, and ethnic groups, that real progress can be made without violent group conflict. Acoording to Rubenstein, these people view the racial uprisings beginning in 1964 as an exception to the rule and believe that the existing political and economic system can make good on its promise to blacks without radical institutional change--that the situation can be salvaged, faith in America confirmed, and violence ended without any great national political upheaval, so long as the Government spends enough money on both reform programs and law enforcement.

The author differs with this belief and agrees with H. Rap Brown's statement that political violence on a massive scale is "as American as cherry pie." He terms invalid the widely held belief that current riots and demonstrations are "un-American;" states such belief leads to the assumption that the violent are un-American; and the final result involves Americans in suppression of minority groups on a genocidal scale. "It is traditional," he says, "for those in power to deny that mass violence is representative, for to admit this would be to confess that the political system is failing." By tracing American history from the pre-Revolutionary Sons of Liberty, up through Appalachian farmer uprisings of the 18th Century, Indian revolts, the Civil War, draft riots and labor-management strife, to the ethnic and urban unrest of the 20th Century, Rubenstein attempts to make clear that America has experienced regular episodes of serious mass violence relating to the social, political and economic objectives of insurgent groups. He states that there is nothing new in the strategy of attributing eruptions to small, unrepresentative minorities in order to deny the mass political and social implications, i.e. Indian revolts were said to have been instigated by British agents, slave revolts by abolitionist spies-and unnamed Confederate plotters were accused of fomenting the New York Draft Riot of 1863.
"More recently, says Rubenstein, "the ghetto uprisings of the $1960^{\prime}$ s were attributed to a few 'mean and willful men' (President Johnson after the Detroit riot of 1967), the lawless and unemployed (California Governor's Commission Report on the Watts riot of 1965--the McCone Commission) and Communist agitators

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan<br>RE: BOOK REVIEW<br>"REBELS IN EDEN"<br>BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN<br>62-46855

(Geonge Wallace during the Presidential campaign of 1968)." Rubenstein deplores this tendency to deprive violent uprisings of political content by characterizing them as a form of evil or madness and states: "Most groups which have engaged in mass violence have done so only after a long period of fruitless, relatively nonviolent struggles in which established procedures have been tried and found wanting."

Furthermore, Rubenstein points out that even those groups which have most recently risen to respectability and middle-of-the-road politics don't wish to be reminded of the violent struggles which accompanied their climb, nor do they readily admit to their own use of group violence to obtain and maintain control of local government; instead, now that they have achieved their goal, they prefer to employ "the myth of peaceful progress" and deplore current demands of and actions by black ghetto residents and other protest groups as un-American, unnecessary and useless. Yet, Rubenstein points out, history shows that genuine progress was made by just such mass violence. The 18th Century farmer revolts, as well as tumultuous urban demonstrations in sympathy with the French Revolution, were used by Jeffersonians to create a new two-party system over the horrified protests of the Federalists; northern violence ended the southern slave kingdom; and southern terrorism ended Radical Reconstruction. The transfomation of labor-management relations was achieved during a wave of bloody strikes in the midst of a depression and amid widespread fear of revolution; and black people in urban ghettos made their greatest political gains, both in Congress and in the cities, during the racial strife of the $1960^{\prime \prime}$ s.

Rubenstein vehemently maintains that present-day "outgroups" or minorities do not have the same opportunity to succeed as those whom the New Deal brought to power; that the redistribution of power in the United States which was effected between 1935 and 1945 did not continue after the end of World War II, and asa result the "ins" were frozen in and the "outs" out. Since no domestic group in our success-oriented society will ever be content to remain frozen out merely for the sake of domestic peace, we shall always have turmoil and strife until America solves the oldest problem of politics--the problem of nonviolent power transference. "Many Americans recognize inwardly that the dream of peaceful system transformation and nonviolent power sharing is a dream--a utopia yet unachieved-and this recognition helps to explain why we have not machine-gunned black rioters or student demonstrators," states Rubenstein. "For if mass violence

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REBELS IN EDEN"
BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN
62-46855
were always un-American, unnecessary and useless, as official rhetoric claims, the correct response would be to crush it, immediately and brutally. . . . The difficulty arises, however, when well-intended reforms do not lead to a redress of grievances, and violence continues. The result may be the escalation of both rebellion and suppression to the level of open warfare."

Rubenstein then asks the question: "If ordinary deterrent procedures are unavailing, what will stop the revolt?" He recommends as one step decolonization of the ghettos, which he states means, first of all, that whites must evacuate the ghettos, except where there is a clear consensus favoring the retention of white-dominated institutions. He emphasizes that ghetto residents must be permitted to control their own economies. He recommends that white-owned commercial enterprises and real estate be turned over to ghetto residents as quickly as possible and that black workers organize and control their own labor unions or caucuses but has no solution as to how this is to be done. He says black communities must have their own police forces with administrations elected by and responsible to them, although he admits this does not seem politically feasible. He is hopeful that the welfare program will see its demise in the near future and be replaced by "some sort of income maintenance scheme," but advances no concrete suggestions relative thereゅo, although he is quick to severely criticize the present system as "serving political machines while cities burn." He favors Federal aid to the community-controlled schools, police forces, etc., which he recommends, but has strong doubts that the average white American will be willing to foot the tax bill to support black independence.

Rubenstein sees student activists and their supporters as not merely reformers attempting to improve their lot during a four-year hitch or young people raising "youthful hell" but as members of an emerging social and political group with hopes of permanence, whose principal economic, political and territorial base is, and will remain for some time, the university community; therefore, Rubenstein maintains, it comes as no surprise to see the most explosive confrontations taking place in San Francisco, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Rubenstein foresees that as the pace of political change quickens other "out-groups," such as the Mexican-Americans, Indians,

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REBELS IN EDEN"
BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTE IN
62-46855
and Puerto Ricans, will form a new alliance with revolutionary political potential and join the student activists in their attempt to overthrow the Government. Before this can take place, however, the author believes one other change is necessary, judging from history: a falling out among members of the present ruling coalition, which he states has already begun. To illustrate, he points out that the suburban middle class has already split, at least generationally, and organized labor is entering a period characterized by widespread discontent with the established leadership, political polarization and competition between dissidents of the Right and Left, and the growth of schismatic movements at both local and national levels.
"In any event," says Rubenstein," a nation which calls itself democratic ought not to fear the people." He speaks scornfully of the oft-repeated idea that if the masses really ruled America they would brutalize it and chastises the establishment for protecting itself by attacking extremism rather than the causes of extremism. To quote Rubenstein further, "If American workingmen, for example, are beginning to act in a dangerously racist fashion, this is not because they are canaille but because the present economic and political system has failed them as it has failed the blacks--because they feel compelled to defend the little they have against threatening forces, real or fancied. The democratic response, I should think, is not to manipulate the system so as to deprive 'racists' of power, but to meet the challenge squarely in the political arena by persuading workers that their enemies are those who profit from struggle between the poor and the recently poor. Those that will not make such a fight lack faith in the people and in the democratic process. Fortunately for the nation, however, they $m$ longer speak for the youth."

Rubenstein concludes with the prospect that the turmoil of the $1960^{\prime}$ 's may well herald the beginning of another revolutionary phase in American history. "For those willing to accept the new age on its own terms," he says,"it will be an exhilarating time to be alive."

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS <br> BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Hark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

White Terror: The Nu Flux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction" by Allen ${ }^{\text {H. }}$ Trelease, Harper \& Row, New York; 4-28-71\% \$15.0C
"The New Racism (Reverse Discrimination in America)" by Lionel Lokos. Arlington House, Inc., New Rochelle, New York; 4-1-71; \$9.95
3. "The Real Majority: How the silent Center of American Electorate Chooses Its President" by Richard M. Scammon and Ben J. Wattenberg. Coward-McCann, New York; paperback edition - to be published late in May, 1971; cost not know i

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review) 1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 -Mr. M.F. Row ( 6221 IB)

- AMB :mab
(7)

NOTE:


Book \#i requested by SA Li. L. Anderson, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Gu Klux Klan. Book \#2 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Racial Matters general. Book \#3 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The books will be filed in Bureau Library.

1 - Mr. W. C. Bullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
5/12/71
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. G. C. Moore
1-Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Attn; Mime A. Butiery
2 - Mr. P. Z. Nugent
1 - Mr. G。T. Tunstall

BOOK REVIEH


#### Abstract

THKETOLITICAL THOUGKT OF JALES TORMANH EDITED BY THE STATE OF BLACE STAR PUBLISHING CONPANY RACYAL MATTERS


This is a review of captioned book edited and published by the atafi of the Black Star Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan, in 1970. The book is being piaced in the Bureau Library.

Black Star Publiching Company was set up by the League of Revolutionary Black Horkers, black extrenist organization in Detroit.

James Forman is on the Security Index as result of his long-time position as leader in the black extrenist student National Coordinating Comittee (formerly the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee). Ho is vooiferous advocate of revolution by blacks to overthrow the United States Government and maintains numerous ties with subversive elements abroad. He is the mubject of intensive inveatigation by the New York ofilae.

The book is a collection of Torman's writings and speeches in furtherance of the revolutionary cause during the 1960s. It emphasizes the fact that blacks represent the vanguard of the revolutionary force whioh will bring about the deatruction of capitalism and the "oppressive" governmental structure imposed on blacks by whites. It discusses the absolute necessity of armed confrontation and long years of sumtained guerrilla warfare inside the United States to bring about a revolutionary society where blacks are in complete control. It attacks the white-dominated industrial military complex, churcher and eynagogues, banking establishments, and big business in genaril which have "oppremsed" blacks for generations and 41 mo onllis tox thetr takeover.


PEN:maz
(9)

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Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
    "The Political Thought of James Formma"
    Edited by the Staff of Black Btar
    publishing Company
```

Forman sees the destruction of the United States as absolutely necessary before successful revolution and "liberation" of blacks worldwwide can be achieved. He point out the need for blacks to identily with Aifica, "the Motherland," and the abrolute necesslity for blacks overywhere to work for the ultimate unification of the Afrioan continent.

Numerous reterences are made to the FBI which is one of the governmental agencies identified as the "enemy" of the black man responsible for the infiltration of black nationaliat organization and the dimuption of thelir programin.

Acxron:
For informition.

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK Reviews

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


The above paperback books are available from Glencoe Press (a division of The Macmillan Company), 8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, 9021I. These books are included in "The Insight Series, Studies in Contemporary Issues" from Glencoe Press. Cost of books was not listed but presumably will be nominal.

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)

I -Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB


NंगेT: MAILED 24
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ST-113

19 MAY 211971


Boots requested by Section Chief A.W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference material for Director's research. Books will be filed
Tolson in Bureau Library.
Sullivan $\qquad$
Bohr $\qquad$
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan $\qquad$
Casper $\qquad$ 0.5

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Gale
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Tell. Room
Holmes
Gand

1 -Miss A. M. Butler
SAC, Now York (100-87235)
5/20/71
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FEI (62-46S55)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Marls books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intell/ sconce Division.


Panthormania: The Clash of Black Against Black in one American City" by Gailfineohy. Harper \& Row, New York; Nay, 1971; $\$ \$ 4.95$
 "raise mace layer Naze: Essay Since 1965" New Yowls; June 24, 1071; $\$ 5 / 95$

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jdjd
(6)

NOTE:
Books requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with Racial Matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

$\qquad$

# Memorandum 

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS ...U.S.A.... and a dictionary of doubletalk," by bRUCE ALGER AND ROY E. CORBY RESEARCH MATTER

1 - Mr. sullivan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 -Mr. Cotter
DATE: 5/13/71
1 - Mr. Recer
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Captioned, book forwarded to the Bureau on May 3, 1971, by Kenneth Kngwalson and acknowledged by letter May 10, 1971. The note on letter requested that a book review be prepared and this has been done. The book is being placed bic in the Bureau Library.

Ingwalson sent the Director a copy of another book in January, 1971, which was acknowledged over Miss kandy's' signature.

The Authors
Bruce Alger is a former U. S. Congressman from Texas with whom we have had limited and somewhat reserved contacts. He was the complainant in an election law investigation in 1963 and the victim in an extortion investigation in 1964.

Roy Colby is a-téacher ait Colorado State College and was a foreign service officer for 16 years. We have had cordial correspondence with him. He wrote an earlier book entitled "The Communist Lingo" and requested the Director to write a foreword for it. This request was denied.


7 MAY 251971
signature.



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Memorandum to Mr. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Revolutionary Actions...U.S.A.... And a Dictionary of Doubletalk," By Bruce Alger and Roy E. Colby

## The Book

This book is actually two separate studies-one by Alger entitled "Revolutionary Actions...U.S.A...." and the other by Colby called "A Dictionary of Doubletalk." Alger's portion is a right-wing oriented indictment of Marxian-Socialism as it alleged If exists in the institutions of the United States today. It focuses on the mass media "mind management," penetration of our universities, schools, business establishments, government, and churches by both the New and Old Left, and presents a brief backgro and of the growth of socialism in this country. According to Alger, the drive for the establishment of a socialist system of government here will either be characterized by peaceful political means or anarchistic destruction and violent means of i combination of both.

The "Dictionary of Doubletalk" is a brief list of communist semantics or the so-called Aesopian language used by communists to convey their meaning of a term as contrasted to the standard definition as set forth by Webster.

Although the blurb on the back cover implies that certain prominent Americans such as Clare Booth Luce have contributed to this book, their statements are actually quotations taken from articles in various newspaper and magazines and were not written specifically for this book.

Mention of the FBI


For information.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $5 / 24 / 71$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIeWS
ReBUlets $5 / 19 / 71$ and $4 / 26 / 71$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of White Terror: The Ku Klux Klan conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction" by Allen W, Trelease. "Beyond Racism: Building An Open Society" by Whitney M, Young Jr.


DIRECTOR, F'BI (62-46855)
DATE: $5 / 28 / 71$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEN YORK (100-87235)
subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets $5 / 11 / 71,5 / 19 / 71,5 / 20 / 71$ and 4/15/71.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of The Thark Night Of Resistance" by DANIEL BERRIGAN. "The-10er Raci'sm (Reverse Discrimination In America)" by LIONEL LOKOS. Wprnthermania: The Clash Of Black Against Black In One American City" by GAIL SHEEHY. DIENceremos Brigade: Young Americans Sharing. The Life And"Work Of The Cuban Revolution" by CAROL BRIGHTMAN and SANDRA LEVINSON.

retowtionge
(2)- Bureau (62-46855) - NY (100-87235)
R.
(3) 594 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DATE:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlets 10/12/70, 2/19/71, 3/31/71 and 4/15/71.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of $i o l e n c e$ And Social Change" by HENRY BIENEN. "Th e-Black Anglo-Saxons" by NATHAN HARE. \#stokely Speaks: Black Power Back To PanAfricanism" by STOKiLY CARMICHAET. "Blow It Up! The Black Student Revolt At San Francisco State College And The Emergence Of Dr. Hayakawa" by DIKRAN KARAGUEUZIAN.


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\text { (2) - Bureau }(62-46855)
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- IVI (100-87235)

RJL:chj


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

fo
fo An Exing of A Terrorist" by THOMESXPOWERS. "The Real Majority RICHARD M, SCAMMON and BEN ' J qf the American Electorate" by edited by ARTHUR C. LITTLETON and MARY W. BURGER. HAssault on Privacy: Computers, Data Banks, and Dossiers" ky ARTHUR R. MILLER

E
то :

FROM
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $\quad 6 / 3 / 71$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOUKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlet 11/17/70.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of Multimedia Materials for Afro-American Studies" by HARRY A./JOANSON.

REC- 36

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1971
 - New York (100-87235)

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DIECTUK, FBI (52-46855)
$6 / 3 / 71$
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SAC, MUN YOKK (100-87235)

PUhChasci Of BOUK
DDOOK REVIENS
FeiUlet 12/23/70.
NYU has been unable to locete book entitled
"Trow the Dead Lovol" vritton by HAKIM muULLAH Tilim (truc naine: hLLET EUGLKE DORLLDSON).

WO sourcos stated that there is no listing for the book or euthor in "Books In Print" published by the Buikerico." which has ? listing of all tooks published rocontly or about to to publishcd up to September 1971.

UACB no forthor efforts vill bo made to obtain book.


2 - jurenu (62-46855)
1 - Nov York (100-87.235)

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OPTIȮAZAL FORM NO. 10 Memorandum

то $:\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { DIRECTUR, FBI ( } 62-46855) \\ \text { FROM }\end{array}\right\}$ subject:


- $\quad 0$

PARKS.
$\frac{\text { PURCHASE UF BUOK }}{\text { ReOU REVIEVS }}$
$\frac{\text { BURCHASE UF BUOK }}{\text { RebUlet } 4 / 26 / 71 .}$
$\frac{\text { BURCHASE UF BUOK }}{\text { RebUlet } 4 / 26 / 71 .}$
Enclosed hererith is one copy of "A Rap on Race" by MAKGAR IT EfLD and JAMEC BALDWIN. Born Black: A Personal Report on the Decade of Black Revolt 1960-1970" ky GORDON $\qquad$

DATE:
6/7/71
date：6／3／71
ATTN：Research Section，
Domestic Intelligence Division

Re Bureau letter，dated 5／18／71，requesting that Los Angeles purchase certain books from Glencoe Press（a division of The Macmillian Company）， 8701 Wilshire Boulevard， Beverly Hills，California．

Enclosed for the assistance of the Newark Division is one copy of referenced letter．

Inquiry at Glencoe Press， 8701 Wilshire Boulevard， Beverly Hills，Cal ifornia，on $5 / 27 / 71$ ，revealed that this is an editorial office of Glencoe Press，and that no books are sold out of this office．No specific outlet for the books in question in the Los Angeles area was known to through the following source：

Order Department
Collier－Macmillian Distribution Center
Front and Brown Streets
Riverside，New Jersey 08075.
Inquiry．at Pickwick Bookstore， 6743 Hollywood Boulevard，Hollywood，California（the largest bookstore in the Los Angeles area），on 5／27／71，revealed that listed books were not carried by this store．Further，this store was unable to make recommendations，other than publishing company，where the books would be available．

The Bureau is requested to advise Newark whether the books in question should be obtained at the above address． STill （D）Bureau renctancil $1209+10$.
2 －Newark（Enc．1）
1 －Los Angeles



The "Charlotte Observer" of $5 / 16 / 71$, carried a review of captioned book which suggested that the novels main character W.W. Masters, was patterned after the Dir. Contrary to impression left by the "Charlotte Observer's" review of book, it is not about the FBI nor is its principal character W.W. Masters, likend to the Dir. Refrs to FBI appear on pgs. $18,25,30,31,32,63,113,183$.

COPY OF ABSTRACT FOR THES SERIAL IS PLACED IN FTME IN LIEU of the mail which has not been located

SAC, New York (100-87235)

## Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOORS <br> BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

N:ㅡㅡN
Marcuse" by Eliseg'Vivas. Arlington House, New Rochelle, New/Tork; $\$ 8.95$
2. "Tho Berrigans" edited by William vanEttep Casey, / S.J, and Philip. Mobile. Avon Original, paperback,
3. Handbook for Student Revolutionaries" by


1 -Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:mem/kdf
(5)


NOTE:
Books requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith and
SA E. L. Recer, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.
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Wo Chtenco Intter $3 / 10 / 71$.
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rboso hools wove obtainod by $\quad$ and aro b7D boinc Iurnished as requastod in relet.

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Fin -OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 GSA FPMR ( 41 CFR ) 10i-11.6
UNITED STATES GOYMRNMENT Memorandum

TO,
FROM :
subject:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:
6/28/71
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEWARK (62-3371) (RUC)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles 5/18/71, Los Angeles letter to Bureau 6/3/71, and Bureau R/S to Newark 6/15/71.

Enclosed are books requested in referenced Bureau letter to Los Angeles 5/18/71.
"American Ente-Loar movements" Joseph R. Conhiv "Slack fores: the racine response to white america" Jhownal Wagstaff.
"Ire Politics" and anti-plalities of che Young"
"Politics of the New heft" Matthew F. ottolz.


1 - Newark
JAB:aas
(3)
(399)


197. Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


REVIEW OF BOOK: $\because \mathrm{KILL}$ THE DUTCHMAN" BY PAULSANN - THE STORY OF DUTCH SCHULTZ, BORN ARTHUR FLEGENHETMER

Paul Nan starts his book by relating gory details of the fatal shooting of Dutch Schultz and his body guards, 10-23-35, by rival gangsters in a Newark, New Jersey, tavern. Schultz died at the age of 33. The book is nothing more than a collection of stories about gangsters, their illegal operations, corrupt lives, and the very bloody details of their deaths, in so many cases. It is, more or less, a rehash of gangster activities during the $1930^{\prime}$ s and early 40 's. There is a sameness about the gangsters' operations that makes the book a bit dull.

Mr. Hoover and FBI are mentioned in book several times. Page 23:) Dutch Schultz is mentioned as "Public Enemy No. 1 on the private list of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI." Page 103: Author said Mr. Hoover took a dim view of revelations in the Schultz papers found after his death, particularly one item which showed his income as $\$ 827,253$ in a period of 6 or 7 weeks. Director was quoted as saying, "That means $\$ 1$ million every two months was being paid to just one racketeer. Then author states Mr. Hoover commented on the effect of racketeering in the community and that Schultz's profits made it "a big business, run by big busifiess methods. " Page 145, the author, in speaking of Vincent Coll's kidnapping of another gangster, states kidnapping was so rife in the land at that time "as to drive $\mathcal{V}$ the FBI to distraction." Page 220: Treasury Secretary Morgenthau began to brood about the outstanding tax case against Schultz and finally, on 11-1-34, he telephoned Mr . Hoover and Mayor La Guardia; and those telephone conversations, says the author, are being published for the first time. They are contained on pages 220 through 227 of this book. They have been xeroxed and are attached to this memo for whatever interest they might be to Director.
MALLOSURE
outside a movie 228: In July, 1934, "the GAMe had cut down John Dillinger outside a movie house in Chicago and in August FBI guns had written the obituary

Enclosures (8).
1 Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1-Mr. Gale
 (158)

REC -53
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 -Miss Kandy
1 -Mr. Malmfeldt
1-M. A. Jones

- JUL 21971

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK: "KILL THE DUTCHMAN"
for one of that miscreant's more formidable associates." (Note by Sutler. FBI Agents did not kill Homer Van Meter. He was killed by St. Paul, Minnesota, Police while resisting arrest on 8-23-34. Ref. "The FBI Story" by Whitehead, p. 335)

On a picture page, opposite page 229; there is a photograph of $\sqrt{\mathrm{Mr}}$. Hoover firing on the FBI range in Washington.

Pages 280, 281. District Attorney Thomas Dewey met with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Anslinger. At this meeting Anslinger quoted from Dewey's book "The Murderers." "If the killing of witnesses continues, there will soon be no one left to testify when we finally catch up with Lepke." At this same meeting a price of $\$ 30,000$ was put on Lepke Buchalter, dead or alive, $\$ 25,000$ from New York City and $\$ 5,000$ from the FBI. A million circulars went out on Lepke and within a week Lepke's emissaries were negotiating with Walter Winchell to make arrangements for Winchell to deliver Lepke "to J. Edgar Hoover, in the * flesh, on a Manhattan street corner on 8-24-39." Lepke was eventually electrocuted for his crimes.

The last two chapters in the book deal with Charlie Workman, known as the man who killed Dutch Schultz. Workman was sentenced to life imprisonment.


Bufiles fail to reflect any investigation of author Paul San of the New York Post. There are several "see" references where he is mentioned. Sand and Victor Riesel authored an article in 1945 titled "Labor Diplomats - Our Newest Ambassadors." (100-341561-9) Sin authored an article entitled "Purged From the WPA", in the 11-13-37 issue of "The Nation." (61-901-38) Five officials of the New York Post including Paul Sand were sued for libel in a $\$ 1$ million suit brought by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer. The March 10, 1952, issue of the New York Post referred to a chapter on labor in the book "USA Confidential, "by Lait and Mortimer, as "the first literature in the field to begin with a flat lie." Disposition of suit not shown. (98-8-173 A) Who's Who In America shows Paul Lan started in 1931 as a copyboy, rose to city editor by 1944, worked on other newspaper assignments 1944-46 and has been Executive Editor of the New York Post since 1946. Born in Brooklyn, New York, 1914. now lives in New York City.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

-almost two years later-to give himself up and stand trial. York was still in the hands of Tammany Hall. It was rotten through and through, from the top down. It had a Police Commissioner, Jim Bolan, remember, who years later would swear under oath that while he had "heard" about Dutch Schultz he didn't know that the man was a big gangster except for some "newspaper talk" about him.

Now with the dawn of 1934 the flaming torch of reform, held firmly aloft in the grip of Fiorello LaGuardia, threw its cleansing light over the sin-drenched metropolis. The word went out to the furthest precincts: "Muss 'em up." The streets weren't going to be safe for the bad boys after that; on the newspapers, we were so carried away that overnight Sodom and Gomorrah-on-the-Hudson began to take on the look of a sleepy Amish village in Pennsylvania.
The rackets, of course, continued to thrive.
And Arthur Flegenheimer was still loose in the streets, surely passing, a police precinct here or there on his rounds.
As the months wore on, Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, the dignified, patrician Henry Morgenthau Jr., a New Yorker himself, took to brooding about the outstanding tax case against the long-time fugitive only to find his repeated inquiries all leading down the same dead-end streets. Finally, on November 1, he picked up the telephone and made two calls. One went to Mayor LaGuardia in New York and the other to J. Edgar Hoover, right there in the capital. Here, published for the first time, is the text of both those conversations, opening when LaGuardia picked up the first call with a cheerful "Good morning, Mr. Secretary"-
H. M. Jr: How are you?

Mayor LaG: Fine. .
elf up and stand trial. of 1933 because New y Hall. It was rotten own. It had a Police vho years later would "heard" about Dutch as a big gangster ut him.
aing torch of reform, LaGuardia, threw its aetropolis. The word s'em up." The streets ys after that; on the rat overnight Sodom take on the look of thrive.
loose in the streets, there on his rounds. doosevelt's Secretary Heriry Morgenthau ding about the outfugitive only to find the same dead-end ed up the telephone LaGuardia in Ñew: r, right there in the e, is the text of bothi uardia picked up the g, Mr. Secretary"-
H. M. Jr.! Mr. Mayor, I think you and I have got a common interest in Dutch Schultz.
Mayor LaG: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: And I think I saw last week that you made a statement that you're anxious to get him.
Mayor LaG: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: Now I've been told and I-I mean I feel I can talk very frankly and confidentially to you.
Mayor LaG: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: That there's been a feeling between the New York Police Department-
Mayor LaG: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: -and J. Edgar Hoover. And on account of that there's been a crossing of wires. I don't know whether it is true or not.
Mayor LaG:I Ion't think so-not on the top it may be down below.
H. M. Jr: Yes:

- Mayor LaG: Because I talked to my Commissioner about that and you see Edgar and I are very good friends.
H. M. Jr.: Isee.

Mayor LaG: And we worked together many years when I was a member of Congress, so that the feeling up on top is alright if there is any sabotizing down below.
H. M. Jr.: Yes. Well now the point is the Treasury wants this fellow.
LaG: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: And he's the last of the big gangsters that are out.

## Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And if there is anything we can do to work with you I want to let you know that.
Mayor LaG: Why absolutely and and-
H. M. Jr.: But it's the Treasury that wants him you see.
Mayor LaG: -anything we can do to cooperate with Department of Justice we'll do.
H. M. Jr.: Yes, yes. Well it's our own people-Elmer

Irey has been out for him now for about a year.
Mayor LaG: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: You know Elmer Irey?

Mayor LaG: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: And so if there is anything that the Police Commissioner has or there is anything we - can do if you tell him that Elmer Irey is ready and anxious to cooperate.
Mayor LaG: Well as long as you tell me I wish that either Hoover or Irey would tell me
H. M. Jr.: Yes. Well I'll ask Irey_I mean I can't ask Hoover because he doesn't work for me but I'll ask Irey if he does feel there is any. and if there is I'll call you again myself.
Mayor LaG: Will you please?
H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: And you can tell me very frankly because at the top it's alright. If there's any feeling then it's down below and then I would suspect that it isn't one of irritation or jealousy but one of rather protecting this particular person.
H. M. Jr.: I see.

Mayor LaG: And I want to get right to it.
H. M. Jr.: I knew you would.

Mayor LaG: So don't hesitate to let me know.
H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Mayor LaG: And is it alright if I talk to Hoover and tell. him that we've had this little talk?
H. M. Jr.: Well you could use your own judgment on that.
Mayor LaG: Yes because I want to get any little snag eliminated and as. I say some of these things that I've observed I think that this gentleman has very strong connections.
H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: I want to break that down And if-anything that Irey wants to talk to me, tell him to come right in.
H. M. Jr.: I don't think it would serve any particular purpose for the moment if you did talk to Hoover but you-

Mayor LaG: Alright.
H. M. Jr.: -but you can use your own judgment.

Mayor LaG: Alright. I-I won't because this thing is very very important.
H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: And just let me know if there is anything you want the whole-any part of the Department to do and it will be done at once.
H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Mayor LaG: Alright, Mr. Secretary. • :
H. M. Jr.: Good-by.

The next call went to J. Edgar Hoover.
Hello.
Hello, this is Hoover talking, Mr. Secretāry.
H. M. Jr.: Yes, how are you? '

Hoover: Fine, thank you, hope you're the same.
H. M. Jr.: Mr. Hoover, I think I can take. a chance ori the telephone.
Hoover: Yes, this is the through wire-confidential wire.
H. M. Jr.: Oh. We're particularly interested in Dutch Schultz.
Hoover:
H. M. Jr.: And I was just talking to Mayor LaGuardia and told him that the [word missing] was that the New. York police really weren't very keen about it, see?
Hoover: Yes. I've heard that same story.
ir own judgment. ecause this thing is
if there is anything any part of the Deall be done at once.
ver.
talking; Mr. Secre-
you're the same: an take a chance on wire-confidential interested in Dutch
ng to Mayor Lahat the [word missYork police really at it, see?
me story.
H. M. $\mathrm{Jr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ : And he said whether I could substantiate it and I said I doubted it.
Hoover: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: And he said that-well I've heard about some jealousies between yourself and down there. I don't know whether it.is true or not,
Hoover: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: But just purely gossip.

Hoover: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: But-so he said anything that we could do or he could do to let us know but I just wanted to tell you personally as far as the Treasury is concerned that that's the last of the big income tax gangsters who are out and I am particularly interested in it myself.
Hoover: Oh, I am very glad to know that. We haven't been making any first-what they might call first-line drive on trying to find him because we thought that naturally it was a matter the Treasury would give its first attention to but, if you would like to have us do so, I would be very glad indeed to instruct our New York office to just bring all pressure to bear on that. We've heard a lot of unsavory rumors. They may. be without a scintilla of foundation. I don't know.
H. M. Jr.: You say you have not been giving it particular attention?

Hoover: No, that is we've only been looking for him as we would for any other general fugitive.
H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Hoover: $\quad$ Because he was not one of the cases that
$\quad$ we've worked on and we've been looking
for some of these kidnapers primarily and have had him more or less in what we would call the secondary class because I assumed that the Special Intelligence Unit
were bearing down themselves on it.
H. M. Jr.: . Well they are.

Hoover: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: And-they are-but I don't-I just-and-
Hoover: . Well, I-I really think, Mr. Secretary, that a case of that size being as important we ought to more or less pool our assets so to speak.
H. M. Jr.: That's the point.

Hoover: And everyone of us kind of just put our shoulders to the wheel to try to find him.
H. M. Jr.: That-that's the attitude.
were go: together, become States, s LaGuar time so was goi the Dut some o:
$\frac{\text { It wa }}{\text { Dutc }}$
nly been looking for or any other general
one of the cases that we've been looking. napers primarily and or less in what we dary class because I cial Intelligence Unit hemselves on it.

## I don't-I just-

, Mr. Secretary, that ing as important we
pool our assets so to
kind of just put our
lo try to find him: ade: indeed to see that 'll see that our New re will just put him ic Enemy No. 1 sehim.
publicity on it will -
link the thing to do at I have known of
:H. M. Jr.: Yes.
Hoover: And do it very secretly and just out of a clear sky if we can do so and be lucky enough to just bring him in.
H. M. Jr.: Finc.

Hoover: - And I'll be very happy to see that those orders are issued at once here.
H. M. Jr: : Right.

Hoover: And bear down on it and see whether we can't help out on that for you.
H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Hoover: Be very happy to.
H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Hoover: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.
So now, at long last, the Mayor of New_York_and the all-powerful Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were going to put their heads and their crime-busting forces together and do something about the Beer Baron who had become overlord of the biggest policy operation in the United States, scattering some cadavers along the way. Now Fiorello LaGuardia was going to tell all his policemen that it was high time somebody brought Dutch Schultz in, and Mr. Hoover was going to risk a whole new wave of kidnappings and make the Dutchman his undercover Public Enemy No. 1 and get some of his lawyer-sleuths sniffing that frail.
. Tt was as simple as that.
Dutch Schultz heard all about this, of course, since there


DIRECTOR， FBI （62－46855）
ATTN：RESEARCH SECTION
DATE：$\quad 6 / 29 / 71$
DUM \＆iSTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC，NDW YORK（ $100-87235$ ）

PURCHASE OF BOUKS
BUJK REVIENS
ReBUlet 6／25／71．
Request for purchase＂Handbook for Student Revolutionaries＂ky PETER M．｜SANDMAN．According to publisher， CULLIEK BOOKS，book will not be puklished till Uctober 1971. NYU will endeavor to obtain copy at time of publica－ tion．

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TO
 FROM Ro Do Cotcer punc




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Mcmorendum for Mr。Brennen
Re: Boot Reviem

By Daniel Jo Berrigan, So.Jo
|eddressing fugteive revolutionaries, impies not herd to hide Erom FBI tixo "haven't cone thetr homework that well." Accusos Director of mot hoving "slightest knowledge of the Erant ince es roles your trimed have played in keeping you hadde. "and boing "mechansed owe of his misd." Page 180 doceribes igntio os "sccivilous huveds." Darogetony references to Jublice Deparment and atcomey General Mitchell appear on page 116. Eublisher is Dosbleciay \& Company with whom Burest has established cordinl reletions.

## RECOMARTDATION:

Hone. For infomationo


Memorandur for IFr. Breman
Re: Book Revier
The Bark Night of Resistance
By Daniel d. Bearigan, w.J.

## DETATLS

Wac Durk Mirht os Rosistrnoc Mg Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

 his brothar, Sevareat philip 3 . Bericean oz the Josephito Order, is presently coniaed in the Feceral romrectional Institution at Danbury, Qomacticut, for piabsoipation in the destruction of Delestivo unice recoras ia Catomofille, Earyland, Hay 17, 1968.

 plotinng whom up the heating whtens oz Vashington buildings. Who bcot his being touted by xevacwew ex a "magnificent outpouring of prose rad pootry"--"!2 critique on our society and a plea for xadice lizaxy it."
$\therefore$ Wing on Book
——ownen, using aliegory, netaphor, perables, and poetry, and Whth in wharrassimgiy smus mysticism and no littlo egotiem, plays Lis t acless fute as ho attumpts to lure "movement" followers into
 clainy ia inpossible to find in our culture--that "slecping pill which inverinply layt a spell on the boliower who swallows it." Admittedly miniciriog ft. John of the Cross, a 16 cti century myetic, Berrigan, a poet wh wolfoproclained guru of an ceezging new mumaty, wraps his case sgainst establishment "violence" around the war in vietnam.
dowsing kimacte to the children who have mown nothing but
 itcily an wrges them, though eovolutionary struggle, to perpetuate the "uym"olism of Cetonsville." Ko indicts all aspects of the social jx....0x 23 being ininical to the bost intexests of man's existence-opixi, an zad political. Ee Eashion himself as the spiritual leader of th lutiot revolutionary towncent and urges that all who want to chon"~ 4 w systen hamen to the attemances of the guru.

Memoziondum for Mro Drenman
Re: Bock Revicis
The Taxit Ithe of Resiontce By bansiol Jo Berrigan, Bojo

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 hell's spiderworts spme across the eorld"; and the rorals and mores of Sccicty, "that deethariden domzeric and universal plen of nonmulues and specinds comtrol minch koeps the ${ }^{\circ}$ majority from choir conlicut yeara nareothesed mith illusions of the good life, scescity, corvestional monelityo"

Encicon clasms ail of tis ase ancomatzed by the do ${ }^{\circ}$ s and don' by the fote, impertelistic moncter which porpetuates its bratality
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Memonanders cior Mr. Dremman
Re: Root Revicm
The Daxi fithe of Resistruce
By Damiel Jo Berrigan, SoJo

## Commentary

Daniel Eentiganis reserment agetnot auchority is traceablewacconding to one biographezmen his childhood and his discephnemornwiced Eacher. Frow Cod thenchiy dom, facher ficeres aro not aceepted by Damiel Eerxigass. In an essay written in 1901, Berrigas wrote of the priesthood as "a pallid, vacumatic chelo tro, a sheerold for thoop." To be expected, Eorrigan has
 no Eother figure. Like therest of the spoleswen for this leftist analeva, he is egohnot, net for. He does not originate or





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Re: Book Reviem
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By Damiel Jo Berrigan, So.
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## Eng taher

The publisher of this book is Doubleday \& Compexy, Gaxden City, wiv Xork, pith whon the Bureau hes established very corabl relations.

1-3 mise A. M. Butler
SAC, San Francisco (100-60893)
7/8/71
Director, FBI (62-46855)
puncians or book
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mari book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic IntellIgence Division.

"Free Huey: The True story of the Trial of Huey P. Newton for Murder" by Edward M. Keating. Ramparts press, Berkeley, California; 1973; §6.95
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for nevi (end (Egan)
1 - LIr. H. F. Row (6221 MB)
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NOTE:
Book requested by SA R. M. Egan, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review -- relates to Black Panther Party (BPP). Book will be filed in Bureau Library.



15 JUL 81971

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

POECELSE OF COOKS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books pox use of Bureau. Naris books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2. "Odyssey" by Earl and simian Selby. G.P. Putnam's Sons: 1971; price not known
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through Tor review) ( 1 -Mr. II. F. Row, 6221 IB

ANB:bjn
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## NOTE:

Book \#1 requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research Section, for use as reference in work assignments; book \#\# requested by SA R. M. bEgan, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review re racial matters general. Books \#ill be filed in Bureau Library.


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то ': Mr. Bishop
Date: 7-12-71
FROM


SUbJECT
"THE NIGHTMARE DECADE THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SENATOR JOE McCARTHY" BY FRED J. COOK
BOOK REVIEW

## REVIEW:

Cook's book is published by Random House, New York, and is a concentrated attempt to, indict, convict, and sentence former Wisconsin Senator Joseph R: McCarthy to an ignominious place in history. The book, by the very nature of its subject matter, contains numerous references to the Director and the FBI. The vast majority of these references, however, are merely in passing. In view of Cook's previous treatment of the Bureau in his earlier works, it is noteworthy that with the exception of a few sly innuendoes and erroneous conclusions his comment concerning the Bureau is neither critical nor vindictive, in the typica Cook manner.

Nearly all references to the Director and the Bureau are from information which has been in the public realm since the McCarthy hearings of nearly 20 years ago. As an example of Cook's treatment in this book of the Bureau and the Director, he describes Mr. Hoover's testimony before the Tydings Committee a $\mathcal{S}$ "convincing. . . and cogent. "He further quoted Mr. Hoover's statement before that committee in which the Director stated that he would not be a party to any action which would "smear" innocent individuals for the rest of their lives. Cook presents these intrinsic truths without sarcasin of any kind. Cook describes FBI investigations as "diligent" and a secondary theme of this book is that security investigations, according to Cook, are best left to "experts" and he implies the expertise in this area lies with the Bureau.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW
For critical comments Cook found he must resort to his own imagination and lack of scholarship to provide subsistence for his remarks. For example, on page 11, Cook claims that when he wrote an article for "The Nation". on Alger Hiss, his friends began to get checkup telephone calls about him from a variety of sources, "including former FBI Agents," whom he, of course, neglects to identify. On page 503, he refers to a Bureau report which was classified as "Confidential" and erroneously concludes that confidential "in Bureau lexicon was equivalent to 'top secret'!'. His final critical statement is found on page 386 of the 580 page book and is made almost in passing. He refers to Bernardo De Voto, an advisor to Adlai Stevenson, as "the writer and historian who had presumed to criticize the excessive power of the FBI. " Cook also mentions on a number of occasions, former Agents who worked for Senator McCarthy and has no derogatory information concerning them with the exception of former Special Agent Donald Surine, whom he describes as being fired from the Bureau in early 1950 on the charge that he had been found consorting with a "Baltimore beauty whom he had been supposed to be investigating on a white slavery charge." Surine was, of course, dropped from the rolls of the Bureau for failure to abide by Bureau rules.

## OBSERVATION:

This book can best be described as a superfluous warning to the Nation by Cook of what he alleged was the extremism of former Senator McCarthy which he now views as alive, fuel, and living in Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

FRED Jo COOK - AUTHOR:
Cook is the journalistic prostitute who is well known to the Director and the Bureau and has served as a minor irritant for a number of years. He is on the List of Persons Not To Be Contacted. He has gained a reputation among his fellow journalists as an unprincipled critic of the FBI who will do anything for money. Cook has in the past been an outspoken apologist for Alger Hiss,. William Remington and has been responsible for a number of previous articles and a book which is highly critical of the Director and the Bureau.

## RECOMMENDATION:




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SAC, Hew Yowl (100-37235)

Director, TBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE ON BOOKS
OED REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Marts books to attention or the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Ten Vietnamese" by Susan Hi. Shechan. Knop i; \$4.95
2. "If They come you in the Morning" by Q Angela Davis. Third Press - Joseph Okpaku publishing Company; $\$ 6.95$ (to be distributed by Viking press), publication scheduled for Fall, 1971

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, (Hatioute through for
1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for rev gi) 1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB


5 JUL 201971


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NOTE:
EX -100
Book \#1 requested by SA J. R. Wagoner, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for use in work assignments; book $\$ 2$ requested by SA L. A. Crescioli, Internal Security Section,
Tolso
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 Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with a case being handled by the Section. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.


DIRECTOR, TBI (62-46955)
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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

7/27/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
D-dil 1. "The New Radicalism: Anarchist or Marxist?" by Gil Green. International Publishers, New York; paperback, \$2.45; July, 1971
2. "Steal This Book" by Abbie Hoffman. Pirate Resit lib Editions (publishing company owned by cabbie Hoffman), New York; paperback, $\$ 1.95$; July, 1971; distributed by Grove Press

( 6221 IB )
AMB: (6mn/pjcfe
NOTE:
Books requested by SA R. C. Putnam, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes in connection with work assignments. Books will be filed in Bureau Library. Paperback editions requested as economy measures.

REC $51 \times \alpha-\therefore 6-\mathrm{CO}$


Attention: Liaison Section Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOONS
BOOR REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Hark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Who-What-When-Where-How-Why Made Easy" by Mona McCormick. A New York Times book, distributed by World Publishing Company; $\$ 5.95$

1 - Mr. M. F. Row ( 6221 IB)
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NOTE:
Book requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be retained in Research Section, for ready reference purposes.
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SAC, Hew York (100-87235)
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Director, $\operatorname{HBI}$ (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
-bOOR REVIETVS

Enclosed for your assistance is a Xerox of an article relating to a two -volume study entitled "rime Planning of the Vietnam Jar" by the Institute fox Policy Studies. Bureau has determined, through tho Institute, that publication is expected in September, 1971, by Random House, Hew York; however, the cost is not known at this time.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the two-volume study for use of the Bureau. Mart the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Enclosure

1 - Mr. M. F. Row ( 6221 IB)
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NOTE:
Assistant Director C. D. Brennan requests that book be reviewed by Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book is a study of the Vietnam decisions which includes interviews with many principals in the decisionmaking process. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.


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Bishop Brennan, C.D.

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EX. 112
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Date: July 29, 1971


SYNOPSIS:

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN MAFIA; GENESIS
ORA LEGEND
BY JOSEPH IVALBINI INFORMATION CONCERNING

Recent publicity has been given to captioned book, written by Albini, an instructor at Wayne State University in Detroit, purporting to prove that the Mafia is a "myth." A copy of this book has been obtained and reviewed in the Special Investigative Division.

The fact that Dr. Albini's study was printed originally as a paperback, contains a hopelessly inadequate index, and is marked by a succession of typographical errors, misspelled words, grammatical mistakes, and chronological inconsistencies indicates that it is not likely to be regarded as a major treatise in the organized crime field.

There are no mentions in the book of the Director and only two passing, noncritical references to the FBI.

Dr. Albini attacks corrupt police and public figures, as well as members of the public who utilize the services and goods of the underworld. Although professing to be proud of his Italian heritage, Dr. Albini does not deny the existence of either organized crime or Italian mobsters. He merely denies the existence of a Mafia, maintaining that the United States is plagued by a number of individual crime syndicates of varying nationality groups who share certain common interests and a periodic need for cooperation but who give no evidence of any national leadership structure.

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Mohr $1 \pm$ Mr. Flynn
1-Mr. Bishop 1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Casper 1-M $\mathfrak{F}$ Staffeld 1-Mir. Gale

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: $\frac{\text { The American Mafia: Genesis }}{\text { of a Legend }}$ of a Legend

When a major stumbling block, such as the Apalachin hoodlum convention of 1957, threatens to undermine his whole position, Albini merely quibbles about the number of mobsters said to have been present and dismisses. everything with a statement that, "The allegations... about the purpose of this meeting are so unfounded that they are not worthy of mention."

One problem with Dr. Albini's book is that he is writing about events he has-little or no information regarding. For example, he tries to discredit the Apalachin meeting by protesting there was no representative present from Detroit, whereas our investigations have established beyond doubt that Joe Zerilli was present but escaped detection.

Another error Albini makes is in stating that no parents of "contemporary important syndicate figures" have been shown to have "any criminal involvements whatsoever, " overlooking California La Cosa Nostra functionaries Frank Desimone and James Lanza, whose fathers were Mosses" before them; Joseph Colombo, whose father was killed in a gangland slaying; and Joseph Zerilli and Joseph Bonanno, whose sons have become underworld powers of their-own.

To completely write off the existence of such an organization as $\| \begin{aligned} & \text { La Cosa Nostra in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of evidence to } \\ & \text { the contrary indicates aipreconceived judgment and all but destroys whatever } \\ & \text { possible usefulness the book might otherwise have had. }\end{aligned}$

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Albini.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.


# Memorandum to Mr. Gale 

Re: The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend

## DETAILS:

Considerable publicity was given in the press recently to a new book by a Detroit criminologist, purporting to prove that the Mafia is a "myth." An instructor at Wayne State University in Michigan, Dr. Albini claims to have spent four years researching captioned book, which was published in May by Appleton-Century-Crofts of New York City.

A copy of Dr. Albini's study has been obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division, and the fact that it was printed originally as a paperback, contains a hopelessly inadequate index, and is marked by a succession of typographical errors, misspelled words, grammatical mistakes, and chronological inconsistencies indicates that it is not likely to be regarded as a major treatise in the organized crime field.

There are no mentions in the book of the Director and only two passing references to the FBI: (1) a quote from an Italian writer who claims that the Bureau believes hoodlum Salvatore Lucania, better known as "Lucky" Luciano, actually died of poisoning rather than a heart attack, and (2) a brief mention of FBI documents introduced into court in the Louis Taglianetti tax evasion case. Neither reference is critical in nature.

Despite the fact that Albini told reporters he was proud of his Italian heritage, his book does not attempt to disavow the existence of either organized crime or Italian mobsters. It simply maintains that there is no such thing as a Mafia. In Sicily, Albini maintains, it is "a system of social relationships" rather than an organization, and since the same relationships do not exist in the United States, there is no need for a Mafia here. Instead, he says, there are a number of individual crime syndicates of varying nationality groups scattered throughout the United States, sharing certain common interests and bound together by a periodic need for cooperation, but evidencing no indication of any national leadership structure.

# Memorandum to Mr ．Gale 

Re：The American Mafia：Genesis of a Legend

In explaining his concept of organized crime，Dr．Albini cites a＇triple alliance＂composed of the criminal element，corrupt police and civic officials，and an acquiescent society willing to purchase the services and goods of the underworld．He devotes considerable space to castigating both citizens and officialdom for not trying to rid their communities of the evils inherent in the racket element．Also，for the benefit of the neophyte reader，he details the inner workings of a numbers ring and a loan－sharking operation，as well as explaining why it is so difficult to combat such hoodlum activities as smuggling and narcotics．

Although Dr．Albini＇s study is quite scholarly in places－－his analysis of the derivation of the word＂Mafia＂being one of the best available－－ he nevertheless vitiates his whole effort by building it around a completely untenable position：that there is no Mafia or Cosa Nostra．To completely write off the existence of such an organization in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of evidence to the contrary indicates a preconceived judgment and all but destroys what could otherwise have been a useful dissertation．

Ignoring the various minor merits and faults of Dr．Albini＇s book， the one single issue that stood to make or break his contention that there is no national underworld structure in the United States was the 1957 meeting at Apalachin，New York，where 60 ranking American mobsters were detained by local officers and another 40 or 45 escaped detection．In discussing this most crushing evidence against his theory，Albini merely starts quibbling over the number of persons said to have been present and then dismisses everything with a statement that，＂The allegations．．．about the purpose of this meeting are so unfounded that they are not worthy of mention．＂

After emphasizing his familiarity with the Italian language and explaining how the phrase＂cosa nostra＂is a common expression of no consequence（rather than the name of a national or international mob of killers and thieves），Dr．Albini continually refers to the subgroup in a Mafia gang as a＂decima，＂instead of a＂decina，＂the standard Italian word for＂ten．＂

# Memorandum to Mr. Gale 

Re : The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend

In still another passage of his book, Albini tried to buttress his position that there is no national underworld structure by stating, "In the United States there is no evidence to show that the parents of contemporary important syndicate figures were themselves members of 'The Mafia' or for that matter had any criminal involvements whatsoever." This, of course, overlooks the fact that James Lanza (head of the San Francisco La Cosa Nostra "Family"), and the late Los Angeles La Cosa Nostra chieftain Frank Desimone were both sons of former Mafia leaders; that Joseph Colombo, national La Cosa Nostra functionary, lost his father in a gangland shooting; and that the sons of such notorious La Cosa Nostra figures as Joseph Zerilli and Joseph Bonanno have risen to become underworld powers of their own.

One problem with Dr. Albini's book is that he is writing about events he has little or no information regarding. For example, he tries to discredit the Apalachin meeting by protesting there was no representative present from Detroit, whereas our investigations have established beyond doubt that Joe Zerilli was present. He just happened to be among the fortunate ones who escaped without being detained for questioning.

Another weak point in Albini's study istthat even though his bibliography extends over 17 pages and contains a number of Italian publications, he either intentionally or otherwise excluded the eight-part series of articles appearing in Paese Sera, an Italian newspaper, detailing the autobiographical remembrances of Nicolo Gentile, a former high-ranking official in several Mafia "families" throughout the United States. Since it is difficult to believe that Dr. Albini did not have access to this series, printed in September, 1963, it must be assumed that he ignored them because they seriously undermined the position he had taken.

Bureau files contain no information pertaining to Dr. Albini, who may have succeeded in his goal of "analyzing syndicated crime through the use of sociological frameworks and concepts" but who has grossly misled any of his readers naive enough to accept his basic premise about the absence of a national crime syndicate general known as the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra.

## Memoraicuum

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM :

SUBJECT:


- PURCHASE OF BOOKS

ReBulet, dated 7/27/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Steal This Book", by ABBIE HOFFMAN.

> EX-109
> fiec.c52 $62-46855-957$

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Bureau (ENCL. 1)
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DIRECTOR，FBI（100－46855）
7／26／71．

SAC，SAN FRANCISCO（100－60898）（C）

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco，dated 7／8／71． In compliance with request in referenced letter，a copy of the following described font is enclosed：

Fi＂Free Huey！The True Story of the Trial of Huey P．Newton for Murder＂by EDWARD M．KEATING， Ramparts Press，Berkeley，California，1971，\＄6．95．

EJO／sms Francisco
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UNITED STATES G ERNMENT
Memorandum

| TO | DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) <br> ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION <br> FROM |
| :--- | :--- |
| SUBJECT: |  |

ReBulet, dated 7/27/71.


Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The New Radicalism: Anarchist or Marxist?" by GIL GREEN.


EX -100 REC-6 62-46855-959



# Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan 

RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE RIOT MAKERS" BY EUGENE H. METHVIN

DETAILS:
The Author
Eugene H. Methvin is an Associate Editor of "Reader's Digest" headquartered in Washington, D. C. He was formerly a reporter on the Washington "Daily News." His 1965 article, "How the Reds Make a Riot," won for "Reader's Digest" the award for public service in magazine journalism given annually by Sigma Delta Chi. He is on the Bureau's Special Correspondents List. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning Methvin.

## FBI and Mr. Hoover Mentioned

There are several non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book. On page 435, with reference to the Harlem and Berkeley riots of 1964, the author described the FBI as "one of the most effective fact-gathering organizations ever developed, but Director J. Edgar Hoover has always and quite properly insisted that it is an investigative agency and not a policy body. It does not evaluate its findings; and unfortunately the Justice Department had no effective organization for monitoring, identifying or evaluating the threats to domestic tranquility uncovered by the FBI. Under Attorney General Ramsey Clark a computer intelligence center was established, supposedly to track extremist agitators from city to city. But while the computers could spew out rolls of raw data the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, neither they nor the Justice Department officials were capable of evaluating the picture, even within the context of today's inadequate knowledge of the social processes of civil disorder and revolutionary violence. The response was primitive because the challenge was wholly new, without parallel in the history of domestic societies."

## Book Review

Captioned book, consisting of 553 pages, published in late 1970, is an exhaustive study of the disturbances that have been wracking America's cities. Methvin traveled to the scene for on-the-spot investigations in Harlem, Berkeley, Detroit, Newark, Chicago, Atlanta, Columbia, and Washington, D. C. He gives us blow-by-blow descriptions of what happened, and why, in the race riots at Newark and the student riots at Columbia and adds what

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE RIOT MAKERS" BY EUGENE H. METHVIN
he has learned from the dozens of other riots he has witnessed and studied. He demonstrates how today's headlines are the result not of spontaneous events but of "the technology of social demolition." He traces that technology back through history and shows the role of Lenin in its development.

Methvin avows that the dangerous new breed of troublemaker has learned from the Communists and often cooperates with them. Many, in fact, are what he terms "red diaper babies." He cites a survey of New Left youngsters at 36 campuses by pollster Sam Lubell, who found that $17 \%$ had a radical family upbringing. "Their goal is to destroy America as we know it today in the hope that they can pick up the pieces and put them together into a perfect society, just as Lenin sought to destroy Czarist Russia even at the price of cooperating with Kaiserist Germeny," he writes. "They are totalitarian destroyers, demolitionists." As "a conscious preconditioning program," the author has found, the "New Left Leninoids," as he characterizes them, use a sort of " $3-D$ " RX--desanctification, disruption, and disengagement. "Desanctification," according to Methvin, is merely "the rationale for attacks on the authority of the law, the economic system, parents, elected leadership, and religion. Desanctification is modern nihilism, the first step toward anarchy. In "disruption," every institution through which public authority is exercised is an open target: police, armed forces, the family, school, university, corporation, bank, church." And "disengagement" means separating people from "the system" and its sets of values, rewards and punishments. But the "3-D" program is merely to set the mood, and the New Leftists are far too cautious to let it go at that, just hoping that riots may result. Methvins' research has disclosed that they have developed a number of sophisticated techniques for the care and feeding of disturbances, i.e. use of walkie-talkies to direct the movements of riot agitators; medical "volunteers" who in reality use their white uniforms and red cross armbands as visas across the police lines and hence are available for reconnaissance and communication and who afterward supply affidavits attesting to police brutality, which testimony most people accept as coming from impartial medical observers while in fact it is from "secret Communist Party members or known fellow travelers;" cheering sections of "talented and loud-mouthed agitators" and "banner carriers," the banners being used by key agitators as points where messengers from the internal or external commanders can

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE RIOT MAKERS"
BY EUGENE H. METHVIN
quickly find them. And to provide photographic proof of police brutality, Methvin charges that police horses are attacked with razor blades on the ends of placard staves, jabbed in their flanks with hatpins or lighted cigarettes, or given a whifi of red pepper in their noses. This makes them rear and rush through the crowd while cameras click.

Methvin says that although the majority of the riot makers aren"t Communists in the sense of "belonging to a disciplined political party that responds to foreign dictation," the following seven stages used by them in creating riots were derived directly from the teachings of Lenin and Marx and have been used by Communists since time immemorial:
(1) Organizational Deployment, i.e. a grouping of defined roles tied together by lines of commuication and channels of command and control;
(2) Preconditioning, i.e. the planned preparation of a general climate of opinion through a process of indoctrination, psychological manipulation and attitude molding that is fundamental to all propaganda operations;
(3) Sloganeering and Hate Targeting, i.e. locating the weak points and sources or irritation, frustration, and dissatisfaction in any society; focusing public attention on them; generating new frustrations wherever possible; creating open social cleavages; converting them all into practical radical action; and finally, assembling all the dissatisfied elements into orchestrated mass actions under a Leninist elite. Lenin's 1917 slogan, "All power to the Soviets!," has today become "All power to the people!" The 1928 Congress of the Communist International laid great stress on carefully phrased sfoganeering: "The Party determines its slogans and methods of struggle in accordance with circumstances, with the view to organizing and mobilizing the masses on the broadest possible scale and on the highest possible level of the revolutionary struggle."
(4) Creating the Crowd Nucleus and Screen, i.e. generation of mass hysteria in which present-day instant communication is a big factor. For example, a.college editor of the North Dakota State University newspaper suggested, tongue in cheek, that collegians should turn the town of Zap, North Dakota, population 300, into the "Fort Lauderdale of the North,"

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE RIOT MAKERS"
BY EUGßNE H. METHVIN
whereupon the idea was spread by other student media until on May 9, 1969, 2,000 students from as far away as Florida showed up, dismembering buildings for bonfires, smashing stores and wrecking the town, until the National Guard was called.
(5) On-the-Scene Crowd Management. For example, Jeff Segal, Chicago SDS experienced riot technician flown to Oakland, California, in October, 1967, to plan and execute the siege on the Oakland Induction Center, reported howSDS organizers planned paramilitary action, complete with mobile walkie-talkie leadership teams and, operating with a screen of some 10,000 antidraft demonstrators, seized 22 blocks in downtown Oakland, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with police. "We experimented with tactics that involved direct conflicts with the duly constituted forces of the law-cops. It was not guerrilla warfare or armed insurrection, but carried all the seeds for all the elements we will need when, indeed, our time does come," Segal wrote.
(6) Police-Baiting and the "Confrontation." Since the days of Stalin this has been a favorite tactic of riot makers. They attempt to manipulate circumstances so as to provoke the police, National Guard, or other security forces into the initial use of force, frequently maneuvering women and children into the front ranks of mobs so it will appear that police are wantonly attacking youth or helpless people. They do not rely exclusively on police to provide them with instances of "police brutality" but manufacture indidents, where necessary; and once the struggle begins between police and the invisible paramilitary apparatus concealed within a crowd, the innocent onlookers are quickly swept up in it.
(7) Manufacturing Martyrs, a case in point being the December, 1969, raid by Chicago Police armed with a search warrant of an apartment occupied by Black Panther Party (BPD) leaders, during which two Panther leaders were shot and killed. Immediately, BPP spokesmen issued charges of genocide and a national conspiracy to wipe at their leadership and organization. Charles Garry, general counsel for the $B P P$, announced in the press that 28 Panthers had died in police shootings since January, 1968. No mention was made of the fact that Garry had been identified in a sworn Congressional testimony in 1957 as a Communist Party

Memoxandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEN - "THE RIOT MAKERS" BY EUGENE H. METHVIN
member. When the "New York Times" asked Garry to name names on his charges, he responded with a list of 19 , not 28, who had "died violently" since March, 1968, and of these, four were killed by rival black extremists and two met unexplained deaths Garry did not attribute to the police. It finally wound down to nine who were killed in shootouts with police. Two policemen also died in these battles. Before this exposure of Garry's claim, however, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and a glittering cast of other notables formed a "Citizens" Commission" to investigate whether there was, indeed, a "national conspiracy" to "repress" the Panthers; Mrs. Leonard Bernstein, wife of the famed composer-conductor, gave a cocktail party benefit to raise money for the Panthers on the anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's birth, all of which, Methvin believes, is stark testimony to the continuing effectiveness of Leninist mass manipulation technology.

What is the answer to riots and riot makers? Methvin stresses that Government alone cannot quell them, inasmuch as totalitarian strategists deliberately choose the private sector of society--beyond the proper realm of limited Government-as the battleground. "No FBI Agent can take over the job of responding to a Stokely Carmichael or a 'Rap' Brown at a ghetto rally, or to a Ku Kluxer shouting race hate into a television camera," says Methvin. "For this very reason, there can be no substitute for free men, private citizens, organized to defend their own liberty."

Methvin maintains that four different types of nonGovernmental organizations are needed "to counter-attack extremist movements and organizations" at each of the seven stages set out heretofore: (1) Attack organizations, to engage in political-ideological operations designed to expose and isolate the Communist organizations and all subversive activity in general; (2) Special interest organizations, to engage in preemptive organizational warfare by providing peaceful democratic alternatives to extremist organizations designed to attract 3 youth, women, veterans, professional groups, farmers, teachers, etc.; (3) Single issue organizations, to attract people who might join together on a specific issue that can embarrass the extremists or support the democratic cause generally; (4) Multi-issue organizations, to provide leadership and constructive action alternatives' in closely allied

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE RIOT MAKERS" BY EUGENE H. METHVIN
areas such as peace, social programs, education and democratic reform. Methvin is emphatic in his belief that only by strong community organization and action in cooperation with law enforcement can the riots and riot makers be expunged.

Methvin offers this 5-pronged attack to be maintained by men of good will in Government and out:
"Economic and social action against discontent. We can make war on the enemy's socio-economic base, the discontent and underdevelopment that provide him with issues to exploit.
"Psychological action against ideology. Through climatemaking campaigns we can destroy the enemy's philosophical and psychological bases of action.
"Police action ag ainst cadres. Where the subversive organization resorts to open incitement to violence, guerrilla warfare or terrorism, we can track the insurgent down and kill or capture him.
"Counterorganizational warfare. We can attack the subversive organization's activities by exposing and spotlighting its deceit and violence, creating a hostile populace which in turn puts psychological pressure on the insurgents to adopt democratic methods for social changes and 'revolutionizing' society.
"Preemptive organizational warfare. We can deprive the enemy of the opportunity to exploit social stagnation and political disorganization by preempting his opportunity to recruit and mature his own organization. We can give the ambitious and discontented young men some avenue to express constructively his urge to modernize his society and to pursue his ambitions."
"Certainly we cannot stop firebombing on Springfield Ave. or 12 th $S t$. by urban renewal, minimum wage laws, job training and antidiscrimination statutes," Methvin feels. "We can stop them by preventing the congregation and coalescence of a criminal insurrection; and by arresting the early lawbreakers before the moral holiday is signaled and the drawing effect creates a tornado of anarchy."

Methvin feels George Washington phrased it best of all when the weak young national government was threatened in 1786 by Shay ${ }^{1}$ s Rebellion in Massachusetts:

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEN - "THE RIOT MAKERS" BY EUGENE H. METHVIN
"Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have real grievances, redress them, if possible; or acknowledge the justice of them and your inability to do it in the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once . . . Let the reins of government then be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the constitution reprehended."

The rebellion was put down.

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.
Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1970 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

EX-105
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Mr．C．D．Brennan

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book reviews
TIME CRICK：TWi ISSUE OF BLACK SURVIVAL IN AMERICA＂
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1－醒．C．Sullivan
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1．Intr．R．M．Egan
1．Mr．R．P．Tinsel

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by G．P．Putnam＇s Sons，Hew York，呈ew York．The book is being placed In the Bureau Library．

The author，Samuel $F$ ．Yette，is Washington，D．C．，（TDC）$\underset{\sim}{N}$ correspondent for＂newsweek＂magazine and a former reporter for the whee＂Afro－Americar＂．He served briefly as Special Assistant to Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Executive Secretary of the Peace Corps．

Fete and＂Afro－American＂ware subjects of a restricted Obstruction of Justice investigation in 1957 by the Bureau at the request of the Department then fete authored an article favorable to James hoffa，Teamster Union official，whilehffat trial was in progress．

In his book Pete argues that the United States government is in the mist of a campaign of repression and selective genocide against the blacks．He views United States history as 250 years of nationally sanctioned slavery followed by 100 years of deceitful enslavement outsi de the las．

The author＇s vide－suingiag eriticiams cover the enforcement of civil rights laws，the war on poverty programs，birth control， drug addiction，＂police lawlessness＂and the Vietnam war．In his opinion，ali of these currently operate to the detriment of black

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aitretist author from Nowark, How Jerscy. He is in the Security Index and is a Key Blect: Fatrenist on whon we have an intensive investigation. For years he has bnen making extremist statoments at public appearances including raxy college appearances. Hz has advecated tactical violence. He holpal nlect the curront black mayor of Nowark.

BCOK DVVIL: - This book is a collection of nesaye by Jones since 1965. In one essay he claims there are no black racists, that racism is exclusively white. He then fille his book vith racist statements laced with obsconities. On Jewish larynrs: "still comocted to we by that dewert axporionen; thy Follor niggers with wot sucking nozzles stuek in the niggers' throate. The Jers love us so." (p.5) On integration: "fre mout be revolutionary blacl nationalsets pascionately involved in the quest for Black Foner, othermin we aro supporters of thit. Poner...There is no noutrality." (p.88)

On riots: Whwart "nover seempl as beautiful an it did thowe nighte vion fire was eating up the sliy" (during the riots). (p. 65) On drugs: "Te 'support' the whito rovolution of dopn and nolvadness beauce it woalons the chain that binde Black Poople." (p. 127) On the urben crisis: "The citios must bo Black ruled or thoy till not be rulad at all.. Unlets we Elack Feople can cons into peaceful pormer and begin the benvolet rule of tho juet, tho nozt phase of armed rebelilion rill burn Nowark to the gxound."

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For information.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
8/17/71 Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOORS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
Req iy $\beta^{1 .}$ PiDaniel E11sberg on the Pentagon, and Vietnam policy" by Dr. Daniel fillsberg. Dell; August, 1971; paperback, \$1.50.


1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
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NOTE:
Books requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith,
Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

subject:
: MR. C. D. BRENNAN年
from : MR. G. C. MOOR Ger

## Memorandum

## BOOK REVIEWS

"STOKELY SPEAKS,

BLACK POWER BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM"
BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1971 by Vintage Books, a division of Random House, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Synopsis:
"Stokely Speaks" is a collection of 14 speeches and essays covering Carmichael's political career from the civil rights movement to black power to his present position on Pan-Africanism. What we see are the thoughts of a civil rights organizer, a black extremist and a Pan-Africanist, but the relationship of these three voices are vague. The speeches themselves lack the substance that might show how Carmichael's thoughts developed. His words are a confusing mixture of black nationalism, quasi-Marxism-Leninism, and New Left rhetoric from which no coherent whole emerges. His Pan-Africanism concept is not new, in which a strong Africa would be created that would protect the black minorities of the world. In his unique solution, Carmichael ignores Africa's complexity and the fact that African nationalists might not think that Pan-Africanism is in their own best interests. The land base in Africa he is trying to create may never be realized. Carmichael is historically important but his book makes it clear that, his importance comes from the fact that he happened to be saying certain things at the precise moment when poor, blacks were lecturing America with molotov
cocktails.

## DETAILS:

## $62+46855$

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Review of Bureau Files:
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Stokely Carmichael was born 6/29/41, Trinidad, West Indies. He is a naturalized citizen through his father's naturalization. He graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1964

HAN: kw

## Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan

> RE: BOOK REVIEW, "STOKELY SPEAKS, BLACK POWER BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM" BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL
with a degree in philosophy. He is married to South African folk singer Miriam Makeba. Carmichael has been active in civil rights matters in this country since the early 60 s and has progressed through the nonviolent stage to becoming extremely anti-establishment and is now considered a black extremist whose avowed purpose is to ultimately promote a revolution in this country through his Pan-Africanism concept. He is currently residing in Conakry, Guinea, from where he is attempting to direct the furtherance of his Pan-Africanism concept upon the black population of America and other countries.

## Book Review:


#### Abstract

"Stokely Speaks" is a collection of 14 speeches and essays covering Carmichael's political career from his days as a. young worker in the civil rights movement to black power to his present political and extremist position in promoting Pan-Africanism. If his book is supposed to be a documentary record of Carmichael's political evolution, it is incomplete and could better be described as Carmichael's undiluted rage against American society.


Without the backdrop of burning cities and the sound of bullets in the night, his words are a confusing mixture of black nationalism, Marxism-Leninism, and New Left rhetoric. Carmichael :as a Pan-Africanist is trying to convince black America that they are really Africans and merely.living on another continent. His Pan-Africanism envisions a.land base on the African continent with ultimate unification of all black nations from which the black minorities in the Western Hemisphere could be protected. The book is replete with extremist rhetoric against whites of all sorts including liberals and Jews. He gives no program.as to how the many African nations could ever be brought together to form and foster his Pan-Africanism program. The complexity of any such undertaking is completely ignored as is any discussion of what the African people might think themselves.

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "STOKELY SPEAKS, BLACK POWER BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM"' BY.STOKELY CARMICHAEL

His speeches and essays ocillate from the theme of violence to the urging that blacks confront the white power structure with periods of nonviolence.

Carmichael is historically important but his book makes it clear that his importance comes from the fact that he happened to be saying things at the precise moment in history when poor blacks were lecturing America with molotov cocktails.

There was no mention of the FBI.

## ACTION:

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For information.


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Mr. C. D. Brennan

R. L. Shackelford

1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 -Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - R. L. Shackelford
1- Miss Butler
August 18, 1971

1. G. J. Lex

1-D. P. White
1 - Miss L. Muir
book reviews
"A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEET
and the new capitalism"
by Greg calvert and carol neman internal security - new left matter

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Calvert, Priority II on Security Index, was National Secretary of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), 9/66-6/67, and on SDS National Interim Committee, $7 / 67-7 / 68$, during which time he was Marxist who advocated force and violence. Neiman has worked for SDS since 1966 and was editor of SDS newspaper, "New Left Notes," in 1968. Special acknowledgment given Rabinowitz Foundation, frequent contributor to New Left groups, and Scughton Li nd, Priority II on Security Index, well known pacifist and Marxist. Authors lament American New Left has tailed to achieve any radical reform transferring power from "corporate elite" to the people, or left one mass-based organization with power to resist repression or co-optation. They attribute this mainly to fact that New Left, as well as old Left, adhered to obsolete Leninist notion of a vanguard party to lead workers to socialism, whereas working class has ceased to be progressive because their demands in the economic realm, which are satisfied by machine production, simply strengthen capitalist consumerism. Rather than an industrial army of blue collar workers or guerilla struggles smashing the state, authors maintain main force of history now lies with the most strategically placed "class," the "technical aristocracy." These are teachers, social workers, engineers, computer programmers-who are the most repressed in terms of their potential for creative work and absence of such work available to them. These people will enter radical activity and eventually smash the state by acting out their own repressed desires. They will build communities with a different set of values which will result in social negation of capitalism. This will not be done by street-fighting but with political programs. FBI not mentioned in book.

ACTION: None. For information. 100-447549 (Calvert)
580 F


DETAMLS - Page Two


# Memor andum for Mr. C. D. Brennan 

RE: BOOK REVIEN - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LWFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM"<br>BX GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NETMAN<br>100-447549

DETAILS:

## The Authors

Greg Calvert served as National Secretary of SDS from September, 1966, to June, 1967, and was on the SDS National Interim Committee from July, 1967, to July, 1968. He served as the Chicago coordinator for SDS in the disruptions of the Democratic Convention in August, 1968, and coordinated all activities in connection with the SDSH-mponsored "10 Days of Protest" in Apxil, 1968. He has been a columnist for "The Guardian," which is selfmescribed as an "independent radical newsweekly" and which takes a strong left position but is not identitied with any organized group. Calvert is curxently working as a drug addict specialist in the fllinois State Drug Program, It is to be noted that at the time of his association with SDS Calvert publicly advocated force and violence on a nationwide scale to disrupt the Vietnam War eftoxt and sain the "establishment must be overthrown by force." The following review reveals Calvertis change of posture in this regard. In the past he has described himself as a "post communist revolutionary" and a "Marxist." Calvert is Pxioxity in on the Security Index.

Carol Neiman is the wife of Greg Calvert and is founder of "The Rag," an underground newspaper in Austin, Texas. She has Forked for SDS since 1966 and served as the editor of the SDS newspaper, "New Left Notes;" in 1968. She continues to do radical political work, and several of her articles have appeared in "The Guardian."

## Special Acknowledgment

The authors gave special acknowledgment in the preface of captioned boak to the Rabinowitz Foundation, "which gave us respite from many more months of penury to continue work on the book," and to Staufhton Lynd and his wife, Alice. The Rabinowitz Foundation was founded in 1944, its purpose purportedly being "to undertake, promote, develop and carry on religious, charitable, scientixic, literary andor educational work." Bureau files show that in 1965 the Foundation awarded $\$ 6,000$ to Herbert Aptheker, member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee and the party's leading theoretician, to further his work in preparing a

Memoxandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEN - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM" BY GAEG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100-447549
bibliography of the public writings of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The Foundation has also made numerous contributions to various New Left groups.

Staughton Lynd was in the U. S. Army as a conscientious objectox Irom October, 1953, to April, 1954, when he recelved a dishonorable discharge as a subvexsive. He has been employed as a teacher in numerous colleges and unjversities and his appeal among the New Left is enormous. He is self-described as a pacifist and a Marxist; has been arrested numerous times during demongtrations, including the disruptions of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968; twaveled to Nowth Vietnam via Brussels, Prague, Moscow, Peking anc Cambodia during December, 1965, which resulted in his passport being canceled, as the visit to Hanoi had not been authorized. He is priority II on the Security Index.

## FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

## Bools Review

Captioned book, published in the Summer of 1971 by Random House, has as its aim, to quote the authors, "to raise certain questions relating specifically to the interrupted history of the New Leftm-to interpret a social process whose political. manifestations are temporarily obscured-in order to undexstand better the past failures and future possibilities." The preface to the book begins: "An uneasiness which borders on despair accompanies the itinal editing and rewriting of this book. It seems strange indeed to submit the final draft of a work on radical social theory to a large and important American publishing house which is part of an even larger complex of corporate power within the total context of Americals industrial and military empire." They proceed then to explain that the "disintegration" of the organization (SDS) which they helped to build and the repression of their former ixiends and comrades made it imperative that an analysis and program foreign to most of the remnants of the American New Left reach the reading public by any means possible. "The experiences of $\operatorname{SDS}, "$ say the authors, "ought to be sobering for

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVEEW - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEET AND THE NEW CAPITALISM" BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100-447549
our poetic 'community of the faithful' which began as a New Left and which ended in dogmatic posturing and programs which could not be implemented wi thout an apocalyptic revolutionary mosent. We have not achieved one single radical reform which transierred power from the corporate elite to the people. The military posture oi the Black panther party has produced many martyrs but not armed self-detense of the black community; the experiences of the 1960s, with all their pain and struggle, have not lext one mass-based organization which has the power to resist either repression or co-optation; some of our friends are dead--too many; some of our fxiends are underground in a noble but spurious attempt to make classical terrorism the catalytic force for the creation of a viable revolutionary movement. We who tried most desperately to turn America-the-Obscene into America-the-Beautiful failed miserably and our brothexs and sisters axe dying as a result of that failure. It is not an easy atmosphere in which to publish a book."

The book"s analygis is subsumed ito three categories: neocapitalism, new working class, and post-scarcity. From these comes an analysis which argues that capitalism is basically sound, that university students and university-trained professionals are the main revolutionary force, and that all demands for merely material gains are objectively reactionary.

The authors aver that capitalism has successfully overcome class contradictions and the contradictions within the relations of production. The primary contradiction of "neocapitalism" does not lie within the system, but between what the system is and is not: "In capitalist society you have to work in order to live despite the fact that living without working is the potential of capitalist economic-technological development." It is argued that the productivity of machines rather than workers is what now produces wealth, so that there is no longer any need for conflict between workers and owners for the appropriation of value. Therefore, the working class has ceased to be historically progressive, and the main force of history now lies with the most strategically placed "class," the technological aristocracy.

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVEETY - "A DKSRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEET AND THE NEW CADITALISM" BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100-447549
Calvert and Neiman maintain that teachexs, social
workers, engineers, computer programmers-these people have the atrongest awareness of capitalism's contradictoxy nature because they are the most repressed in terms of their potential for cxeative worls and the lack of creative work available to them. They will onter radical activity and eventually smash the state through an "affimmation of self," i.e., by acting out their own repressed desires.

The authors repeatedly attack the "Old Left." For example, "Old left parties, still biding their time and hawking thel, literature to a smallex and smaller audience, continue to wait for the industrial armies of blue-collar workers to wake up, throw out their bad leadership, and follow the communist "good guys" to xevolution (or to peaceful coexistence with the U.S.S.R. as the case might be). As the student movement became an increasingly vital force, the old Left denounced students as petitbourgeois and encouraged the New left to calm down some of its revolutionary spixit and find jobs in the factories." The authors contend that since labor "has had its class significance altexed," it can be "integrated into the bourgeois social structure." Thus working people as such axe an impediment to a revolutionary movement because they are tied to outmoded "torms of consciousness" and theis demands in the economic realm situply strengthen capitalist consumerism.

The main tasls of imperialism, according to the authors, is to force consumer society on the rest of the world. "Thixd world struggles* are irrevelant to real change because they take place in technologically backward countries.

What about the black struggle within the United States? Calvert and Neiman consider that black workers are not important to production and are not really part of the social system at all but rathor discards from it. They assure the reader, however, that there is no racist implication in this assessment: "Every stratum . . has its place." the black struggle cannot be important in a general revolutionary strategy, since "Black Power . . is largely negative powar to rebel, to burn, to dism rupt." And, according to the authors, "Neither the escalation of revolutionary rhetoric nor the multiplication of militant tactics will answer the hard questions which the social complexity of the advanced capitalist world poses."

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "A DISRUPTED HXSTORY: THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM" BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100.447549

The authors state that French students, during the unexpected revolutionary upheaval in France during May-June, 1968, "Led the way" in proving the concrete possibility of socialist revolution in an advanced capitalist society. "Suddenly, revolution was no longer a question of Third World Liberation and minority struggles in the United States. . . . The lessons of France are still far from being absorbed by the New Left. Many eyes remain fixed on Havana, Hanoi, or peking fox inspiration and guidance. However, increasingly the realization is dawning that the events of France's near revolution are the closest model which we are likely to have in the advanced capitalist world. - If there is one fundamental lesson to be learned from the experience of France, it is that the Leninist notion of a vanguard party' which will lead the workers to socialism is obsolete and dead-ended."

Neiman and Calvert are appalled that the New Left has reached the stage where it envisions the final triumph of world socialism through a sexies of guerrilla struggles waged both externally and internally against "the capitalist metropolis" and characterize this perspective as a reversion to the"catastrophic and apocalyptic view of revolution typical of the old Left." They maintain that despite its pretensions to MarxismLeninism and its quotes from Mao, the New Left is not following a Marxist theory at a11, stating: "Ii Marxism is a theory of social change and revolution which attempts to define how the internal contradictions of capitalist society will produce the social negation of capitalism, tuen it must rest primarily on the analygis and understanding of how the forces of negation develop within the capitalist society order. . . The success or failure of the New Left in the next dscade will depend not on its ability to perfect streot-Lighting techniques, but on its willingness to develop political programs and build alternatives which will involve the vast majoxity of the American people in a day-to-day struggle for the creation of a new society."

Avowing that the "old Iiberal advocates of nonviolence" (Euch as Dx. Martin Luther King) did great damage to the movement, because they obscured issues, the authors state the movement is still $1 i v i n g$ with the confusion they created. "They were wrong," maintain Calvert and Neiman, "to believe that power in a capitalist

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - TA DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEET AND THE NEW CAPITALISM" BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100-447549
society would respond to their moxal demands. They were wrong to believe the enemy could be redeemed. . . The answer, then, is not to be found in converting individual capitalists to our cause. The answer is to identify, isolate, and expose them as a prelude to depriving them of their power. The way to do this is not by convinoing people that they should hate capitalists, but rather by brealing down the isolation and separation of the people who aren't capitallsts. . . by building a communty which has a different identity and a different set of values." Along this line they stxess that conscripted soldiers should in all cases be regarded as potential recruits for the movement, as should police ofticers, since neither category is composed of the capitalist class. They insist that the fight cannot be built on hatred-meither cain it be built strictly on love-but it must be built on the realization of unrealized and frustrated human potential for fxeedom and creativity.

It is plain to the authors that the task of organized socialists is now one of "upping the ante" by raising increasingly radical demands rather than waiting faithfully for the cataclysmic crisia while developing the correct ideological line. They think it obvious that the greatestweakness of the New Left over the past decade has been its tailure to consolidate a mass base on the campuaes. The pull of the antivar movement and the ideological invasion of SDS by the Maoist Progressive Labor Party diverted the organization from the student syndlcalist perspective. They project that the effective renewal of the New Left in the 1970s will depend upon the following:
(1) The development of a program for long-term mass organization on the campuses, fulfililing the need for both control by the base (students, faculty, and staff) and transformation of the content and function of the universities.
(2) The movement must drop its elitist vanguardism and dovelop a model of radical activity which links campus struggles organically rather than mechanically to other sectors of society; for example, instead of fighting about wages and hours demands, they must begin to talk with workers in the organized labor movement about workers' and commuity control and the transformation of productive resources tox human need rather than waste and prosit.

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEN - "A DISRUPTED HISTONY:
the new left and the new capitalish"
by greg calvert and carol netman
100-447549
(3) The values and ilie style of the youth revolt must be articulated in a manner which speaks directly to the potential in our society for the realization of post-scarcity and creation of the "community of irce persons," rather than hiding behind the rhetoric of "socialism, communism, or anarchism."
"Wo have, as it were," say the authors, "another chance. It may be our last."

SAC, Nev York (100-87255)

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Q PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use Oi Bureau, Lari books to attention of the Research Section Domestic Intelligence Division.


1. "Think Tanks" by Paul Dickson. Atheneum; 10/11/71; \$10.00.
2. "The Tactile tor Cairo, Illinois" by Charles Koen. The Third Press (Joseph Oxpaku Publishing Company, Inc. -- distributed by the Viking Press); October, 1971; \$6.95.

(6)

NOTE:
Book Number One requested by lumber One Man T.J. Smith Research Section, for use as reference material in current research project. Book Number too requested by SA Robert II. LEan, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Matters.


August 23, 1971

## Mr. Howard I. Grectory

Dear Mr. Gregory:
Mr. Hoover received your letter on August 17 th, with enclosures, and asked me to tell you that we do not have any material which we can send you in response to your inquiry. The files of the $F B I$ are confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

He read the material you forwarded and desired that I let you know there is absolutely no basis for the comment on page 5 of "Some of My Best Friends" to the effect that he has criticized the Jews nor does the quotation on page 4 from his book "On Communism" support the statement you make that he denoted that many of the members of the Communist Party, USA, have Jewish backgrounds. These premsumptions of yours are incorrect. He would appreciate your removing from your manuscript your erroneous references.

for

Sincerely yours, ....


NOTE: Enclosures are a book inscribed to Mr. Hoover captioned



August 9, 1971;

## bb

 bicJ. Edgar Hoover coo The Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. Hoover: Book Reviews

Enclosed is a copy of my book "THE FALCON'S DECIPLES".
 say it is the best book on parachuting ever written (documentation enclosed). One of the things my book does is portray our men in Viet Nam as heroes. The publishing companys treated me like a leper. In frustration I decided to publish it myself. Since it has been printed, many prominent critics (including Dr. Frederick Shroyer, the literary Editor of the Los Angeles Examiner) have stated that it is too good a book to have been subsidized.

Mr. Hoover: Your book "On Communism" should have been America's number one best seller.

The purpose of my letter is not to butter you up, but to ask for your help. I am presently gathering material for a book, "some of My Best Friends"; it is a book criticizing the Jewish domination of our culture. The first chapter is titled, "Is it fair to criticize Jews as a group?" which is usually the first road block encountered whenever this subject is brought up (attached are few pages from the manuscript).

A dubious outfit which calls itself the National socialist, White Peoples Party" which I feel certain that the FBI is aware of, is putting out some pretty wild stuff. Just recently I read some of this material and said, "Aha! Suspicions confirmed." The materials closed with a Heir Hitler and some swastikas which automatically put it at a comic book level. The same material without the woke $\frac{y_{0}}{\text { s. }}$ swastikas is political dynamite. But the question is, where do yo separate truth from fiction or passion from honest prose?
If you telephone (213) 443-9455 this "socialist group plays a record each week. In July they had a record that stated that the Jewish anti-Semitism in Russia is all a big smoke screen and in reality many top Russians are Jews or married to Jews and they named names. ${ }^{\circ}$ 1 Mr . Hoover, the purpose of my letter is a request for documentation to verify this Jewish communist conspiracy. (Names, facts, etc.). I want to expose this conspiracy in an honest, rational manner. Certainly Is, foot believe that all Jews are evil; the title of my manuscript is, Nome of My Best Friends".
I realize that it is foolish for me to requester Rercomiri information that the FBI may have access to. Ont the other hand, there is probably plenty of information that is a matter of public record that the FBI has researched. This is the type of material which I hope you can help me acquire. This material would be used for
constructive civism, not malicious prop and.
Emile Zola (J'accouse) said: "If you shut up the truth and bury it under the ground it will grow and gather to itself such explosive

- power that the day it bursts through it will blow up everything in its way."

Regardless of your answer, I am proud to be able to correspond with you and I hope you enjoy my book, "THE FALCON'S DIsCIPLES" that I would like you to have for your library.

Best wishes,
Howard tiegoug
Howard Gregory

# UNITED STATES GOY? NMENT Memorandum 

то FROM :

SUBJECT

Thomas' book is an apparently slightly fictionized, although highly readable, treatment of the life and times of former newspaperman Walter Winchell. The book is replete with references both to the Director and the Bureau, few of which are complimentary |but most of which are neutral. Thomas, who apparently is not above dealing fast and loose with the truth, alleges the basis of the.friendship between the Director and Winchell was that Winchell deplored the fact that FBI Agents risked their lives for minor pay and no pension dùring the 1930's and that he brought this to the public's attention. As "a result, Congress took notice of Winchell's statements and boósted the Bureau's appropriation as well as expanding its jurisdiction 9 The Director was therefore grateful to Winchell.

Another example of 'Thomas' lack of proximity with the facts is his capsulized version of the capture of Louis Leple Buchalter. The facts relating to Lepke's surrender are essentially correct which occurred on August 24, 1939. The author claims, however, that when Winchell called his newspaper, "The Mirror," with the biggest scoop of his career, Winchell's editor said "That's a good story; Walter -but Hitler just invaded Poland." The fact of the matter is, Poland was invaded by Nazi forces, of course, on September 1, 1939:-,-

The author states that the only persons immune from attack by Winchell in his column were former President Franklin Roosevelt and the Director. He also states that Winchell's friendship with the Director was unquestioning and one of the rare cases of hero worship on Winchell's part.

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Book Review Section -
6 USEP Domestic Intelligence Division


## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "WINCHELL"

## DETAILS:

The following are specific references both to the Director and the Bureau.

On page 91, the author alleged the basis of the friendship between the Director and Walter Winchell was that Winchell deplored the fact FBI Agents, in the 1930's, risked their lives for minor pay and no pension, and that widows of slain Agents were given scant compensation. As a result of Winchell's activity, Congress took notice and boosted the FBI's appropriation as well as its area of jurisdiction. The Director was therefore grateful to Winchell and he and Winchell formed an enduring friendship. The author then proceeds to describe a fictionalized incident which allegedly occurred in 1934 in Chicago, which cannot be substantiated because the only person named is Winchell, Thomas alleges that when Winchell arrived in Chicago in 1934, he was met by two Agents who advised him that Mr. Hoover had; assigned them to protect him while he was in Chicago. Winchell was then also confronted by two additional men who were with the Chicago .." ". Police Department, and after being advised by Winchell that he was: already accompanied by two FBI Agents, the Chicago policemen replied 'Those fairies? What can they do for you?" The author then states two additional men who were cousins of Al Capone, also joined Winchell to protect him. Upon the completion of Winchell's engagement, a party was given for Winchell and his bodyguards from the FBI, the Chicago police, and Al Capone's cousins. When the party ended, one of the Agents, according to the author, told Capone's cousin 'Some day I'm going to shoot you down."

The next pertinent reference to the Director is found on page 108, where Thomas says Winchell bought a $\$ 700$ Ford in the 1930's because J. Edgar Hoover had told him that Dillinger used that type of car because it had the most pickup.

On page 114, the old canard concerning a New Year's Eve party in 1936 at the Stork Club is related again. This relates to one Terry Reilly, who was described by the author as a notorious gangland murderer who was on parole for extortion and impersonating an FBI Agent, being asked to pose holding a toy machine gun on the Director. Reilly. refused to pose for the picture and left.
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "WINCHELL"

The author states on page 116, that "no public figure, with the exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Edgar Hoover, was exempt from criticism in the Winchell column."

On page 121, the author states that the Director served as a peacemaker between Winchell and one of his friends, Louis Sobol, whom Winchell was angry at for an alleged slight.

Pages 151 through 153 relate Winchell's activites pertaining to the capture of Louis Lepke Buchalter in 1939. He relates the meeting of Lepke and the Director in New York but then alleges that when Winchell reported the story to his newspaper as the biggest scoop of his career, his editor stated 'That's a good story, Walter -but Hitler just invaded Poland." The author is apparently unaware of the fact Hitler invaded Poland September 1, 1939, and not August 24 or 25, 1939.

On page 194, Thomas states Winchell and the Director were together on December 10, 1946, when they learned of the death of Damon Runyon. He states the Director ultimately suggested something could be done to help other victims of cancer. As a result, the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research was formed, which by 1970, had resulted in more than 32 million dollars being disbursed to cancer research throughout the world.

The reference on page 201 states that Winchell's friendship with the Director was unquestioning and one of the rare cases of hero worship on the part of Winchell.

On page 213, the author states that on Winchell's / visits to Forida and elsewhere, J. Edgar Hoover provided a bodyguard and the fact that the FBI could protect him was the major reason why Winchell never traveled abroad. Thomas again either ignores or is unaware of the fact that Winchell traveled to Africa.

CONTINUED OVER


M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "WINCHELL"

On page 228, the author, in considering the relationship between former Senator Joseph McCarthy and Walter Winchell, claims that one of the charges against McCarthy was that he permitted a secret FBI document "to fall into the hands of a gossip columnist." When Winchell was called to Washington to testify, he told the chairman of the committee which was called to investigate charges leveled at Senator McCarthy that he, Winchell, did not recall who gave him the document--and he would not tell if he knew. He added that J. Edgar Hoover advised him he would be jailed if he made the information public, so Winchell burned the papers and flushed them down the toilet of his Washington hotel room.

On page 230, Thomas alleges that shortly after the broadcast by Winchell wherein he mentioned that the number-one star of television was a communist, a conversation ensued between Desi Arnaz and Lucille Ball in which Miss Ball asked her husband why he was so calm about the allegations concerning her. According to the author, Arnaz replied that he had known about it for two weeks because J. Edgar Hoover told him about it at the racetrack and advised Arnaz there was. nothing he could do about it.

The last reference to the Director or the Bureau is found on page 245, pertaining to a broadcast by Winchell wherein he listed other famous Americans who did not vote and he stated John Edgar Hoover couldn't vote for President because he lives in the District of Columbia.

## BOB THOMAS, AUTHOR:

Thomas apparently is identical with Robert Joseph Thomas, columnist and author, $\qquad$ There is no identifiable information in Bufiles pertaining
to him and no arrest record could be located.
RECOMMENDATION:
For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorardum


DIRECTUR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK ( $10 \theta-87235$ )

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
OBOK REVIEWS
ReBUlets $7 / 30 / 71,8 / 13 / 71$ and $8 / 1.7 / 71$, $10 . K$
Enclosed herewith is one copy of Who-What-When-Where-How-Why Made Easy"-by MONAMC CORMICK. "The Morrey
Givers" by JoSEPH Co GOULDEN. "ThelDays of Martin Lūther Rook King, Jr." by JIM/BISHOP•।


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Attention: Liaison Section mixcctox, TDI (62-46855)

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EOAZ REDEETS

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## 1. 长Look zor $L$ Le in the Thirlvind: Trao Collective

 Autobiography of the Jew Yoris 21." (Introduction by Llaywood/Burns, Hational Director, Hational Coniereace of Black Lamyors.) Random Houso; Septerber, 1971; 33.95


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Director, FRE (62m46355)

DURCEASE OF EOEXS
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You axe authorimed to obtain discrectly one copy oz publication "Thefthack College in a Time of Revolution" by Richard K-farksdale, for use of Bureau. This publication is available from the Center for Arrican and Arro-Anorican Studies at Atlanta University for $35 \%$ a copy. Ifark publication to attontion of the Research Section, Donestic Inteliligence Division.

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Fou are authorized to obtain discrectiy one copy each of the following publications for use of Bureau. Payt pablicaeditions to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. minequager cycle, " by kuwema minis pondisho. Broadside press, 12651 old civil place, Detroit.

2. " bAyous Kap/Comonly known as a poole casey," by Carolyn H. Forlgera. Broadside Dress; 0.50 USA
1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB:ant
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NOTE:
Publications requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Matters general. Publications will be tilled in Bureau Library.


TO :

FROM

SUBJECT:
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 7/30/71, 9/9/71.
Enclosed herewithois. one duppy of Washington Plans and Agressive War" by RALPHXSTAVINS; Kook for Me in the Whirlwind: Thetogilactive Autobiography of the New York 21"; Together: A Reporters Journey into the New Black Politics"
Publications
 /

1 -Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 -Mr. E. S. Miller
date: September 17, 1971
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss BarbaraDorsey
I -Mr. L. G. Brockman

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by J. B. Lippincott Company. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

## Synopsis:



- "A Rap On Race" represents a tape-recorded dialogue between Margaret Mead, renowned anthropologist and author, and James Baldwin, well-known Negro author. Each expressed views conceming various issues such as their early childhood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton, the English language and the black bourgeois. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. Baldwin believes our society isson edge of absolute chaos.


## Details:-

## Review of Bureau Files:

## - "

$\therefore$ Margaret Mead, born 12/16/01 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is Curator Emeritus of Ethnology at the American 20 Museum of National History in New York City. She is a renowned anthropologist and author.

When Mead was being considered for employment as san anthropologist by the United States Public Health Service, an investigation during 1948 under the Loyalty of Government Employees Program revealed she had been affiliated with several communist front organizations. Later when she was an applicant with the World Health Organization, investigation under the Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations disclosed Mead reportedly was a close associate of several individuals who were known members of communist front groups. (1) 62-46855 (Book Review File)

1 - 62-108763 (James Baldwin)
I - 100-386818 (Margaret Mead)

from
 BOOK REVIEW 5 sUBJECT: "AY' RPR ON RACE," BY MARGARET MEAD AND JAMES BALDWIN


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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "A RAP ON RACE," BY MARGARET MEAD AND JAMES BALDWIN

When being considered for employment as a consultant with the Department of State in 1963, Mead indicated she had participated in various events which she later found to be communist controlled and that she had contact with individuals who were later publicly declared to be communists or members of communist front organizations.

James Arthur Baldwin, a well-known American Negro author, born 8/2/24 at New York City, has been connected with several Communist Party front organizations. He has lent his name to subversive causes and is an advocate of the black power movement in the United States. He has been critical of the Director. Baldwin is included on the Security Index.

## Book Review:

This book represents a dialogue between Margaret Mead and James Baldwin, which was entirely tape-recorded in 1970. Each author relates views concerning issues such as their early child. hood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton of the Black Panther Party, the English language and the black bourgeois:. Baldwin is of opinion no one assumes any responsibility in our country and that our society is on the edge of absolute chaos. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. At times Mead and Baldwin showed anger as he was accused of mouthing antiSemitic nonsense and Baldwin accused Mead of being one of his victimizers since she is white. Mead indicated she could not possibly be a racist because of her impeccable upbringing. Baldwin related that he could not be an anti-Semite since one of his best friends is Jewish.

Mention of the FBI:
On page 154 in discussing ethnic identification in the United States, Mead asked, "What about the Italians who are picketing the FBI as being unfair to Italians because they are persecuting the Mafia?" Baldwin had no comment.

Mead undoubtedly is referring to picketing of our
New York Office on a number of occasions within the past several ${ }^{D}$, years by an ItaliannAmerican group led by Joseph A. Colombo, Sr. ©

For information.

Mr. R. D. Cotter


I - Miss A. M. Butler
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Sullivan
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Miller, E.S
Callahan
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PURPOSE:


To evaluate Book Reviews Program and to set out its purposes and annual statistics.

## BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to the attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service -- it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau.

STATISTICS:


During period of 9/30/70 through 9/30/71 of 129 books was received.

Total books reviewed -- 69
Total books received for reference: purnasec
The majority of the reviews conducted (37) were done by the Extremist Intelligence Section. These reviews concerned extremist and related matters, a timely subject of investigation by the Bureau. Status report will be submitted next year.

## RECOMMENDATION:



That the Book Review Program be continued.


Ms. E. S. Miller
G. C. Moore

Book revimits
"FrGM THE DEAD LBVEL, MALCOLM X ATD MB"
BY HARIM JAMAL EXTNAMST MATTERS

This is a reviev of captioned book, published by Andre Deutsch in 1971, London, England. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Author of the book is Hakim Jamal, inue nome Allen Donaldson, a black extreaist Security Inder subject. Bureau files shov Jmal, a Negro male, vas chaimon of Malcolm ix Organization of Axro-American Unicy which is also known as Halcolm X Foundation. This oxconization desires to enshrine the name of black extremist Molcolin $X$ in the minds of black pcople of lmerica and the world. Jamal has travoled throuchout the vorld spreading his blact extremist philosophy.

Captioned book consists of 240 pares which was published in London, Rncland, and released July, 1971. Jamal, bom in Boston in 1931, admits that he vas a heroin addice, an alcoholic, and an oxconvict until he joined the Mation of Islam (wol). He joined NOI and became o black muslim under the tutelage of Malcolm $X$. He recounts that Molcolm $X$, who was born halcolm Litcle, instilled pride in thousands or ghetto blaclis. He trities that Malcolm $\alpha$, roised in the ghetto, was a heroin addict and a juvenile delinquent in the Eoston chettos. Halcolm $x$ split tith Elijoh Muhamad, leader of the NOI, over a moral issue artor two of Muhmmad's sceretaries become pregnant. fifter halcolm $x$ left the black muslims he began to turm array from the teachings of Elijah Muhamad. He said that he had boen wrong in teaching blacks to hate all white men. Malcolm x had related that from

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JOI:acs (9)
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1-100-644622 (Hakim Jamal)
(y)-62-46855 (Book Revicv Itie)

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Eook Revier
"Trom the Dead Level, Malcoln $X$ and Mc"
the time that he split with Rlijoh Muhamad he kner he was marked for death and he nould be killed by his om black brothers. Jamal said that Malcolm $X$ was truly able to make the black man feel proud of himself and he told them to coke pride in being black. Nalcolm $X$ vas shot to death wilne addressing a rally in Ner York in February, 1965, reportedly over a dispute betueen he and Blijoh Muhomad. Jomal, through* out the book, indicated that the black man needed the words and the leaderchip of malcolm $X$ and Jamal states that he is atecapting to spread the teachings of Nalcolm w where his teachings will not be a testanent of despair.

The FRI is not montioned in captioned book.

## ACTION:

For information.

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1- Mr. H. T. How, 6221 IB
1-100-267360 (Amerasia)


FOTE:


Book requested by Sn T. X. O'Brien, Chinose Unit, MIS, for revicu rolating to wort assignments. Cose of book is not tnown-but holieved not to be exorbitant. Dook will be filed in Eureau Library.


1-Mr. M. C. Sulifvan
1-Mr. … S. Millcr 9/21/71
1-Mr. G. C. Moore
1- Ifr. 2. D. Cottor
(Miss A. Butlor)
1 - Miss D. Dorscy
1-Nr. W. C. Hatcerson

BOE TUVTET
-OEYSEEY; JOURTAY THROUCH DLACR NHERICA"
BY ROLL AND MISTMM STMY ELTKUIST MATESRS

The purpose of chis nomorandum is to prosent o roviow of capthoncd book edited by Earl and Iliriom Selby, published by G. i, i Umam's Sons, New York, Now Yoxi, in 1970. This book is being placed in the Eurenu Libraxy.

Bureau filcs indicate Larl Selby was fomerly edicor and columist for "The Evoning Bulletin," a doily thiladelphiq, tonnsylvania, nowapapor. Eurcou Files concain no infomacion identifiable with Mirian Belby.

The Selbys, wo are witce, within 0 cro-year period beginning in late Fall, 1963, intervicued over 300 blecke in 21 states and the District of Columbia and trevelod $46,500 \mathrm{miles}$ attemptinc to find whot the blocks really think and ranc. Those interviewed reprosented all sections of the country and all malls of life.
Howered

The interviews, selected to sive groacost possible range, roveolod numerous incidents of racial discrimination, police brucality, and opprescion of the blacks. The moin desire exprossed was the right to be free and equal; howrver, they differcd in their opinions as to the means in achioving thece objectives. For example: A Eommer Black tanthor Larty officer in Chicaco, Illinois, who is nov deceased, Fred Hampion, cicuanded the blocks assert thensclves 367 ; Andromhoung, a fommer Southorm Chriscian Leadorship Council axecutive, advocates nonViolent measures; Hegapa hooro, a Student Notional Coordinating Comittee atcomey, stated alpari, hes to bo a revolution and by 1 - 62-66855 (Book Raviansific)



Memorandurn to Mr. E, S. Miller
Re: Book Revien
"Cdyssey; Joumey Through Black Americe"
any means nocessary; Moynardfacleson, vice mayor Atlanta, Georgia, says "It is not going to do us ony good to elcce somebody just because he is black, if in fact he is going to sell out. Real freedom for blacks will come when we have a say-so, with tangible, visible pover, in all things that affect us."

The FBI is mottioncd specirically during the intervietr of Dr. Jarle Gifrerson, a bleck dentist and official in the Omaha Urban I, opruc, tho in mentioning the TBI included it in his eriticism of the "Thite Establishment," not the PBI as an orcanization, formot attacking source of Omaha violence.

The authors fcel thero are no "pat solutions" to the racial problem. The authors adaitted being shation by their experience and were discouraged by the barricr betroon the reces thich they speculated may be getting wider. These interviovs tive an excellent insjght into the lives of the blacks and their thoughts. The general thrust is that whites will fgnore blacks until cities are bumed and people are killed. Blacks are no longer begging for equality bue are actively rorking to achieve it themselves.

ACTTOA:
For incomation.


Type of References Requested:
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Regular Request (Analytical Search)
All References (Subversive $\&$ Nonsubversive)
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## METKCI OS THE MES:

nobinson, on pare 61, reportce meny peoplo in 1061 couldn't understand wiay Fite did nothing whon bleche worc belag beaton during civil righta violunce in the Douth. A1though on actomoy, Hobincon is fully ateace the mbl is an trventigative and not a protectivc-type agency and he obvioualy bent the truth so as to cast the FBI in rmixavorable light.

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"The batiang of a iton"
By Leris Ercen Lobinson
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fago 137 irplict that the EBI intersorrcd in Robinoon's eapatian ror olection an Clcveland ctey Counction in 1965 by conducting an active tavestication of his netivitics just prior to the voting. Lic clatmed he telophonically contacted Cloveland PDI Ofsice and adted to apctiz to the Spccial Sgent In Charge (SLC)

 would not vote tor hirn. He alleged the MES, drouth thetre

 intucdiately after the alection.

Nobincon's charges and innucrados ame ridjeulous. Oar Eiles reveal Robluson cadcavored to tolcphonically contact gic at chwoland on $9 / 17 / 65$ and lext a talephone mubcr thore he could be contocted. Lreorts, thercafter, to locate Robinson at this

 particularly in relation to his formation of tho licacar Lucto 1atio Club.

20yo 143 relatcá Robincon vas arrostod 1/22/66 by Chevelond Polico Desartiont and he telephondeally contected Clevoland FuI to reginter a complaint agatnot the Clevelond solico Defactactit. lie reporicd the hat "rcfused to conc out and invoste. gatc. I told tho Agat to go to inselsmiph and join his ocescoutionste cousine."

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DATE: 10-5-71
Book RenEw

# "J. EDGAR HOOVER SPEAKS CONCERNING COMMUNISM COMPILED BY JAMES BALES, SEARCY, ARKANSAS 

Captioned book was recently brought to our attention by a cortespondent who sent in literature from The Anti-Communist Book Club, Washington, D。C., which is sending the book free to persons joining the club. We have now obtained the book which (page v) is dedicated to Mr. Hoover and which states 'Mr. Hoover had nothing to do with the compilation and publication of this collection of material from his pen." The book's introduction pays high tribute to Mr. Hoover. The author notes that the book has been prepared from material by Mr . Hoover found in the public record.

The first chapter consists of the 3 -article series which appeared in "Christianity Today" in 1960. The second chapter, which is the greatest portion of the book, consists of quotations from LEB Messages, Appropriation Testimonies and articles by the Director on topics related to communism. Chapter 3 is a reprint of Mr. Hoover's Communist Party brief published in 1920. The fourth chapter is the article "One Nation's Response to Communism" distributed in 1960. The fifth chapter" is a 1970 Appropriation Testimony excerpt on the New Left.

## JAMES D. -BALES:



In 1965, Bales sent the Director a manuscript of the Director's writings he had compiled and desired to publish; the Director replied he could not give permssion. In 1969, Bales wrote the Director that he had held up publishing the manuscript ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ out of respect to Mr. Hoover. This manuscript is identical to the published book except for recent quotations and the 1970 Appropriation Testimonylexcerpt.

NOR PRCORDMD OBSERVATION:


168 OCT $14{ }^{1977_{s}}$
Since the material in Bales' book is in the public realm, it is feltewo $\therefore=2 \mathrm{c}$ moke no issue of his publishing the book. (It is noted he obtafrea permission frore SEveral private publications in which the Director's articles had"originatly appeared.)

RECOMMENDATION:


If further inquiries are received from individuals concerning captioned book, that our replies merely indicate that the book was published without Nir . Hoover's permission or endorsement.

1-Mir. Felt
1-Mr. Bishop
1 -Mir. Rosen
1 -Mr. Dalbey
1 - Central Research Unit $600 \mathrm{CT}, 915 \mathrm{Mr}$. E. S. Millet? 1-Mr. M. A. Jones

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, $\operatorname{TBI}(62-46855)$

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The I. Q. Argument" by H. J. Eysenck. The Library Press, 50 Liberty Avenue, Freeport, New York 11520 (distributed by World Publishing); $\$ 5.95$; available now at bookstores.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB:mbl
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NOTE:
Book requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.


"KENNEDY JUSTICE" BY VICTORS._NAVASKY BOOK REVIEW

## SYNOPSIS: O Book Reureme

"Kennedy Justice" by Victor Navasky and published by the Atheneum Publishing Company, New York, constitutes a major attack on
Director and the Bureau, the total fabric of which consists of the threads
of half truths, insinuations and outright lies, woven in a clever and lucid [ style. One-third of the book is entitled "The Code of the FBI," and belies the author's 1968 contention, when he asked to interview the Director, that he was not out to do a "hatchet job" on the Bureau -- since it is obvious The has graduated to the Exc 102 a double-bladed ax.

Specific allegations are made that thecrumeamurede the then Deputy Attorney General Byron White in 1961 when it swoplffed the basis for the Bureau's authorization for use of technical equipment and then slipped the memo in with other routine papersem hope . If would not see it. This patently false allegation is repudiated by the fact the memo sent to White under previously established procedures was plainly captioned "Technical and Microphone Surveillances, " and quoted The authorization of former Attorney General Brownell, verbatim. Navasky : also charges the Bureau tricked Kennedy into signing a microphone authorization by claiming a New York telephone company required the authorization of the Attorney General. This, of course, is a subjective opinion of the author which is negated by the fact that the telephone company ildid require the authorization. The entire matter was discussed with Kennedy The was shown a copy of the letter to the telephone company, and in fact signed it -- thereby indicating his approval. As a corollary to his, - accusations concerning the use of technical and microphone survejilances,
:the author alleges the Director released a "top secret" document to the :press, Kennedy's authorization, without declassifying it. The fact is, : the document was never classified in the first place, and the only security ${ }_{8}$ classification placed on the document was done so by Navasky. OGT 81971

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\begin{array}{lc}
1-\text { Mr. Felt } & 1-\mathrm{Mr} . \text { Bohr } \\
1-\mathrm{Mr} . \text { Rosen\% } & 1-\mathrm{Mr} . \text { Bishop } \\
\text { 1- Book Review } & \text { Domestic Intelligence Division }
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1-M. A. Jones
1 -Mir. CleveTañ
CRIME PESEARC'I

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

 RE: "KENNEDY JUSTICE"Allegations are also made that the Bureau had no knowledge, interest, or desire to learn about organized crime prior to Kennedy's arrival. The author apparently is unaware Kennedy did not assume office until January 21, 1961, and in testimony before the appropriations committee in February, 1960 -- nearly a full year before Kennedy's arrival -- the Director spoke of over 160 special conferences held by the Bureau in 1959 concerning organized crime.

In the second chapter entitled "Civil Rights: The Movement |and the General, "Navasky repeats the tedious tirades of earlier critics of the Bureau that the FBI failed to provide protective services for civil rights activists, despite our lack of jurisdiction to do so, and the old cliche that Southern field offices were staffed with Southern Agents who had close contacts with local law enforcement officials. Of course, all of these allegations have been made and evidence introduced in the public record to dispute them previously.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.


M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "KENNEDY JUSTICE"

## DETAILS

"Kennedy Justice" is written by Victor S. Navasky and published by the Atheneum Publishing House, New York. It is an attack on the Director and the Bureau of major proportion, the total fabric of which consists of the threads of half truths, insinuations and outright lies, woven in a clever and lucid style. The first one-third of the book, entitled "The Code of the FBI, " belies the author's assertion made in 1968 when he wrote the Bureau and requested an interview with the Director stating it was not his intention to do a "hatchet job" on the Bureau. Navasky has obviously outgrown the hatchet and is now using a double-bladed ax.

Navasky ${ }^{\text { }}$ s specific charges included, but are not limited to the following: he charges the FBI lied to then Deputy Attorney General Byron White concerning authorization for the Bureau's microphone surveillance policies. All of these charges have been aired and refuted in public, but in an attempt to bolster his weakened argument, Navasky contended that the notification sent by the Bureau to the Department was not flagged in any way and therefore arrived with other routine papers in a way calculated to be overlooked by the Deputy Attorney General. This statement is totally untrue and the memorandum to Mr. White dated $5 / 4 / 61$, was forwarded to him in contemplation of the Attorney General's appearance before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. It sets forth the Bureau's policy on microphone surveillances and included verbatim the concluding paragraph of former Attorney General Brownell's memorandum which contains the authorization. The memorandum to White first discusses the Bureau's use of microphones in the internal security field as well as major criminal activities including those of top hoodlums and criminals. The Bureau's memorandum was entitled "Technical and Microphone Surveillances" and was duly mailed to the Deputy Attorney General in accordance with established procedure.

The second major accusâtion of Navasky, is that the FBI tricked former Attorney General Kennedy to sign an authorization for technical surveillances on August 17, 1961, by. reporting to him that this was a requirement of the New York telephone company. This statement is totally and completely without foundation in that the telephone company did specifically over the years require that a letter be furnished to that company

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "KENNEDY JUSTICE"
each time a special telephone line was leased by the FBI and that such a lease arrangement be approved by the Attorney General. This matter was discussed with Mr. Kennedy who was sent a copy of the proposed letter setting forth the procedure for obtaining a lease line and he signed the letter indicating his approval.

As a corollary to the previous accusation, Navasky. attempted to buttress his "leaning tower of fallibility" with the additional charge that the Director released the Attorney General's authorization with Mr . Kennedy's signature without going through declassification procedures in a letter written in December, 1966, to Representative H. R. Gross. Navasky: now states that this authorization was "top secret" but it appears the classification was fixed by him. His statement, of course, is completely false in that the authorization of FBI procedures by Mr . Kennedy was not classified in any way and therefore required no procedure in declassifying it. The fact that former Attorney General Kennedy was fully aware of FBI microphone practices is fully documented in numerous Bureau files, and has been aired ad nauseam by the critical press, which only serves to underline the author's deliberate misstatement of facts, lack of scholarship, and his concentrated attempt to smear the reputation of the Director and the Bureau.

Navasky's lack of competent sources is further exhibited by the allegation that the principal reason the Bureau tapped the telephone of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was because of King's association with a lawyer named Stanley Levison. Navasky contends that Levison is not now, was not, and probably never had been a member of the Communist Party and the Government eventually decided it was wrong in its suspicions about him. This statement is so blatantly false it is almost as though Navasky was willfully providing evidence for his exercise in futility. We have known through a highly sensitive top level $\square$ informant for a considerable period of time that Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) for years dating back to the 1940'S. He


The theme, omitting the false accusations of the author, in "The Code of the FBI" is that the Bureau is a secret society which has mastered new technology and has the power to define its own jurisdiction. These three points coupled with the Bureau's relations with Congress, the fact that it has files on so many persons, and its assertions that it is involved in national security, all made it an organization which could not be controlled by the limited abilities of Mr. Kennedy, who was basking in the political spotlight of his brother, the President, in the political arena.

Navasky makes numerous errors in his tedious tirade which are easily proven false. Hlustrative of this is his claim that the necktie used in tying up Alvin Karpis is "available for viewing in the FBI museum." The necktie has never been part of the display on the tour route and it goes without saying that the Bureau has no museum. He also alleges that when Kennedy arrived at the Department, the Director did not believe there was any such thing as a national crime syndicate. It should be noted Attorney General Kennedy did not take office until January 21, 1961, although on February 11, 1960, a full year prior to the arrival of Kennedy, the Director testified before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations and referred to a series of over 160 special FBI Law Enforcement Conferences to combat organized crime and racketeering in 1959, a full two years prior to Kennedy's arrival.

Navasky's book is replete with inaccuracies and false accusations too numerous to mention, the majority of which have been repudiated on the public record previously. The one exception is found in Chapter two entitled "Organized Crime" wherein he alleged in the Fall of 1958, 25 numbered copies of an FBI report on the Mafia, the first and only time the FBI has acknowledged the Mafia's existence, were distributed to the top 25 officials in Government concerning law enforcement. The day after they were circulated, the Director had every copy recalled and destroyed and denounced the report as "baloney." In such a brief passage, Navasky has managed to make four major errors. To begin with, he apparently is referring to the two volume monograph entitled "Mafia, " which was published and distributed in July rather than the Fall of 1958. Secondly, a numbered copy of this monograph went to the Attorney General and was the only copy disseminated outside.the Bureau. It was recalled nearly two months later on $9 / 5 / 58$, and not the day after they were circulated as Navasky had previously stated in his unfounded accusation, because a telephone call from
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "KENNEDY JUSTICE"
columnist Victor Resiel indicated its existence had been leaked to the press.. Finally, it is obvious that if the Director had disapproved of the contents, of this monograph, it never would have been published in the first place.

In Chapter three, entitled "Civil Rights, the Movement and the General, "Navasky makes a number of statements which have been previously shown to be erroneous in the public record. He attempts to take the FBI to task for not providing protective services for civil rights activists in the South, but then muddles his own argument by acknowledging the FBI has no jurisdiction to provide bodyguard services. He reports the often heard allegations that prior to Kennedy's appointment as Attorney General, only Southern Agents who had close ties with local law enforcement were assigned to the Southern offices.

The entire argument of Navasky as it pertains to the role of the FBI in the Civil Rights chapter is negated by his necessity of referring to our success, $i_{0}$ e. discovery of the three slain civil rights workers, etc. In an attempt to fabricate further accusations, the remaining six chapters of the book found in Parts Two and Three which are captioned "The Code of the Ivy League Gentlemen," and "The Code of the Kennedys, " make only passing references to the Director and the Bureau, and contain nothing new, startling, or faintly objective.

## VICTOR S。NAVASKY:

Navasky, $\square$ was graduated from Swarthmore Cöllege in 1954, and attended Yale Law School (1956-59) during which time he was engaged in the publishing business.


From 1959 to 1961, he served as an assistant to Governor Mennen Williams of Michigan. In 1961, he was an editorial consultant for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C.

In my memorandum to you dated $3 / 22 / 68$, captioned "Victor $S$. Navasky, 27 Washington Square North, New York, New York, Request To Interview Assistant to the Director DeLoach, " it was noted that Navasky had
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "KENNEDY JUSTICE"
written to former Assistant to the Director DeLoach advising that he is writing a book on the Department of Justice under Attorney General Robert Kemnedy, and noted that while his work will not be an "authorized" account, he hoped that Mr. DeLoach would afford him an interview in order to have the benefit of Mr. DeLoach's impressions and observations concerning the FBI's relationship with Mr. Kennedy during his tenure as Attorney General. Since it was felt that there was a good chance that Navaslky's book would be a fast-commission book designed to extoll the accomplishments of Kennedy and possibly be antagonistic toward the FBI, it was recommended and approved that Mr . DeLoach decline to be interviewed by Mr. Navasky.

In a subsequent letter to Mr . DeLoach, again requesting an opportunity to interview him, which request was denied, Navasky noted that he would be less than honest if he did not concede that as a result of his Yale Law School training and his past membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, he would approach his study with certain predispositions about some of the FBI's activities.

In my memorandum to you dated 10/21/70, captioned "The Government and Martin Luther King, "by Victor Navasky, that portion of the book pertaining to King was reviewed, as it had been published as a separate article in "Monocle" magazine.

Navasky is one of the individuals who is doing a paper on "Electronic Surveillance" for the conference on the FBI being sponsored by the Committee For Public Justice and the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University on October 29-30, 1971.
"ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK"
This firm was investigated by us in 1965 for a possible violation of hterstate Transportation of Obscene Matter based on a request received from the Department pertaining to publication by the firm of a filthy novel entitled, "Can I Get There By Candlelight." The results of our investigation were furnished to the Department, which requested no additional investigation in mid 1965.

SAC, Minneapolis

Director, FBI (62-46855)
1 -Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK FXUYIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"1971 Desk Copy Edition, Federal Rules of Criminal procedure and Appellate Procedure" Nest Publishing Company, 50 Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102; \$9.50.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Decker)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
ABB: $\mathrm{mbl}^{(6)} \cap \mathrm{V} \ell$
(6)

NOTE:
Book is requested by Number One Man A. J. Decker, NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be retained in NIS as a ready reference.

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## 10/13/72

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R. D. Cotter

Mr. 玉. S. Miller

BOOK REVIEwS
"TIE DAYS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR,"
BY JIM BISHOP
RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, published in Summer, 1971, relates the life and death of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the path of the civil rights movement during King's lifetime. The author is Jura Bishop who, although considered somewhat pompous, has been commendatory of the Director and the Bureau in the past and with whom we worked, with the Directors authority, when he was writing a previous book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot." In his book on King, Bishop lists the FBI on page 493 as a source he drew from for the book. In accordance with the Director's wishes as noted in a Bishop to Deloach memorandum, 6/1/70, the author was advised that the bureau could not furnish him classified information regarding his communist and subversive connections.
In Jones to Bishop memorandum, 12/10/70, the Director authorized furnishing the author only public source data concerning those matters and the Director's meeting with King in 12/64. The book will be maintained in the Bureau Library.

The Book OTHER : Withheld under court order
The book portrays King as a "small man with a tine mentality and a massive ego" who considered himself a black Moses and a black Gandhi and sympathized with the economic philosophy of Karl Marx. King, according to Bishop, was a "creature of the flesh" whose private morals did not match his a ublic image. King is also shown to have been an opportunist who used the theme of nonviolence to further his personal goals, allowing others to perform acts of courage while he basked in the spotlight of the mass media. Bishop notes some of the positive results of the civil rights demonstrations in which King participated, but his research and writing pin down the fact that King was less than the man his adulators followed.


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HEREIN IS UNELASSESED288,030 DATE $161718 Q$ BYSPSCl10ms
domorandurn to Mr. Millex
Re: Book Reviev
"The Days of Martin Luthex King, Jr." By Jin Bishop

Mention of the FBI
Bishop's book contains a number of favorable references to the Director and the Bureau, including praise (page 76) for the Bureau's efforts to locate King's assassin, James Earl Ray and (page 340) for the investigative work which led to the Bureau's identification of those involved in the murder of the three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in 1964.

While Bishop is complimentary, there are several places in the book in which Bishop criticizes the Bureau. For instance, on page 65 he says the FBI was slower than the Memphis police Departnent in responding to King's assassination. Bishop fails to mention that local authorities, not the FBI, had the primary jurisdiction inasmuch as the offense was murder.

Bishop mentions (page 359) the FBI's electronic surveillance established to detect King's subversive associations and notes that the Bureau could have been more selective by deleting information on King's personal escapades from reports sent to high Government officials.

Bishop discusses (pages 359-361) the press conference between the Director and women journalists on 11/18/64 at which the Director referred to King as "the most notorious liar in the country." In connection with this comment about King, Bishop characterizes the Dixector as the "Holy of Holies of Justice," adding that the Johnson administration tried unsuccessifully to have the Director retract the sords. Bishop also states that the Director vas "imperious and mysterious" in his 12/4/64 meeting with King and clains that the "animosity of J. Edgar Hoover directed itself more to the personal life of Dr. King than to his public existence." Bishop also questions again at this point the propriety of FBI telephone taps that relate to King's personal activities.

Bishop (pages 465, 471-477) believes that James Farl Ray, admitted slayer of King, was hired to kill King by a man known as "Raoul," although Bishop provides only circumstantial evidence to substantiate this belief. In this connection, no information

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Millew
Re: Book Review
"The Days of Mantin Luthex King, Jx." By Jim Bishop
has been developed in our investigation to substantiate Ray's involvement in a conspiracy plot to kill King.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## $10 / 15 / 71$

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

## PURCHASE OF BOORS <br> 0 BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Soledad Brother. The Prison Letters of George Jackson." Bantam Books, paperback, if available
2. TMBlack Voices from Prison" by Etheridge Knight. pathfinder Press; paperback, \$2.45
3. "Mhermaking of Black Revolutionaries: A Personal History" by James Forman. Macmillan; $\$ 12.50$; 11/18/72
4. "African Congress: A Documentary of the First Modern Pan-African Congress" by Imamu Amiri Barala (LeRoíJones) Morrow; paperback, \$4.95; 11/71
5. Black Christian Nationalism: New Directions for the Black Church" by Albert B. cleage, Jr. Morrow; $\$ 7.95 ; 2 / 72$
" williams. Atheneum; $\$ 10.00 ; 11 / 9 / 71$
"A'Special Rage" by Gilbert Moore. Harper \& Row; $\$ 6.95$

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 17 . 1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB AMB:mbl
(6)

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NOTE:
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MAILED 24 OCT 15 1971

FBI Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $10 / 19 / 71$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
ROM $\wedge \sim \mathrm{r}^{\sim}$ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

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PURCHASE OF BOOKS


ReBulet 10/13/871, and 10/15/71.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Thor. Vols
Argument" by H. J E EISENCK. "Soledad Brother The
Prison Letters of George Jackson ${ }^{\text {P Black Voices from }}$ Prison wetters of George Jackson.
Prison" by ETHERIDGEXIGHT. "AYopecial Rage" by GITBERT
MOORE.


October 21, 1971
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler) 1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey I-Mr. R. S. Young

BOOK REVIEW
"LOOK FOR ME IN THE THIRIWIND; THE COLLECTIVE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE:
NEH YORK 21"
EXTREMST MATTERS
This is review of captioned book publifhed in 1971 by Random House, Incorporated, Hew York, New York. Book being placed in Bureau Library.

The authors of this book, the "New rorte 21," frequently referqed to as the "Panther 21, "- are-nembers of the Black Panther Party who were indicted in 7969 in Hew York on charges of consplracy to commat marder and arson. In May, 1971, 13 of the defendants were qequited. The remaining eight have not been tried.

In their disoriented and ill-reasoned autoblogiaphies, the 21 authors spend 364 pages spewing their vulgar vanom on all aspects of American life. From Infancy to majority, thr ough neighborhood, school, military, and eaployment, each portrays an endless sequance of beatings, deprivations, persectitions and, finally, prosecution. Complicity is not denied, it is conveniently. avoided. For these 21 Panthers, many of whom point to deceased militant Malcolm $X$ as their greatest source of inspiration, reason sits only at the end of a gun barrel.

In only one sentence, the last in the book, is mention made that the same judicial system which was written offer as "racist, blood-thirsty, pitiless, and inhuman" found all 13 defendants not guilty on all counts. $6 \frac{2}{2}-4 / 5 v^{-2}$

A mader tho wise to mairif REMRDED for oppressed peoples will not manflofsoge igtate of compassion paranoia. The reader is held personally responstible for 350 black of oppression and told that-i:y-gones will not be tbyygones. Theapparent alternative is complete destruction of our present form of government, total divorce from the past (accomplishments as well as fallures) and redistribution of wealth. Only then will the sfore be even. 0
(1) 62-46855 (Book Review File)

1-157-22627 (BPPA Cleaver Faction)

# Mamorandum to Kir. R. S. Miller <br> RT: BCOK REVILM, "LCON FOR ME IN THL GHIRLUTMD, THE COLILCIIVA AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE NOY YORK $21^{\prime \prime}$ 

Montion of the FBI
Law enforcoment in general, of course, as viewed by these 21, takes the brunt of the tirade. The FBI is mentioned specifically twice: once on page 193 in connection with the arrest of one of the "Panther 21 " as a desorter and again on page 283 concerning a Bureau informant, not othervise identified or Idontifiable, tho was to testify against the "Panther 21. .

ACTION:
For information.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION - RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
from : P/dSAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (RUC)
subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS CROOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 10/5/71.
Enclosed is one cony of the book requested in referenced letter described as follows:
"The Amerasia Papers: Some Problems in the History of U.S. - China Relations" by JOHN S. SERVICE.

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Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) Y Francisco


# Memorandum 

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1-Mr. E. S. Miller
I - Mr. G. C. Moore
date: October 26, 1971
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
I - Mr. J. L. Adams


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Tavel Walters Soyars Tele. Room Holmes Gandy EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York, New York, in 1971. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Author of the book is Gordon Parks, a well-known Negro writer and photographer who joined the staff of Life Magazine in 1949. He also writes music and has done several film documentaries for movies and television. Parks has not been the subject of an FBI investigation. He has appeared on black extremist mailing lists and on lists of attendees at various Black extremist fund raisings.

Captioned book consists of 192 pages. Parks was born_in Fort Scott, Kansas, and prior to taking up photography in the late T930s worked at several different menial occupations. He worked for several different Government agencies during World War II and after the war assisted in making documentaries for Standard Oil Company. He joined Life Magazine in 1949 as a staff photographer and is now a Life contributor. He has written music, done film documentaries, and has credits for four other books. This book consists of nine articles, some commissioned by Life Magazine and some appearing for the first time. It gives accounts of the Black Muslims and Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, Muhammad Ali, true name Cassius Clay, former heavyweight title holder. The book also has an article on the death of Martin Luther King and on the life of a Harlem family. Parks obtained his material through personal interviews and research. He describes the use of the gas chamber at San Quentin; he reviews the Black Muslims and Malcolm X. He reports on personal interviews with both men. He later goes into an account of the death of Malcolm X. Parks also goes into the beliefs of Muhammad Ali, true name Cassius Clay, and Stokely Carmichael. He

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "BORN BLACK," BY GORDON PARKS
has a chapter on the hardships of a Negro family that are brought on by the father being out of work and turning to drink. He then goes into the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., and follows this with accounts of the Black Panther Party and Eldridge Cleaver.

As previously pointed out, the information in the book was obtained through personal interviews and research; therefore, it is a rehash of information that has appeared before. The author claims to be taking a truthful approach to his subject matter; however, he appears to try to make the extremists and militants he deals with "Knights in Shining Armor."

The FBI is mentioned in the writeup on the Black Muslims, page 37. It is used when an unidentified taxi driver's remark to Parks that "Malcolm ain't afraid to tell Mr. Charlie, the FBI or the cops or nobody where to get off." The FBI is mentioned on page 148 in the writeup on the Black Panthers as follows, "J. Edgar Hoover, in the fiscal 1969 FBI report wrote: 'Of all the violence-prone black extremist groups, the Black Panther Party is without question the greatest threat to the internal security of this country.'"

## ACTION:

EM
For information.
CE


ReBUlet 7/20/71, and 8/18/71.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of (If They Come In $\times$ The Morning" by ANGELAM DAVIS. (Think Tanks" by PAUL

## 50





NOV 21971

## Memorandum

(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (P)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEW

Re Bureau letter, 9/9/71.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a publication entitled as follows: $\mathbf{N t}^{2}$ Love Raps by CAROLYN MMROTGERS"•M1Ch

This enclosure is as close as Detroit was able to come to the title of the RODGERS' publication requested in referenced letter. Detroit is unable to confirm the existence of publication listed in relet. Bureau requested to advise if enclosed item. satisfies request set out in relet.

Regarding other item in relet, "The niger Cycle" by HWANDISHE, contact at Detroit advises he has been unable to locate this publication at any logical outlet.

LEAD
S-1 to DE, HF 10~T1, ADVISING
DETROIT ENCL APPEARS TO BE ITEM REQUESTED: ATUSO.
AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN:
Will continue efforts to secure material as requested
in relet.

(2 )-Bureau (Enc. - I) (RM)
2 - Detroit JWB $P M R$ $720 / \mathrm{D}$ puss.
"HANCOSURE ATTACHED"

who taught us pigology (human \& otherunhumanwise)
I want a poem for the eternal Red, Big Red, dead Red, a-live Red in our hearts, his ending, our beginning, yeah

I want a poem that don't be cryin
or scream/preachin/rappin
for the end of scream/preachin/rappin or protestin for the cause of protestin or lying for the white pigs,

I want uh mean poem.
uh cool muthafucka poem
uh taking care of business poem
uh we all black \& love each otha poem
uh beautiful Lugman poem
uh seer Andy Thompson poem
uh gang banger's poem
uh stupid negro poem
uh leave whitey in his own shithouse poem
uh black university poem
uh get your guns poem
uh Karenga poem, a LeRoi poem
uh Panther poem, uh NAACP poem, uh where is Rap Brown poem

> I want uh love poem
> I want uh trust poem
> I want uh unity poom
> I want uh Liberation poem
uh blackhood poem
uh selfhood poem, uh building poem
uh let's fuck more babies poem
for uh black strong Nation poem
I want uh Nationhood poem
no lines, no cute words, no tired rappin fuh days will do,
I want Black bodies poems
I want Black hands poems
I want Black minds poems
I want Black minds poems
I want Black actions poems
I want us to be uh Black Nationhood Poem
for
El Hajj Malik El Shabazz

## Black Against The Muthafuckas

Dedicated to UMOJA Student Center and The Chicago Student March
There were no drums today
only feetbeats
and song/chants
and onyx love children
foot-drumming their way to the sky they came flat-haired,

## throbbed,

tramped, throbbed and throbbed until
say it loud!
And feet beat out the sun
and laughter and fists
and sheepy hair
and red and green and orange
and the day was a prism of blackness and
by twos
by fours they walked
sixes, they linked arms and tramped thunder with white head bands and black berets and umoja umoja umoja
umoja screamed and striped and tunneled the air
and umoja umoja umoja
Keep up Keep up keep up
don't break the step, just move move move move
don't stop and singggggggg
louddddddddd,
say it now
it's here it's here
its
black against the muthafuckas
black against the muthafuckas
black against the muthafuckas
rah rah rah
and hey hey whatta yuh say
say it louddddddddd
pigs.
blue lights flashing
flashing
grunting grunts; "get behind that line and don't move ahead of us or else"
and park and green soft green and love and children and why are we and ain't we the most beautiful
ever made?
and we don't need nothin but
what we
got and that's ourselves and umoja umoja umoja and we need black history
rah rah rah
and what are we gonna do if they don't come around
burn it down
burn it down
burn it down.
u said it bro. and take roll
CALL CALL CALL
who's here
we're all up in heah on this grass sitting in this hot sun, coooool, not even watching the sweaty pigs
spying us get our thang together, yeah ain't we black and ain't we royal and ain't we sumpthin else?
There are no children in this ( $r$ ) evolution
There is only
Black;Against The Muthafuckas.

## Poems for Malcolm

Memorial '69
Poems for Malcolm
Poems for Malcolm
No words, no lines, no poetic phrases,
I'm asking for Real poems for Malcolm
Black poems for Malcolm
Poems for the pimp who sold us ourselves
Poems for the hustler, who whipped the games on
the nigger psychoses in our minds, yeah,
I want a poem for that dope-pusher who.
turned us on to the heaviest tuffest high, high truth
got us hooked on (r) evolution, can't git enough
fixes till Liberation, yeah
I want a poem for the convict who did time,
so we could have time, this, our time
Revolutionary times, Black Nationalist times
I want a poem for a Muslim brother who made me a sister and you a brother, I want a poem for the Mightiest cleanser

RE: BOOK GEVIEN, HSPATHER IS A BLACK CATM

Page 64 mentions FBI participation in search for Robert Williams, black revolutionary fugitive who fled to Guba.

On page 179 the author mentions that the Director has stated on repeated occasions that black nationalist groups (the Panthers in particulay) constitute a serious threat to internal security.

On page 219 the author states, "In October, 1967, the Panthers did not look too much like the threat to internal security that J. Edgar Hoover finds them."

Page 247, in speaking of the trial in Chicago, Illinois, of BPP leader Bobby Seale and others prestded over by Judge Julius hoffman, the author states, "Both the judge and the Government witnesses subjected the defense to a unifled wall of opposition, and the entire trial was conducted in a courtroom Gilled with marshals, surrounded by Federal security troops and infiltrated with FBI Agents:"

On page 271 the author talks of the increase in wiolence In this country and states, "Much of this violence is the diract result of national policies; and police, who ostensibly fight cxine, help to contribute to the figures. The tone for police departments is set in many instances by the FBI, which in numerous ways is both racist and right ring. J. Edgar Hoover, despite evidence to the contrary, has repeatedly asserted thel black militance is a major cause of social uncest."

The entire book is best described as a defense of black revolationaifies in general and the Panthers in particular. It is extremely slanted and the author's sympathy for these black radicals is readily apparent.

## ACTION:

For information.

subject: "A SEARCE FOR JUSTICE" BY JOHN CBOOK REVIEWS


## BACKGROUND:

Captioned book is published by/Aurora Publishers, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee. Contributors to the book are identified as John D. © Nashville, Nomphill of the Washington Bureaustaff of "The New York Times", Frank Kemphill of the Washington Bueaustafl of Na fent Nieman Fellow in journalism at Harvard University.


## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Author Seigenthaler is on the Director's Special Correspondents List. He is a former Administrative Assistant to the late Senator
Robert F. Kennedy ánd served in the Department of Justice when Kennedy became Attorney General. The last correspondence shown in file with Seigenthaler, from the Director, was $12 / 20 / 63$ when Mr . Hoover thanked him for a complimentary editorial of the Director which appeared in "The Nashville Tennessean."

Bufiles disč̌'s'se no information ide entifiable with Hemphill or Ritter. However, Squires came to our attention in October, 1968 , as an Assistant Editor of "The Nashville Tennessean," who was then covering


M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo

Rin: "A SEARCH FOR JUSTICE"
the investigation of James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. . There is no derogatory information in files identifiable with Squires.

## REVIEW OF BOOK:

The theme of "A Search for Justice" is that the American criminal trial system has developed serious weaknesses which are urgently in need of reform. To illustrate this thesis, the author has chosen three widely publicized trials, 1) the New Orleans, Louisiana, trial of Clay Shaw for conspiracy to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy; 2) the Memphis, Tennessee, trial of James Earl Ray for the assassination of Dr. King; and 3) the Los Angeles, California, trial of Sirhan Sirhan for the assassination of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Author Seigenthaler contends that these trials were often "contrary to the public interest" and belief that the American system of justice ". . . has built-in procedures that emphasize that the rights of the accused be protected" is a "myth."

According to Seigenthaler's reasoning, Shaw should never have been tried in the criminal justice system since the evidence against him did not even justify his indictment; the trial of Ray raised more questions than it answered concerning the accused and his crime; and that only Sirhan's sanity (not his guilt) was at issue and this could have been resolved without a trial.

Seigenthaler raises a number of other procedural questions concerning each of these trials but the thrust of his argument.: cise much akin to those criticizing the advocate system of American trial procedure:, In short, this point of view argues that the advocatessystem is not designed to bring out the essential purpose of a trial--the truth.

A subsidiary complaint running through the book is that unwarranted restrictions of the press by the courts have often prevented the public from learning the truth of issues involved in trials. The author emphasizes̃ this complaint in his discussion of the Ray case. He claims: "The court ignored the momentius national concern that resided in the unasked question--who, if anyone, conspired with James Earl Ray?" Citing a "remarkable set of coincidencés that existed" in the Ray case, Seigenthaler repeatedly suggests that insufficient explanation of these "coincidences" has led many to believe that Ray was part of a conspiracy to kill Dr. King. It is noted that all of the "coincidences" identified by the author came to our attention during the investigation of this assassination. These were given intense
M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo RE: "A SEARCH FOR JUSTICE"
and complete investigative attention and not a shred of evidence was ever developed to indicate that Ray conspired with anyone in his assassination of Dr. King.

REFERENCE TO FBI:
The FBI and the Director are mentioned frequently throughout the book, particularly with regard to the discussion of the Ray trial. These references are not critical, and, for the most part, are consistent with our investigative involvement in the Ray case and indirectly (through the Lee Harvey Oswald case) to the Shaw trial.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOORS

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
ABB: $j \vee 7$
(5)

NOTE:
Books requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC 9


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lt $\square$ or Bishop $\qquad$ Callahan $\qquad$ Casper Conrad Dalbey Ponder Ponder
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FBI
Date: 11/16/71
Transmit the following in $\qquad$ Via $\frac{\text { ARTEL }}{\text { (Priority) }}$

TO:
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOIIS (80-715) (RUC)
SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Minneapolis dated 10/13/71.

We are forwarding under separate cover one copy of the following book:
"1971 Desk Copy Edition/ Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Appellate Procedure"

The aforementioned book is published by the west Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, and was obtained without charge.

32 Bureau $1 \subset>20-D$.
(1 - Package Copy) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
WAR: $r a$
(4)

Book reid $11-22.71$.
Cdiski ley Bu- Lis. Cbangeit Cervionestly To NHS (SA.ATDecked) Now. dstele die.

正
NOV 191971

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/29/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCRASTI OF BOORS

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1. "By Any Means necessary" by Malcolm $X$, edited by G. Breltman. Pathfinder Press, New York; paper, \$1.95.
2. "Up From Within: Today's New Black Leaders"


3. White Niggers of America: The Precocious Autobiography of a quebec "Terrorist'" by pierre Vallieres. Translated by Joan Pinkham. Monthly Review Press, New York; $\$ 7.50$

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review)(G. C. Moore) 1. Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
${ }_{(6)}^{\text {AMB: rich }}$ 信
NOTE:
Books requested for review by SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

Ponder
Bates
Tavel Walters
Soyars
Pele. Room
Holmes Gand


DEC 2 REN-1562-465 - 901 Ex -100


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $\quad 12 / 2 / 71$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK ( $100-87235$ )

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
book reviews
ReBUlets 7/3/69, 8/18/71, 10/15/71, 11/19/71 \& 11/29/71.
Enclosed herewith is one copy oily The Bonds: TALLIERES.

## Book

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The ystalemate Machine" by DANIEL ELLSBERG, book will be publIshed and released on or about $2 / 15 / 72$. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" by BENJAMIN GOODMAN, is out of print and efforts by NYO to obtain a copy from local bookstores has proved to be negative. NYO will remain alert to obtain a copy, Book

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The Rattle for Cairo, Illinois" by CHARLES KOEN is set for publication and release on or about $3 / 72$. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.


SAC, New York<br>- Attention:

(100-87235)
1- Miss A. M. Butler
12/13/71
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CROOK Reviews

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1. Thirty Years of Treason" edited by Eric/Bentiey. The Viking Press, New York; 1020 pages; $\$ 20.00$;

2. Notes of a processed Brother by Donal of Reeves. pantheon, New York; $\$ 6.95 ; 1 / 20 / 72$

1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Branigan)
1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G.C. More)

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
$\underset{(7)}{\text { aus:at } \text { at }}$
NOTE:
Book 做 requested for reference purposes by Section Chief W.A. Branigan, Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book concerns excerpts from "the record" - the House Committee on Ul-American Activities hearings, 1938-1968. Book \#2 requested by SC G. C. Mon re, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to racial


Walters
Soyars $\qquad$

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Researcy Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Hiphwer on the Right" boy William W. Turinex

(former FBI agent) Ramparts Press, Betkeley, California (to be distributed by Nash Publishing, Nos Angeles, Californial: \$5.95: available now: (Obtain as soon as possible.)

1. Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for revieys (G. C. Moore)

I - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
1 - $\square$
AMB:rIc RLC
(7)

NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book, by William W. Turner (former FBI agent), reportedly is a scathing expose of right-wing elements in America from the Ku Klux Klan and the Minutemen to more subtle right-wing Washington lobbying organizations. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Ifibrary.


1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, How orle (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section
DIrector, MDI (62-d6055)

12/17/71

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK RTVITMTS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book fox use of Bumeak. Book show ia be marked to the attention of the Research section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"No Cause cor Indictment man Autopsy or Newark" by Ronald Porambo. Holt, Rinehart \& Winston; New York; \$8.05; October; 1071

Book requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore,
Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Racial Matters General. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.
 Bohr Bishop Miller, E.S Callahan
Casper Dalbey Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters

## Soyars

 Tee. Room Holmes GandMAILED 5. DEC 1 Y 1971

FBI

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ReBUlet $12 / 17 / 71$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "No Cause for ". Indictment--An Autopsy of Newark" by RONALBYRORAMBO.

ME 208


TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DAtE: 12/20/71


Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book entitled, Power on the Right" by WILIIAM W, IURNER (former FBI Agent). $U, \dot{L}$ U. UL.
No further action is being taken by Los Angeles in this matter at this time.



8 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (AM)
1 - Los Angeles


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62-465 s-1000
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家 DEC 221977


Director，FBI（62－46855）

## PURCHASE OR BOOKS <br> OBOE RETEETHS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one set of the following books for use on Bureau．解azk the volumes to attention of the Research Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．

Enclosure
1 －Extremist Intelligence Section（Route through Lox review） （Atkinson）
1 －Mir．M．F．Row（6221 IB）
A HB：bin
（6）${ }^{\text {b jon }}$
NOTE：
G．C．Moore，Extremist Intelligence Section，Domestic Intelligence Division，for reference purposes．The set of books will be retained in the Extremist section for ready reference purposes． IRC 25
－DEC 281971


1 - Miss A. M. Butler

# SAC, IJOW York (100-87295) Attention Hiakea Section <br> 24mector, T RI (62-46865) 

sURCEASE OF BOOKS BOOK WHETS

You are authorised so obtain discreetly, when available, one cony oi che following boot tor use of Bureau, Hast book to attention or Research Faction, Domestic Intel1igenco Division.


NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Divasion, for review re racial matters general. Book will be riled in Bureau Library.

$\qquad$

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O ROOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, two copies of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

## "The Doublewcross System, in the War of

 1939-1945" by J.C. Masterman. Yale University Press; \$6.95; February $\mathbf{1 6}$, 1972 (hard-cover edition)1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review)
(W,A. Branigan/Clough)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
(6) AMB : ${ }^{2}$


NOTE:
Book requested by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handing of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantic, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use.

REC 20.62-46845-1004

- JAN 251972 TJiS/E LR


TO

FROM :T. J. Smith


SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"NEVER AGAIN"
BY RABBI MEIR KAHANE
RESEARCH MATTER

1 -Mr. A. Posen
I - Mr. J\% P。Mohr
DATE: 1/18/72

l -Mr: T. E. Bishop
1 -Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr: W. R. Wannall
I - Mr: W. J. McDonnell
1 - Mr. T. J. Sinith
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Miss M. M! Chamberlain

Tolzon
Fd e,


Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tels. Room
Holmes
Gand

SYNOPSIS:
"Never Again," referring to the enigmatic meekness of the millions of Jews who died in German concentration camps, was written by the founder and National Director of the militant Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane. The book is a blueprint for "Jewish Power," castigating Jews for their failure to keep Jewry in tact; for their self-destructive and futile preoccupation with trying to woo and win the gentile; for preoccupation with the rights of others, to the detriment of Jews; and for denying their children the chance to be Jews because of their (the parents) frantic search for the status and symbols of materialism. Kahane advocates a militant American Jewry, some formed into vigilante squads to protect Jews in crimeridden areas, and all armed and ready to handle any aggressors-m real or imagined. He points to dangers from the Left and Right, pinpointing the Right as offering to the American Jew an impending "fascist" pogrom to be condoned" by the American people as another was condoned by the German people who, under the right circumstances, voted Hitler into power. As an answer, he counsels a back-to-Israel movement for all who can leave. For those who can't, he recommends working with non-Jewish groups for the sole advancement of Jewry. Kahane's book is dangerously nationalistic, ethnically insulting, and politically divisive. Kahane, presently on the Administrative Index, founded the Jewish Defense League in 1968 and has been arrested numerous times for rioting and violent demonstrations in which he and his group have been engaged, particularly against Soviet diplomatic personnel in his efforts to have Soviet Jewry freely immigrate to Israel. Kahane is presently on probation for five years stemming ir om his conviction in. July, 1971, ion violation of the Gun Control Act, investigated by the Treasury MC: jan
$(10)$.


Memorandum to Mr: E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

Department. Because of the investigation of the group's plot to bomb the Soviet Mission and a further plot to launch a sniper attack against the Soviet Embassy, Bureau keeping close watch on Kahane's location and activities. No reference in book to Director or FBI and no record in files of publisher, Nash Publishing Corporation in Los Angeles, California.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For information.


Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

DETAIIS:

## Review of the Book

Pointedly referring to the enigmatic epic when millions of European Jews walked into German ovens, "Never Again;" which should have been titled, "A Blueprint for Jewish power," is a very militant book written by the founder and National Director of the extremist Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane.

The book is an indictment of yesterday's and today's World Jewry for its contribution to the public image of the Jew as a meek, beaten, bloodied, and peculiarly masochistic scapegoat for history's politically repressed and economically deprived. It is a castigation of American Jews for their obsession with success and its status symbols; for their maudin concern for the rights of all but Jews that will ultimately lead only to enhancing anti-Semitism; for their continuous strivings to gain the respect, acceptance, and "love" of gentiles; and for their failure to recognize that in their costly search for such elusive "trivia, " they forfeit theirs and their children's Jewishness. And their children, neither Jews nor gentiles, seels their identities in drugs, leftist causes, and terrorist bombs..

The book is what Kahane hopes will be a literary bottle of starch for Jewish spines. It is a cultural and religious clarion call to all Jews to expend their attention, money, talents, power, and love exclusively on Jews; to educate and train their children in Jewry; and to return to the faith of their father, Abraham, and become-at all costs--Jews.

Like a Yiddish Frantz Fanon, author of "The Wretched of the Earth" and initiator of black violence against colonialism, Kahane has written a call to arms for all Jews to learn the art

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane
of self-defense, to achieve proficiency in firearms, to man their homes with trained marlismen and weapons, and, through vigilante squads, protect the helpless Jews in crime-ridden areas or any other areas where Jews are threatened. "If thy brother smite thee," smitehim back! counsels Kahane, for regardless of what the softened Jewish liberals say, the strong respect only the strong. "The best laid plans of mouse-like men," warns Kahane, "usually go awry."

Kahane has belabored the need for Jewish self-respect as a preliminary to all dealings with all men and, as Hamlet said, "it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Kahane denudes the American Jew oi his Americanism by claiming that the "melting pot" is but a myth, for it has not and will never assimilate the Jew. Right now, claims the "prophet Meir," forces on the Left, with the help of some foolish and misguided Jews-by whom all Jews will be judged when the "fascist" chips are down--have created perilous conditions among the thousands of Rightist Jew-haters in the United States that point directly to a rapidly approaching pogrom. And this pogrom will follow conditions and a public apathy that will duplicate those which occurred in Germany in the 1930s. "Never Again!" Whatever Americans may pretend, writes Kahane, this is the home of no Jew. The more the Jew defends the civil rights of others-black and whitem-the more he jeopardizes Judaism. For all Jews who can, return to Israel! For all who can't, invest your money in the homeland and invest your skills in coalescing with such non-Jewish individuals and groups that can in some way--today or tomorrow-maid the cause of Jewry. Start with the plight of the Soviet Jew: With an eye on the anti-Sovietism of the American Middle Western political bloc, engage in militant, publicized demonstrations against Soviet:diplomatic personnel and force the President of the United States-soon to be in a rocking boat on a choppy political sea-motake steps to iree Russian Jewry.

Memorandum to Mr: E. S'。Miller.
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

Kahane's book is un-American, nationalistic, and extremely dangerous. In kicking over the "melting pot," Kahane ridicules America's proven guarantees of freedom for the thousands of "tixed" and "poor" that streamed to this country from Europe's "teeming" shores. He is contemptuous of the innumerable members of his own religious and ethnic background who put their faith and trust in democratic ideals, and he slings mud on the sparkling threads they have woven into the political, economic, and social fabric of this country. He insults the intelligence and integrity of the American people by charging that, with so little provocation, they grin malevolently as they plot a Hitlerish pogrom. Such a book as this serves no purpose but to further divide the "House" against itself.

## The Author

Kahane, who is presently on the Administrative Index, is National Director of the Jewish Defense League, which he founded in 1968. Jahane and members of his group have been arrested on numerous occasions for rioting and for acts of violence committed during demonstrations, mostly in support of Soviet Jewry. In September, 1971, he warned the Soviets that the Jewish Defense League would "kill two Soviet diplomats for every Jew that dies in a Soviet labor camp."

During the summer of 1971, the Jewish Defense League ran a training camp in the Catskill Mountains called Camp Jedel, where Jewish youths were taught to handle firearms and instructed in military drill and the art of self-defense.

Kahane is currently on probation for five years as a result of his conviction in July, 1971, for violation of the Gun Control Act, investigated by the Treasury Department. This organization also was investigated in connection with a plot to bomb the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. The Bureau is keeping a close watch on Kahane and his activities because of a new plot of the League to launch a sniper attack against the Soviet Embassy.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

In September, 1971, Kahane, at that time in Tel Aviv, advised that he was going to set up a world headquarters in Jerusalem and would divide his time between Israel and the United States.

## Bureau References

There are no references to the Director or the Bureau in Kahane's book; nor are there any references in Bureau files to the publisher, the Nash Publishing Corporation, Los Angeles, California.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENGE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
ReBUlet $1 / 5 / 72$.
Enclosed berewith is one copy each of "Dick Gregory's Political Primer" by DICK GREGORY.
(2) - Bureaŭ (62-46855) (Enc. 1)

1 - NY (100-87235)
RJL:chj
(3)


Director，FBI（62－46855）

PURCHASE OR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly，when available，one copy of each of the following books for use of Bureau．Mark boole to attention of Research Section， Domestic Intelligence Division．
＂The Black Panthers＂by Murray Kempton． Button，New York；－\＄6．95；March， 1972

2．＂An American Death＂by Gerald Frank．Double－ day，New Yowls；\＄10；$i$ April， 1972
＂Eat of 蓔e：I Am the Savour＂by Arnold Temp． Horror，New Torts；cost not known；April 19

4．＂The Black Preacher＂by Charles Hamilton． Morrow，Mew York；cost not known；April， 1972
1－Extremist Intelligence Section（Route through for $6 C M$ review）（G．C：Moore）
I－Mr．M．F．Row， 6221 IB

NOTE：
Books requested for review by section chief g．C． Moore，Extremist Intelligence Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．Books will be placed in Bureau Library．



SAC, Hew Fork (100-87235)<br>Attention: Liaison Section

Director, BBI (62-46855)
1/24/72

## PURChASE OR BOOKS DETOX RIMTEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible, the following books for use of Bureau. Hat books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence. Division:
Rect $2-7-72,1$, 1 Real Personages or Mother Goosed by

2. When tim Twisters' by Edithymeron. Awash Publishing Company, Los Angeles; $\$ 7.95$ ( 2 copies) ( $B y, 5-1$ Morin, dated $3 / 6 / 72$, Bureau questioned whether, as subscriber to "Combat, ", free copy of book could be obtained. Bureau desires above two copies, regardless of decision regaxdiag free copy.)

1 -Mr. M. E. Row, 62, IB
AMB:cre
(6) CRC

NOTE:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Posen Mr. Mohr Mr. Bishop Mr. Miller, E.S. Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper Mr. Conrad Mr. Dalbey Mr. Cleveland Mr . Ponder Mr. Bates Mr. Waikart i sr. Walters Mr. Soyars Pele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gand

Books requested by Acting Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. One copy of each book will be retained by Assistant Director E. S, Miller, Domestic Intelligence Division. REC-39 40 MALED 25 46
$\qquad$ .


## $19^{\circ}$ JAN 201072

# 1 - Miss A. M. Butler 

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
1/25/72
Director, FBI (62-46855)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
OBOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

BOOK

1. (1 What Black Politiciansage Saying by et al. Hawthorn, New York; cost nor

Books requested for review by saction-ehief
$\qquad$
 G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Libras.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
$1 / 26 / 72$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlet $1 / 25 / 72$.
Enclosed herewith are two copies of "The DoubleCross System, in the War of $1939-1945^{\prime \prime}$ by J. C. MASTERMAN.

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\begin{gathered}
68-46855 \\
25 \text { FEB 2 } 1972
\end{gathered}
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(2)- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)

- New Yak (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)
$54 F E D:$



DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DID SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)(P)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
© BOOK REVIEWSS
Re Detroit letter, $12 / 13 / 71_{3}$
Efforts to locate material requested at local
logical outlets negative as of 1/26/72.
Efforts continuing.
(2)-Bureau (RM) reketomed

2 - Detroit JWB/ah
(4)

SAC, New York (100-87235)
2/8/72
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOR REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy. of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
Raid ${ }^{2}$ "Hagstrom's Atlas and official Postal zone Guide $2-1 \mathrm{~T}^{2}$ - of the City of New Honk - Five Boroughs" (Current issue.) Cost is not known.

1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Mir. Quinn)
1 -MI. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
$\underset{(6)}{\text { AMB:mmb }} \rightarrow \cdots b$
NOTE:
Book requested by SA G. M. Quinn, Espionage Section.
Book will be charged permanently to the Espionage Section, where it will be readily available for reference use.

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$$

$\qquad$
Mr. Felt $\qquad$
Mr. Rosen $\qquad$
Mr. Bohr $\qquad$
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper $\qquad$
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder $\qquad$
Mr. Bates $\qquad$
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars $\qquad$
Tell. Room
Miss Holmes $-\frac{50}{5-2}-\frac{1}{5}$

$\qquad$

促
$62-16855-1010$


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Black Christian Nationalism: New Directions for the Black Church", by ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR:
(3)

mr．E．S．Miller

G．C．Moore

BOOK REVIEW
＂NOTES OF A PROCESSED BROTHER
BX DONALD REEVES
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1－wr．An sen
1－3世．E．S，ilex
I－Mr．G．C．Moore 2／2／72

1－Hr．T．J．Smith （Miss Alta Butler）
1 －Miss B．G．Dorsey
1－4r．T．J．Seabaugh

This is a review of captioned book，published in 1971 by Pantheon Books，a division of Random House，Incorporated； New York，New York．The book is being placed in the Bureau Library．

SYNOPSIS
Captioned book is a self－analysis of author＇s educes tonal experiences．Donald Reeves received his early educaftext． in Jamaica and New York City．Following difficulties in max adjustments，Reeves became race conscious and identified himself with Malcolm X．He adopted certain concepts of Malcolm X，a deceased black nationalist，and reached conclusion that powers of school administration must be restricted and student rights enlarged．Reeves led an unsuccessful fight for student rights culminating in an all out confrontation with the New York Board of 政的athone Reeves＇struggle and unsuccessful fight for student rights is complicated by an intimate association with a Jewish girl，whose parents object to an interracial marriage． The girl，faced with a break with her family，abruptly terminated her association with Reeves，leaving him humiliated．Reeves， filled with hatred，pain，and bitterness，severed ties with the white world．

## ACTION：

For information．
（1）$-62-46855$

TJS：pag
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CONTINUED－OVER


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Hemo fo mro E．S．Winlea
Fer Book Review＂Notes of P Pocessed Brother，by Donald Heeves

Donald leberes Has born tu the Indyed states；recejved his earity education in catholie and presbyterian schools in Jamatea and attended public schools in Now Yoxk City．His Pathey was bown in Costa Pica nal his mothex was born ju Janajea． Reeves has not been the subject of an mbi investigation and no identixiable feference to hin appears M Bureat filies；

Captioned baok consisting of 447 pages in adaltion to an Appendix is a somewhat detalied seltmanalysis of the young uuthor s educational experiences．He was sont to the Vest Indies by has mothex so that he could grow my atway Inom Amowica＇s racial ditscriminathon：He xeturned to a ghetto neighbonhood in the Brownswille Section of Brookiyn，New Yenety to continue his education，wherc he found the Jewish chettext betng fahertted by the black man，$\because$ He became tascinated by realization that the educathonal system in Amertea padoctrymuter childyen to become second－class citizens ind that schools for blacks 家ere fajures．Finding difitiouty in pajusting Reeves
 2Fe rich．He becomes prestdent of iths shadent governiment but tinds himself branded as an wincle Dont and a Martun huther King ＂compromiser＂when standing between mizitant students and the sehool princspaz．

AFter many bitter political experxences fn schooly Reeves 6 e日s the whmte school using him against the hlack students． and he bacomes race consclous．He belveves American history has assigned superiowity to the white man and inferiority to the black man．From the autobiography of Halcolm X，Reeves dians ： conclusions that change his Life．Schools are run Ine prisons
 administration powews must be restricted and stucient rights enlarged．Hostillties aie encountered on every dide and 敌eves intimate association with viekie make him umpopular with everyone． He accuses some of the students who attack him as having ＂Afrowheads and yet havo processed minds．＂


Re: Book Review, "Notes of a Processed Brother, wh Donala Reoves

Reeves identifies himself with Malcolm $X$ and sees the eneny as the winto poper structure. He adopted the concept of "Do unto your oppressor betore he does unto you. "Reeves dropped out of school to buila a movenent for an all put controntation with the source of their trouble, the Board of Education. Acting on his convictions, Reeves organized high school students in New Yoris City in a tight for their Bili of Rights; An unsuccesstul attempt is made to form a Student Coalition representifg 275,000 high school student tho called for schools that would educate students and not process them. Their confrontation with the Board of Fiducation failed in an unsticessful fight for student xights.
threatened with a break ta Lamily ties, Vickie abruptly terminates her relationship with Reeves, which leaves him humiliated. Reeves ego is crushed and he understands that he is resporisible for his own self-destruction brought about through stubborn biindnese. Reoves, fllled with hatred pain, and bitterness, severed his tios with the white worid and is now an undergraduate student at Comell University.

Athough the FBI is not mentioned by name in this book, reference is made on page 354 to a school controversy involving ten demads of students. One of the demands was that "special agents and all police" be excluded trom school property.

## Memorandum

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (157 5224) (RUC)

L Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Black College in a Time of Revolution" by Richard K barksdale, Dean, School of Arts and Sciences, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. The paper was obtained from the Center for African and African-American Studies, Atlanta, University.

## EX. 103


real: retained in Epueni xt de thou, by SA Rm. Evan.



उ面. FEB 71972
l-Atlanta


# I -Miss A. M. Butler 

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

## OPURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
$\operatorname{bin}_{2}^{2}-0^{2}$
"The Game of the Foxes" by Eadislas Farago.
McKay, \$11.95; ava急table now
1 - Espionage Section (Branigan - information)
1 -Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
$A M B=m m b$ (6)
NOTE: Mm
By memo, 2/7/72, M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, captioned "Ladislas Farago: Author of 'Game of Foxes"," recommendation was made that Domestic Intelligence Division obtain and review book.

In December 1967 , Farago requested an interview with a Bureau official concerning this proposed book. This request was declined by letter over Miss Gandy's signature. Bureau has not assisted Fargo because of his reputation for lacking in integrity and scruples. After review book will be filed in Bureauribrary

## EX-104

REC -50


- FEB 101972



## TJS/eir

Mr. E. S. Miller
G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY" EDITED-BY GFORGE BREITMAN EXTREMIST MATTERS

1-Mr. A. Rosen
1-Mr. E. S. Miller
2/8/72
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. E. R. Stark

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by Pathifinder Press; Incorporated, New York; New York, and edited by George Breitman. The book is being placed in the Bureau Zibrary.

SYNOPSIS:
Editor George Breitman, member of Socialist Workers Party (SWP), has taken speeches, interviews and a letter of black extremist Malcolm X, assassinated in 1965, and incorporated same into this book. Emphasis is placed by Malcolm X on need for black people to unify, bear erms, control their own educational processes, obtain economic and political power, sid their comanities of crime and bring their problems to attention of United Nations. The FBI is mentioned on three occasions and includes contention by Malcolm X that FBI cannot find a white criminal when the victim is black.

## ACTION:

For information.

100-182800
62-46855 (Book ReviewFile)
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## DETAILS:

REVIET OF BUREAU FILES
George Breitman, the editor, is a white male born 2/28/16 in Newark, New Jersey. He is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Eormerly served as editor of the SWP publication, "The Militant," is currently employed by Pathfinder Press and is subject of a pending investigation.

## BOOK REVIEW

This book consists of a collection of speeches, interviews and a letter by deceased black extremist Malcolm X Little which, acording to the editor, represents Malcolmis views as developed in the final, Andependent phase of his Iife when, as the edttor states, Malcolm $X$ was thinking and speaking for himself. (This is a reforence to the period from 12/63 then Malcolm X left the black extremist Nation of Islam to his assassination on $2 / 21 / 65$ ).

The most significant chapter in this book is the one in which Malcolm X states the baste aims and objectives of his group, the "Organization of Afro-American Unity" which he started in New York during 6/64. These aims and objectives which relate to his own philosophy and which are reiterated by Malcolm X in other portions of the book are as follows: (1) unify all people of African descent. (2) bear arms; as history of unpunished violence against black people indicates they must be prepared to defend themselves on continue to be a defenseless people at the mercy of a ruthless and yiolent wacist mob, (3) educate the Afro-American community under direction and control of AfroAmericans, (4) obtain economic and political power for Afromamericans to eliminate vicious exploitation practiced in black comnunities,

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. E. S. Mitiler
RE: BOOK REVIEN
"BY ANY MEANS NTEESSARY"
EDITED BY GEORGE BREITMAN
100-182800
(5) launch a cultural revolution to rid the black commuities of crime, drug addiction, exploitation, apathy and police brutality and (6) bring problems of black man before the United Nations.

## MEMTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in three instances. On page 29, Malcoln $X$ in discussing Robert $F$. Williams (former Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution fugitive based on kidnapping charge in Monroe, North Carolina), stated that Williams had made mistakes which allowed the FBI to make him appear to be a criminal which he is not. On page 66 Malcolm $X$ claims the FBI cannot find a white criminal when the victim is black and advocates not waiting for the FBI to look for criminals who are shooting and brutalizing black people. On page 164, in attempting to make the point that Federal Government is just as racist as the goverment in Mississippi but more shrewd, he illustrates by stating the FBI is moxe skillful than state police and state police are more skillful than local police.

Dear Mr. Parrish:
Your letter enclosing a copy of your boos / IT hey Call It A Game, " and your note dated February list, were received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. They will be brought to his attention upon his return; however, I am enclosing a copy of his testimong before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on March 17,
1971. There is no charge for this material.

Sincerely yours,



Helen W. Gandy Secretary

Enclosure


NOTE: Parrish is a former professional football player who attempted to unionize football players unsuccessfully. Bufiles disclose that he wrote in July, 197d, requesting a copy of 1966 and 1970 appropriations reports and that football. The Cleveland Office advised him files are confidential and data, therefore, could not be given out. He was furnished the 1966 and 1970 appropriations testimony over Miss Gandy's signature on 7/27/71. No


February 1， 1972

Mr．J．Edgar Hoover，Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue Washington，D．C． 20535

Dear Mr．Hoover：
Enclosed is a copy of my recently published book Ion professional football．I am sure your schedule is extremely taxing，but I hope you can find time to read Chapters Twelve and Thirteen on game fixing and owner or underworld connections．

I am absolutely convinced that money from organized crime controls several NFL franchises．I also believe that point shaving by both players and coaching staffs take place as a matter of course during every NFL season．Self－regulation and self－policing is a farce．The idea that an owner＇s hireling，a sports commissioner，can police his employers is unrealistic．Sports commissioners function primarily as public relations men or press secretaries more than as impartial guardians of the game．

The economic impact of illegal bookmaking on pro football and other professional team sports is too．great to allow it to continue at a $\$ 20$ billion（tax free）annual rate． The sport has meant too much to me in my life not to do everything I can to keep it from becoming a tool of organized crime which costs us billions of hard earned tax dollar each year．

I am sorry to have learned of so many instances of FBI cooperation with the NFI＇s public relations－oriented security department．My experience has been that the NFL does not，deal honestly with the public and that it checks its bank recount before it makes a move．

㳟 FEB 2972

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
February I, 1972
Page Two

I hope that the recent rumors that the FBI is now involved in the investigations of illegal bookmaking are true and that you will extend it into the area of franchise ownership/gambling and organized crime connections. I think it would be a great thing for the sport if you did. Baseball survived the Black Sow scandal and I am confident that football is strong enough to survive any possible scandal, too.


Bernard P. Parrish
BPP:jgv
Enclosure


Nomanom
from
Bernard Parrish

TO: Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
DATE: February 1,1972

Please send me a copy of your latest Appropriations Report. I will be glad to reimburse the Bureau for any expenses incurred.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Bernard P. Parrish
$\square$



Reference is made to memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, dated 2/8/72, on which Mr. Mohr suggests that I call this book to the attention of President George Murphy, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IAdP), and other officers friendly to the Bureau. The Director noted "Yes. H."

This morning, 2/16/72, I telephonically contacted President GEorge Murphy and talked to him concerning this book. I reminded him specifically that Ahern had never attended any annual conferences of the IACP to my knowledge while he was chief of police; that Ahern in his book blasts the Bureau, the President, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) programs, and praises former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Patrick V. Murphy and himself, Ahern. I told him that in the book he makes such statements as "most chiefs of police are nothing more than 50 -year-old patrolmen and that/makes the officers on the street look like nothing more than a bored human being who is doing more harm than good." I told Murphy the particularly bad part about this was that he is coming out with a politically motivated book during an election year and using his credentials as a policeman which will possible give credence to his remarks. This book will, therefore, play right into the hands of the critics of law enforcement. I also told Murphy that former Commissioner of Police, Frank L. Rizzo, now Mayor of Philadelphia had refused to write a commentary on the book because it was so antilaw enforcement. Murphy assured me that he would look into this matter and if he received the concurrence of the other officers will blast Ahern for his remarks, when appropriate. I told him if he needed any more data or facts, please give me a call.

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Murphy advised mé he had talked by telephone with Attorney General Mitchell concerning the LEAA grant for helicopter pilot training and Mitchell said: he personally reviewed the audit and so far as he, the Attorney General, was concerned it was ailia bunch of "nit picking." Murphy said hopefully the matter will libe fully clarified and corrected sometime during next week:


Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Book Review
"Police in Trouble"
By James F. Ahern

Murphy told me that he had removed Myles J. Ambrose, Commissioner of Customs Bureau, from the Executive Committee and had replaced him with Grant Wright, Chief of U. S. Park Police. He also told me that apparently LEAA is going to fund a meeting in May to be attended by representatives from all segments of the criminal justice system in Washington, D. C., to be run by IACP. Murphy. advised me he has instructed that the FBI should be represented at this meeting.

I thanked him for his support and told him to keep me posted of any pertinent developments. He assured me that he would do so.

RECOMMENDATION:
Submitted for information.


## Memorandum

FROM :
то : Mr. Bishop

BOOK REVIEW
KPOLICE IN TROUBLE"
BY JAMES FJAHERN

BACKGROUND:


SYNOPSIS:


Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia in meeting with Director 1-24-72, mentioned captioned book and said he had a galley proof which he would send to the Director. He forwarded it via Philadelphia Office.

JAMES F. AHERN, AUTHOR:
Ahern, former Chief of Police, New Haven, Connecticut, 1968-1971; we had cordial relations with him; although, characterized as publicity seeken who involved himself in controversial issues; was a member of President's Commission on Campus Unrest; and attended Princeton Conference. Currently, Directore) Insurance Crime Prevention Institute, Westport, Connecticut, and has in his employ former SA John Shaw and former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan.

Publisher of book is Hawthorne Books, Incorporated, of New York. We have had limited cordial relations with them and they are currently scheduled to publish forthcoming book regarding EPBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" written by H. Paul Jeffers. We cooperated with Jeffers on this book.

## OVERS䍐LL REVIEW OF BOOK:

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After reading this book, two principal thoughts stand out: 1)During this election year author attempts to show alleged utter failures of Nixon Adminis tration in its law and order programs and criticizes the President in many ways. Also criticizes Attorney General and FBI's cooperative functions. States FBI has

REC-6 $62-468551015$
1-Mr. Bishop
3in 1 1-Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Casper
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$. Conrad

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
|neither the resources nor inclination to provide leadership in law enforcement, our training assistance to local police relates little to the realities of police department responsibilities, and that FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption. 2) Author's second purpose seems to be to write a self-aggrandizing | autobiography showing himself as a progressive and effective police executive who understands the elements causing trouble in our society. Takes all the credit for saving New Haven from the Black Panther and other extremists in 1970. He makes it very clear that he believes only Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy of New York, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and he clearly understand the police function and how the disruptive elements in our society should be handled. He is most critical of the handling of the disturbances in Chicago in 1968, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. Claims there is a vacuum of true leadership in law enforcement.

He criticizes the assistance given to local law enforcement and the FBI Field Police Training Program. Says when he was Chief of Police he used FBI only to discuss jurisdiction. Paints a very black picture of the average policeman as a bored person subject to graft. Says most Chiefs of Police are nothing more than 50 -year-old patrolmen. It is felt this book will be a delight to opponents and critics of the Nixon Administration.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:
Ahern's book is divided into nine chapters and set forth below will be a brief resume of each chapter together with references to the FBI in that chapter.

## Chapter 1: The Closed Fraternity:

In this chapter, Ahern gives a very dark and pessimistic picture of the rookie policeman. States that police training is uninteresting and the rookie learns nothing. As soon as he goes on the beat, he learns petty graft. In this chapter, he is critical of our fingerprint procedures, and it is obvious he does not know what he is talking about.


iM. A. Jones to Bishop Memo<br>RE: BOOK REVIEW<br>"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

## Chapter 2: May Day: Cops In Crisis:

In this chapter, Ahern is critical of police action at Chicago, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. Goes into great detail regarding the May Day disturbances in New Haven and this detailed description is mainly a glorification of the author himself. In talking about the Panthers, he states: 'Since the director of the F.'B.I' had honored the Panthers shortly before by calling them the greatest internal threat to the security of the country, the usual tendency of law-enforcement agencies to overestimate the potential for violence ima given situation was heightened. "

He is critical of the Nixon Administration and claims the Administration's role in disturbances is only to make political capital out of the event by "getting tough" with protestors. He describes this as Federal 7 overreaction. It is ironical and interesting to note that while he praises himself and is most critical of the Federal Government regarding demonstrations in general and New Haven in particular,SAC, New Haven at time of the New Haven disturbances indicated Ahern had done an excellent job and recommended letter jof commendation. This was done and in reply in a letter to Mr. Hoover dated May 19, 1970, Ahern thanked the Director for his letter and stated in part:
'Whatever success we had in containing a potentially dangerous scene can be attributed to the cooperation of various law enforcement agencies.
"Special Agent Chałles Weeks and his staff worked closely providing equipment, intelligence and counsel. I might add that this is not unusual and represents the nature of the relationship between the New Haven Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
'It is precisely this type of support and cooperation from agencies such as yours that will bring about the changes so desperately needed in local police departments.
'I want to thank you personally and compliment you and your men for the professional assistance rendered to our Department. "

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: BOOK REVIEW "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

## Chapter 3: Chief of Police:

This is another self-serving chapter glorifying Ahern. Praises Kansas City Police Department but is somewhat critical of the Departments in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. Only mention of FBI is when he discusises training and says that most Directors of Training are transferred into the job from another position and forced to become overnight experts in an unfamiliar field. He states: "The exceptions are equally inefficient: retired military officers or F.'B. I' agents who, in addition to lacking general knowledge about training procedures and educational theory, know little or nothing about the problems a patrolman faces from day to day. "

## Chapter 4: Political Interference:

In this chapter, Ahern states that the greatest threat to good law enforcement is illegitimate political interference. As an example, states that after he resigned from the New Haven Police Department Mayor Stokes of Cleveland offered him the job of Chief of Police in that City. After looking into it, he refused because he claims it was an impossible situation. Says that political bosses control the Chiefs of Police through the political machine and that gambling is the greatest threat to law enforcement. Says state and Federal agencies have been completely ineffective in rooting out widespread and subtle networks of crime and corruption and thus have been ineffective in supporting local police departments. Says the principal Federal organizations able at present to deal with interstate crime problems are the FBI, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the Independent Task Force set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Says FBI is ineffective because exchange of information with FBI is a one-way street. He does say, however, reluctance of FBI understandable because of the corrupt nature of so many local police departments. Then criticizes uis for being ineffective in fighting organized crime.

## Chapter 5: The Vacuum of Leadership in Law Enforcement:

Author states the policeman on the beat is far away from our leaders; yet, at times of crisis, a President can with a few words reach down to where a cop walks his lonely beat. He says the reason for this is because there is no profession of law enforcement and above the cop on the beat there

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: BOOK REVIEW "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

is a vacuum of true leadership such that existsin the few other professions. Mentions his membership on the President's Commission on Campus Unrest and is most critical of the President and the Department. In talking about the White House meeting regarding Police Killings to which New York Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy was not invited, he states: "The President had done more with his White House meeting to injure the cause of police ; professionalism than he had done to help it, and in fact had contributed to ${ }^{\circ}$ the very reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society today. "

With regard to Kent State and Jackson State, he states: "The fonly question should be whether the crime involved could somehow be considered not murder but manslaughter. " He states that although the FBI emphatically denies ever evaluating evidence certain members of the Bureau felt confident concerning a possibility of successful prosecution at least in the Kent State case.

Ahern makes the blanket statement, "Most of the progress that has been made in recent years in law enforcement was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. "

He says the FBI has neither the resources nor the inclination to provide leadership. He says the International Association of Chiefs of Police is ineffective because it is made up exclusively of Chiefs of Police who are little more than 50 -year-old patrolmen. He claims the Attorney General cannot offer leadership because he is more interested in the realities of political power than the objectives of justice.

## Chapter 6: Crime and the Police:

In this chapter, the author dwells at some length on the historic background of police departments and divides crime into four categories: consensual crime, street crime, organized crime, and white collar crime.
He says the use of drugs and homosexuality are consensual crimes and feels that the laws against such activities are too strict. He then spends several pages discussing the Uniform Crime Reporting program, and it is observed that he does not know what he is talking about. He states: "During my first year in the New Haven Police Department (as Chief of Police) we insisted

# M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo 

RE: BOOK REVIEW "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Jon accurate reporting and crime was up 150 percent. " The facts are that during his first year as Chief crime in New Haven increased five percent, well below the national average. The second year it increased nine percent, still below the national average, and during his last year decreased six percent.

With respect to NCIC, Ahern states that at the present time there are NCIC terminals only in FBI offices, large cities, and state police offices. He claims that these terminals should be installed in all local police departments. This is absurd as terminals are installed in over 6,000 police agencies throughout the country.

## Chapter 7: Professional Police and Democratic Control:

According to Ahern, the first step toward making substantive changes in the police role is to realize that fighting crime is not the full definition of it and that policemen are only one part of the criminal justice system. In discussing the position of Chief of Police and how such an individual should be protected against politics and insulated from public recall, he states:
"That this kind of streamlined system can work was clearly shown by the F.B.I', which is an extreme example. The F. B.I as it was taken over by J. Edgar Hoover was a corrupt, inefficient organization that was a national scandal. Hoover succeeded in building it into a highly professional organization with a reputation for integrity beyond question. This was done without benefit of Civil Service or any other regulatory apparatus. Hiring and promotions were handled strictly on the basis of effectiveness as evaluated by an agent's superiors, and the chain of command was tight from top to bottom.
"The present state of the F. B. I' indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And his entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.
"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the F. B.I. would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments. "

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: BOOK REVIEW "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

## Chapter 8: Inverting the Local Police Department:

Ahern states the local police department must continue to be the nation's basic police agency and that the patrolman is the key. He says at present the average policeman is under educated and poorly trained. In discussing police training, he says:
"Although the F. B.I. has for years dominated the training of local police departments, it knows virtually nothing about the day-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. In most regions the EB. I. provides a systematic lecture service which is available to local police departments. This service consists of a number of carefully marked filing cabinets and a number of F. B. I. agents or ex-agents who make use of them. A local police department will request an F. B. I lecture--for instance, on juvenile delinquency. The F. B. I. assigns someone to give the lecture, who goes to the filing cabinet and pulls out, under the letter J, a prepared lecture on the topic. At the time he delivers it, he may have read it or he may not have. At any rate, he has certainly never handled juveniles himself, and even if the lecture should have any applicability to the local police department, he will be unable to answer questions. Obviously this canned approach by an agency concerned solely with national law enforcement problems and with serious crime is completely sterile in all but the areas of the F. B. I. 's particular jurisdiction and competence. The New Haven Police Department in the end reduced the role of the F. B. I to one lecture--concerned with the federal jurisdiction. "

Chapter 9: The Future and the Federal Role:
The theme of this chapter is that the Federal Government must enter the field of law enforcement dramatically and decisively to support efforts to ensure police effectiveness, police professionalism, and police responsibility. He says there are dangers in Federal involvement but they can and must be avoided. Ahern claims that the FBI must be transformed from an isolated to a responsive resource for local police departments. He again criticizes us for withholding information on organized crime from local police. He says we have no legitimate role in the area of police training except in those areas in which we have a special expertise.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

He concludes this chapter and his book with many pages which are highly critical of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

RECOMMENDATION:
In view of the fact that this book is highly critical of the President and the Department, we should consider the advisability of furnishing both the White House and the Attorney General with a copy of this manuscript. It should be pointed out to them that it was received somewhat in confidence and is only a galley proof which will be subject to change.


## DETAILS:

## BACKGROUND:

You will recall that on 1-24-72 Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia, had a lengthy meeting with the Director. During the course of this visit Rizzo advised the Director that he had received a galley proof of captioned book and had been requested to write a Foreword for it. He said that he had reviewed the galley and it was very critical of the Administration and the Director and that he had no intention of complying with the request for a Foreword. He promised to send the Director the galley proof that he had received and he forwarded it to us through the Philadelphia Office. The galley has been reviewed in the Crime Records Division, the Training Division, and a part of it in the Identification Division.

JAMES F. AHERN, AUTHOR:
Ahern is a former Chief of Police of New Haven, Connecticut, and while in this position we enjoyed cordial relations with him. He was a long-time member of this force, worked his way up through the ranks, and was named Chief in 1968. SAC, New Haven advised he made a practice of seeking publicity and continually involving himself in controversial issues. He was a member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest and also attended the Princeton Conference on the FBI. He resigned his position as Chief of Police in 1971 and is currently Director of the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute in Westport, Connecticut. He now has in his employ in this organization former Special Agent John Shaw and former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan.

The Publisher of his book is Hawthorne Books, Incorporated, of New York. We have had limited cordial relations with this company. They are currently scheduled to publish the forthcoming book regarding the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" written by H. Paul Jeffers. We cooperated with Jeffers on this book.

## OVERALL REVIEW OF BOOK:

After reading this book, one cannot escape the feeling that it was written with two principal thoughts in mind:

1. During this election year to show the alleged utter failures of the Nixon Administration and its law and order programs. Author criticizes Mr. Nixon in many areas; states the President has manipulated the law and

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## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: BOOK REVIEW <br> "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

and order issue for own purposes; that President did more with White House meeting on Police Killings to injure cause of police professionalism than to help it and contributed to reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society; that President should not interfere in such considerations as whether a policeman should wear the Flag patch on his uniform; that those who talk most about law and order often prove to be the least willing to ask for money to improve police; that the Nixon Administration has initiated no programs and requested no money that had not been approved or authorized under the previous Administration; that most of progress in recent years was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark; that Nixon Administration had done little but allow Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds to be dissipated without Federal guidelines or standards.

Author criticizes Attorney General Mitchell, and just about all the FBI's cooperative functions (training assistance, laboratory, and identification services). He states the FBI has neither the resources nor the inclination to provide leadership in law enforcement; that our training assistance to local police relates little to the realities of police department responsibilities since those responsibilities have hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers; that the FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a lrelationship with local police departments for informational purposes.
2. To write a self-aggrandizing autobiography showing himself as a progressive and effective police executive who understands the elements causing trouble in our society and with the answers as to how these crises can be handled. He writes pages showing exactly how he saved the City of New Haven in 1970 from the Black Panthers and other extremist elements, despite all the roadblocks he had to overcome because of Federal interference, state police planning, etc. Author makes it rather clear he believes only Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, New York City, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and he clearly understand the police function and how the disruptive elements in our society should be handled. He criticizes the mass arrests in Washington, D. C.; blames the Attorney General and the Administration for forcing Chief Wilson to take affirmative action and characterizes Chicago (the Democratic Convention in

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: BOOK REVIEW <br> "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

1968), Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica as new names for police failures. He states that restraint and balanced judgment are keys to neutralizing violence; that physical contacts with hostiles must be kept to a minimum; and that police should only be "referees" in demonstrations to insure protection for citizens, property, and demonstrators.

The author states there is a vacuum of true leadership in law enforcement; that those who deal in power seldom seek to improve the policeman's lot, but only try to use his discontent; that such people urge the policeman to lash out at targets selected for him. He states the "crimes" at Kent State and Jackson State present only the question of whether murder or manslaughter was involved.

He criticizes assistance given to local law enforcement in FBI Field Police Training Program. He hands the FBI National Academy a 'lefthanded" compliment, but states that our assistance to local law enforcement on field level is irrelevant todday-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. He believes the training program in New Haven Police Department, while he was Chief, was more appropriate and points out he used FBI only to discuss jurisdiction. His program was directed by a civilian with a Masters Degree in Educational Psychology and who had directed the Neighborhood Youth Corps in New Haven. Police Department trainees were put through exceptionally complex and arduous role-playing situations designed to test an officer's selfknowledge, knowledge of his trade, and sensitivity to human interaction. He does admit the FBI can be helpful in areas of technical training and sophisticated $\dot{1}$ investigative techniques. He states the FBI excels in scientific and technical areas, but that the domination by default of the local police to the FBI in training matters must cease and local departments must be given the incentive and capacity to do for themselves those things they should do and which the FBI should not do.

In his first chapter, Ahern analyzes the current policeman and perhaps tries to invoke some sympathy for him as being ill-equipped to handle his responsibilities. Actually, author characterizes most patrolmen as bored people who perform vital police functions and who use a variety of excuses for not being where they should be. He states that patrolmen play malicious tricks on people who cause them administrative problems, etc.

# M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo ${ }^{-}$ 

RE: BOOK REVIEW "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Ahern does more to tarnish the image of the police officer than can any police-baiting sociologist or militant, principally because author formerly was in the profession. He states that most chiefs of police are nothing more than 50 -year-old patrolmen.

It is felt this book will be a delight to opponents and critics of the Nixon Administration, especially in criminal justice considerations, and the militants and other elements who believe that American law enforcement is an unnecessary blemish to the democratic processes.

## REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Ahern's book is divided into nine chapters and set forth below will be a brief resume of each chapter together with any references to the FBI contained in that chapter. It should also be pointed out that while Ahern is all wrong in his facts and conclusions the book is well written.

## Chapter 1: The Closed Fraternity:

In this chapter Ahern gives a very dark and pessimistic picture of the rookie policeman and he states that police training is uninteresting and the rookie naturally learns nothing. Continuing this theme, he maintains that when the rookie goes out on the beat all he learns is petty graft. He claims that psychologists and sociologists have pointed out that police work attracts authoritarian personalities who seek legal license to subjugate others and who often in the process become aggressive and even brutal. The author claims this is true. In talking about detective work on page 9, he states: "The detective may go to the scene of a robbery and he may return with a perfect set of fingerprints which he is certain are those of the suspect. But when he sends them to the F. B. I laboratory, he must send with them a list of the names of ten suspects against which the Bureau can check them. If he has guessed wrong, he may be able to send in ten more names. If his twenty questions have all been failures, however, the Bureau is unlikely to cooperate further. It is a public myth of some currency that the Bureau checks sets of prints sent to it against all the prints in its files. This is completely false. In fact, unless the detective has an excellent idea of who committed the crime, the Bureau's fingerprint files are useless to him. This, of course, is not true and on a major case we will search thousands of prints. He forgets that the
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
slayer of the late Martin Luther King, Jr., was identified directly through fingerprints as was Ronald Kauffman in regard to the recent bank bombings.

## Chapter 2: May Day: Cops In Crisis:

In this chapter, Ahern is critical of police action at Chicago, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. He goes into great detail concerning the May Day disturbances revolving around Bobby Seale's being in New Haven and this detailed description of the events is mainly a glorification of Ahern. He criticizes the methods of the D. C. Police Department during disturbances in this City as being too strict and claims that in any type of disturbance the police department should only have a "referee role" rather than enforcement role. It is pointed out that in this chapter pages 16, 17, and 18 are missing from the galley. The first sentence on page 19 states "Since the director of the F. B. I. had honored the Panthers shortly before by calling them the greatest internal threat to the security of the country, the usual tendency of law-enforcement agencies to overestimate the potential for violence in a given situation was heightened. "He is critical of the Nixon Administration and claims the Administration's role in disturbances is only to make political capital out of the event by "getting tough" with protestors. He describes this as Federal overreaction. In talking about the New Haven disturbances, he states, "The large commitment of federal troops can perhaps be explained by the fact that President Nixon, juggling a volatile combination of international politics and domestic crises, knew he would be announcing the invasion of Cambodia at the very time that thousands of radicals were converging on New Haven. He states: 'I wondered how much longer the nation's leaders, by refusing to respond to widespread dissent on the issues of war and race, and on the broad range of underlying social problems that aggravated them, would continue to depend on police to keep apart segments of society that never really needed to be set against one another. "As indicated, this whole chapter is a glorification of Ahern and a degradation of Federal authorities, particularly President Nixon. In this connection, it is ironical and interesting to note that SAC, New Haven at the time of the New Haven disturbances had indicated that Ahern had done an excellent job and recommended a letter of commendation. This was done, and, in reply in a letter to Mr. Hoover dated May 19, 1970, Ahern thanked the Director for his letter and stated in part: "Whatever success
we had in containing a potentially dangerous scene can be attributed to the cooperation of various law enforcement agencies.
'Special Agent Charles Weeks and his staff worked closely providing equipment, intelligence and counsel. I might add that this is not unusual and represents the nature of the relationship between the New Haven Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
'It is precisely this type of support and cooperation from agencies such as yours that will bring about the changes so desperately needed in local police departments.
'I want to thank you personally and compliment you and your men for the professional assistance rendered to our Department. "

## Chapter 3: Chief of Police:

This is another self-serving chapter glorifying Ahern when he took over as Chief of Police in New Haven in 1968. He praises the Kansas, City Police Department but is somewhat critical of the Departments in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. On page 29, he is critical of most police departments for the type of individual they hire as Director of Training. He says that most of them are transferred into the job from another position and forced to become overnight experts in an unfamiliar field. He states: "The exceptions are equally inefficient: retired military officers or F.B. I. agents who, in addition to lacking general knowledge about training procedures and educational theory, know little or nothing about the problems a patrolman faces from day to day. "

## Chapter 4: Political Interference:

In this chapter, Ahern states that the greatest threat to good law enforcement is illegitimate political interference. As one example, he states that after he resigned from the New Haven Police Department Mayor Stokes of Cleveland offered him the job of Chief of Police in that City. He said he went to Cleveland, was indirectly threatened, and Stokes painted a gloomy picture of the job of Chief of Police in Cleveland, and he refused it because it was an impossible situation. He says that political bosses control the Chiefs of Police through the political machine and that gambling is the greatest threat to honest

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
law enforcement. He then gives numerous examples of political influences on the police department in New Haven. He also takes this opportunity to pat himself on the back and indicates that he forbade testimonial dinners while he was Chief of Police because they were usually inspired by political bosses and gamblers and influenced police officers adversely. He says that thus far state and Federal agencies have been completely ineffective in rooting out widespread and subtle networks of crime and corruption and thus have been ineffective in supporting local police departments. In talking about the limitations on state police in dealing effectively with like problems of municipal corruption, organized crime, or narcotics, he said these problems should be attacked by Federal agencies. He says the principal Federal organizations able at present to deal with interstate crime problems are the FBI, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the Independent Task Force set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. He states (page 39): "The FBI is limited in these areas by its dependence on local police forces for much of its information. To the consternation of local police departments, the exchange of information with the F.B.I is strictly a one-way street. Although F. B. I agents are constantly asking local police forces for information, they virtually never give out information themselves. Consequently, there is no organized national effort on the problem of organized crime. Given the corrupt nature of so many local police departments, this reluctance on the part of the F. B.' ${ }^{\prime}$ is understandable. In many cases, they coüld just as well have given their information directly to local criminals. "

He continues: 'But local corruption does not account for the F. B. I.'s inability to deal with this serious national problem. While the F. B.I. may have built itself a national reputation for crime fighting, in recent years it has done more to attract publicity to the radical left than to fight the truly dangerous criminals that have pervaded so many areas of the country's public life, and to local police departments it has seldom proved useful. Indeed, the bulk of federal action against organized crime has been taken by Justice Department strike forces in which the F.B.I does not cooperate."

## Chapter 5: The Vacuum of Leadership in Law Enforcement:

In this chapter the author states the policeman who is alienated from the society he must police is far away from its leaders. He says that to the cop who patrols the streets of our cities, the White House and the power it

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: BOOK REVIEW <br> "POLICE IN TROUBLE."

represents are far away abstractions. Yet at times, especially in times of crisis, a President can, with a few words, reach down to where a cop: walks his lonely beat. He says the reason for this is because there is no profession of law enforcement and above the cop on the beat there is a vacuum of true leadership that exists in few other professions. (page 40)

He then goes into a long discourse on the details of his membership on the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, $p$ praises the report but is most critical of President Nixon's luke warm reception of it. He is also most critical of the mass arrests of demonstrators at the May, 1971, demonstrations in Washington, D. C. He is most critical of the Department because they condoned and even encouraged the mass arrests that were made at that time. In commenting on the White House meeting regarding police killings, he is critical of the President for not inviting New York Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy and states: "The President had done more with his White House meeting to injure the cause of police professionalism than he had done to help it, and in fact had contributed to the very reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society today."

He states the Government is setting a dangerous pattern and that Governors and Congressmen were coming to believe that their privacy was being violated and their telephone conversations were being monitored by the Justice Department. He states that files stolen from the FBI Office in Media, Pennsylvania, indicated that it was the Bureau's conscious policy to create this very kind of fear among the ranks of the political left. (page 44)

In returning to the subject of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest regarding Kent State and Jackson State, he says that when people are killed unnecessarily, inexcusably, unreasonably, and unjustifiably, only someone with a deep cynicism concerning our system of justice could assume that they were not killed illegally. He concludes: "The only question should be whether the crimes involved could somehow be considered not murder but manslaughter. " (page 44)

He states that although the FBI emphatically denies ever evaluating evidence, certain members of the Bureau felt confident concerning a possibility of successful prosecution at least in the Kent State case.

At the top of page 46 , he makes the statement, "Most of the pregress that has been made in recent years in law enforcement was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. "He says the Nixon Administration itself has done little but allow the funds of the LEAA to be dissipated without Federal guide-
lines or standards in the vast boondoggles of local politics. He continues that the Federal Task Force on Organized Crime was one of the few promising agencies that stood a chance of making concrete improvements in police departments on local levels, but that their role could hardly be one of leadership.

He then continues: "The F.B.I' has had neither the resources nor the inclination to do the job. The Bureau does provide some training for local police officers but relates little to the realities of police departments whose primary function has hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers. The F. B. I" has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a relationship to local police departments for informational purposes. This means that it has proven incapable as well of providing local agencies with leadership."

He continues: 'In other professions, a great deal of leadership comes from professional organizations such as the American Bar Association or the American Medical Association. The only group analogous to this in police work is the International Association of Chiefs of Police (I A. C. P.). It would seem as though I. A. C. P. could function as a kind of professional organization. But since it is made up exclusively of police chiefs from among the nation's 40,000 police agencies (many of whom, as I have said, are little more than fifty-year-old patrolmen), it has in the past done little more than offer technical advice and organizational analysis to individual police departments. "

He says the Justice Department would seem a natural source for police leadership but says it is difficult to see how an Attorney General who masterminded President Nixon's election to office in 1968, and who will doubtless do it again, can have his sensitivities attuned to the objectives of justice rather than to the realities of political power.

## Chapter 6: Crime and the Police:

In this chapter, the author dwells at some length on the historic background of police departments and says their first role wasoorder maintenance rather than strict law enforcement. He says that the rising crime rate changed this function to crime control. He divides crime into four categories: 1) consensual crime; 2) street crime; 3) organized crime; and 4) white collar crime. In a discussion of each kind of crime, he says that the taking of drugs and homosexuality are consensual crimes and feels that the laws against such activities are too strict.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo<br>RE: BOOK REVIEW<br>"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Ahern spends the next several pages of his text discussing the Uniform Crime Reporting Progràm. For a self-styled police administratọr, Ahern has little knowledge of the method, purpose and role of Uniform Crime Reports. He confuses Part I offenses with Crime Index offenses, overlooks the fact that we collect data on 29 crime classifications based on arrests, and does a disservice to police departments nationwide on various methods that could be used in downgrading and eliminating crime counts. His comments are "trash. "the best evidence of this is his statement, "During my first year in the New Haven Police Department (as Chief of Police) we insisted on accurate reporting and crime was up 150 percent. " The facts are that during his first year as Chief, crime in New Haven increased five percent, well below the national average. The second year nine percent increase, still below the national average, and during his last year decreased six percent.

With respect to NCIC, Ahern states that at the present time there are NCIC terminals only in FBI offices, large cities, and state police offices. He says that these terminals should be installed in all local police departments. This is, absurd. Terminals are installed in over 6,000 police agencies throughout the country.

With regard to street crime, he said the solution is to provide speedy trials as required by the United States Constitution.

In discussing organized crime, he says there are many kinds and that the Task Forces begun by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark were effective in getting to the source of power in several cities. He states: 'It is significant that they did so without wiretapping or other methods which threaten civil liberty."

With regard to white collar crime, he said sometimes it is not considered crime at all but merely "good business." He states that measured in dollars white collar crime is by far the most serious crime problem existing in America today.

## Chapter 7: Professional Police and Democratic Control:

According to Ahern, the first step toward making substantive changes in the police role is to realize that fighting crime is not a full definition of it. He says that policemen are only one part of the criminal justice system. He says that police in America, and those who would help them, face a dramatic dilemma: how

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: BOOK REVIEW <br> 'POLICE IN TROUBLE"

to eliminate illegitimate political and criminal interference in police departments and yet strengthen democratic controls on police. In discussing the position of Chief of Police and how such an individual should be protected from politics and insulated from public recall, he states:
"That this kind of streamlined system can work was clearly shown by the F.B.I, which is an extreme example. The F.B.I as it was taken over by J. Edgar Hoover was a corrupt, inefficient organization that was a national scandal. Hoover succeeded in building it into a highly professional organization with a reputation for integrity beyond question. This was done without benefit of Civil Service or any other regulatory apparatus. Hiring and promotions were handled strictly on the basis of effectiveness as evaluated by an agent's superiors, and the chain of command was tight from top to bottom.
"The present state of the F.B.I indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And his entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.
"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the F. B. I would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments. " (Page 59)

Ahern's muddled thinking is further exhibited when in discussing the role of the policeman he states: "Or suppose that the policeman works in an urban ghetto. Is he obliged to enforce there all the laws passed by legislatures dominated by middle and upper-class representatives, regardless of whether or not they correspondeaccurately to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the community? Must he do this at the price of alienating and possibly destroying the community?
"Or suppose that the policeman works near a college community whose liberal attitudes lead it to tolerate behavior--be it sexual, or related to free speech, or to trespassing--that would not be tolerated in other parts of the city. Is his role to use the law to enforce the moral views of society in this environment?" (page 63)

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

## Chapter 8: Inverting the Local Police Department:

Ahern states the local police department must continue to be the nation's basic police agency and that the patrolman is the key. He says the most serious crisis in law enforcement can be characterized in one word: "people" because police departments operate with the wrong people, under educated and poorly trained. He claims that until this situation is rectified, there can be no hope of improving American law enforcement.

In discussing police training, he says very little emphasis is given to the value of such "outside experts" as FBI Agents. He then states: "Although the F.B.I. has for years dominated the training of local police departments, it knows virtually nothing about the day-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. In most regions the F. B. I. provides a systematic lecture service which is available to local police departments. This service consists of a number of carefully marked filing cabinets and a number of F. B. L agents or ex -agents who make use of them. A local police department will request an F. B. I. lecture--for instance, on juvenile delinquency. The F.B.I assigns someone to give the lecture, who goes to the filing cabinet and pulls out, under the letter J, a prepared lecture on the topic. At the time he delivers it, he may have read it or he may not have. At any rate, he has certainly never handled juveniles himself, and even if the lecture should have any applicability to the local police department, he will be unable to answer questions. Obviously this canned approach by an agency concerned solely with national law enforcement problems and with serious crime is completely sterize, in all but the areas of the F. B. I. 's particular jurisdiction and competence. The New Haven Police Department in the end reduced the role of the F. B. I to one lecture-concerned with the federal jurisdiction. " (page 69)

He says the FBI can be helpful in one area and that is the area of technical training and sophisticated investigative techniques.

In regard to the use of photographic equipment, fingerprint equipment, microscopic analysis, etc., Ahern says, "The F. B. I. and some large-city police departments have had a monopoly on these techniques for so long, and the myth that the F. B. I supports local police departments by making these techniques available to them is so pervasive, that few departments have been able to develop scientific and technical capabilities of their own. ", (page 74)

# M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo 

RE: BOOK REVIEW "POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 9: The Future and the Federal Role:
The theme of this chapter is that the Federal Government must enter the field of law enforcement dramatically and decisively to support efforts to ensure police effectiveness, police professionalism, and police responsibility. He said there are dangers in Federal involvement in local law enforcement but they can and must be avoided. He says the first area should be the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the FBI must be transformed from an isolated to a responsive resource for local police departments. There is no excuse for a local police department handling an investigation of an organized crime case to be denied access to FBI data about it but that this happens time and again. The only way in which departments ever receive information from the FBI is through informal channels based on personal cooperation between police detectives and FBI Agents. While there are some areas in which the FBI should expand to help local departments, there is one area which the FBI has long dominated in which it has no legitimate role. This is the area of training. The FBI should discontinue its involvement in local police training except in those areas in which it has special expertise. He concludes this chapter with many pages which are highly critical of the LEAA.




DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE:
$2 / 16 / 72$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet $2 / 8 / 72$ and 2/10/72.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Hagstrom's Atlas and Official Postal Zone Guide of the City of New York -- Five Boroughs". "The Game of the Foxes"4z by LADISLAS FARAGO.

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2) HNCLOSURE

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- New York (100-87235)

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, ."Power on the Right"
62 -46855
DEPAILS:

## BOOK REVIEW

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various righti-wing organizations and individuals deals, among other things, with the John Birch Society; the Ku Klux Klan; Robert DePugh and the Minutemen; the American Security Council; and the police, referred to as "Blue Power." In actuality, Turner spends most of his time interspersing very few details with very many allusions and innuendos that police organizations at all levels, local, state and Federal, are functioning in and through these various right-wing organizations. He beats on what the publishers refer to as the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments."

The author complains about "witch hunts;" the dossiers compiled by various intelligence agencies and police departments; and the voluminous index cards compiled by enumerated right-wing organizations, yet Turner's book itself consumes page after page and chapter after chapter listing names of individuals and organizations tying them all together without any real facts that would astound the average individual. By implication he associates all right-wing organizations and their sponsors or backers with each other.

Although the Warren Commission clearly established that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President Kennedy, to further muddy the waters Turner states in his opinion there is graphic evidence to show that "at least two people" fired at Kennedy when he was assassinated. He alludes to a conspiracy insinuating involvement or cover-up by the FBI or CIA or both. He uses much space covering New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's much discredited investigation of the assassination and implies that much of this theory is new and was not considered by the Warren Comminsion.

MENTION OF :THE :FBI
Like Turner's other diatribes; this book is designed to downgrade law enforcement at all levels. The pages are replete with innuendos downgrading FBI Agents and former Agents. He refers at one point (page 242) to the FBI as "our national secret police."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-468.55

Typical comments by Turner are quoted from pages 242-243 as follows:
"The case of the Black Panthers may well be an example of Hoover's powers to incite. On June: 4 , 1969, heavily armed FBI Agents staged a pre-dawn raid on Black Panther Party headquarters in Chicago on the pretext of looking for a fugitive (who wasn't there)..."

Turner then states that on July 15, 1969, the Director stated the Black Panther Party represents the greatest threat to the internal security of the country. He then takes notice of two pre-dawn raids on Panther headquarters by local police in Chïcago and Los Angeles in December of that year. He follows this by stating:
"Such is the overpowering ambition of Hoover that perhaps unwittingly he has brought hïs Bureau to the status of a de facto national police."

Turner's many other similar utterances and additional comments and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. He mentions Mr. Hoover and/or the FBI on more than 50 pages.

The book contains no news; nothing of historical value that cannot be located through thousands of other sources; nothing of literary value; and he spends so much time regurgitating perverted insinuations and distortions regarding the role of law enforcement that his approach is typically (for Turner) paranoiac.

Even the book jacket is false and misleading. It describes Turner as "a ten-year. veterian of the FBI who left the Bureau in 1961 after calling for a congressional investigation fof J. Edgar Hoover's policies."

## ADDENDUM:

## INFORMATION IN BUREAU FIIES

The author, William W. Turner, entered the FBI as a Special. Agent $\square$ He was dismissed

Turner appealed his dismissal to the Civil Service Commission; the Appeals Examining Office; and, the Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review. Turner then filed a civil action in U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, on October 5, 1962; seeking reinstatement.: The court denied his motion and he appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and subsequently petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was denied on November 9, 1964.

Throughout the proceedings against Turner and even before they began he sent numerous pleas to members of Congress and other high-ranking officials. After his effort in court had failed, he appeared on radio programs and at various forums in a continuing campaign to vilify the FBI and Mr. Hoover. His vitriolic articles have appeared in such publications as "Saga," "The Nation," "Playboy,". and "Ramparts." Turner also has participated in various panel discussions where he has proven himself to be a dedicated enemy of law enforcement. He has made numerous unfounded charges about improper activities of various law enforcement agencies in his comments and his writings: His book "The Police Establishment" published in 1968, is a bitter and unfounded attack against law enforcement. His book "Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth" published in 1970, is a compilation of timesworn criticisms against the FBI with the majority having been reputiated on the public record. It includes a tedious Iitany of tehe personal complaints of the author against the strict discipline and rigorous FBI system which he bucked -- all the way to the Supreme Court -- and lost.


Mr. E. S. Miller

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BOOK REVIEN
"POWER ON THE RIGHT" BY WILIIAM W. TUREER DYTREMTST MATTERS

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& 1 \text { - Miss B. G. Donsey } \\
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This is a review of captioned book published 1971 by Ramparts Press; Inc. Berkeley; Californiáa Book being placed in Bureau fibrary. Information concerning author, a disgruntied former FBI Agent; is contained in addendum to this review.

## SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purportealy sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals, in actuality diums on the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments, " The volume repeatedly lists names of individuals and organizations tying them all togethex by innuendo and assoctation without any real facts that would astound the average individual. Turner refers to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, which he characterizes as "our national secret police," on more than 50 pages: His utterances and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. The book contains no news and nothing of historical or literary value. His regurgitative perverted approach toward the role of law enforcement is typically (for Turner) paranoio.

## ACTION:

For information
$62-46855$
I - 6 \% 455829 (W. W. Turner)
FAT:Pjc/at
(9):

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right" $62-46855$

DHTATES:

## BOOK REVTETR

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miler
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

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"The case of the Black Panthers may well be an example of Hoover's powexs to incite. On June 4 , 1969, heavily amed FBI Agents staged a pre-dawn raid on Black Panther Party headquarters in Chicago on the pretext of looking for a fugitive (who wasn"t there) *.."

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Memoxandum to Mr. E. S. Minler Re: Book Review, "Powex on the Right" 62-46855

ADDENDUM:
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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION


ReBulets, $1 / 5 / 72,1 / 24 / 72$, and $1 / 25 / 72$.
Enclosed herewith are tho pies of heal personages of Mother Goose" by 'KATHERINE E K THOMAS. M1, Y,

Hick Gregory's Political Primex"rby
which was furnished to the Bureau on $1 / 11 / 72$, appears to be identical with the Bureau's request for "Dick Gregory's Election Handbook", by DICK GREGORY.

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Director, FBE (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
C boor revamp

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the Following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Viexror and Urban Guerrillas: A stithy on Basic Documents" edited by Jas Main. University of Miami press, Coral Gables, Florida; Spring, 1972; \$7.95

1 - Mr . H . F. Row, (622I IB)
AMB:crc
(5)

NOTE:
Book requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and possible review. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.



This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Arlington House, New Rochelle, New, York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in Amerind $A_{h}$ presents the author's thesis regarding what has happened in $\quad$ America in recent years and proposes the question, "If it $\$$ wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more win is it to discriminate against the majority?" In answering this question he analyzes the devastating effect of compensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in neighborhoods, and in unions. He concludes that discrimination against whites (with the threats of extremists and separatists) will not solve the problems of the Negro and could lead to a race war. He suggests that we say honestly and even bluntly that we are not going to abandon majority rule in America to placate the ghetto militant and that the Black Panthers and other such groups be regarded as thugs and demagogues rather than martyrs. There is no information in Bureau. files concerning the author, Lionel Locos. ACTION:

For information.

1-62-46855-(Book-Review-Fine) JGD:maz mas

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The New Racism"
By Lionel Lokos

## DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:
No pertinent information contained in Bureau files. There is no information in Bureau files concerning the author, Lionel Lokos. BOOK REVIEW:
"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in America" is a laborious chronicle of events in various black militant, extremist, and separatist groups by the author ending with his conclusion that "If we lack the will and the courage to end it (reverse racism), the day will come when this new racism will end every dream of liberty and equality our country has ever had."

The author, an admitted conservative Jew, in setting the stage presents this question: "If it is wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more wrong is it to discriminate against the majority?" In answering this question he analyzes the devastating effect of compensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in neighborhoods, and in unions. Discrimination against whites will not solve the problems of the Negro and it could lead to a race war. He buttresses this grim view with what the advocates of the new racism have in store for uswith specific attention given to the Black Panther Party, the Black Muslims, the Republic of New Africa, and similar terrorist groups. He relates in great detail the extremist and revolutionary rhetoric of these groups, however, sets forth nothing new that has not been a matter of public record in America except that he characterizes such activities as far more "racist" than the "white racism" practiced for the past 200 years.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The New Racism"
By Lionel Lokos

He also treats in great detail the "black rebellion on campuses" and the establishment of "black universities" with the conclusion that the "reverse racism" practiced in such institutions is doing irrevocable damage to the black man from which he may never recover. He alludes to the fact that things are happening to the black man because of his color with no consideration given to his abilities as they compare with the white student with whom he must eventually compete.

Considerable space is devoted to the demoralizing effect the "new racism" is having not only on our educational institutions but also in public discrimination against the whites in unions. In summing up the employment problems, the future could scarcely be grimmer. If job programs are not successful, the ghetto residents will denounce "whitey" for "jiving" him again. If the programs are successful, the white workers will see the black skin as a passport to privileges in plants and factories. Either way, the program most inevitably engenders wall-to-wall hostility.

In concluding, the author is convinced that armed conflict may well occur in the 170 s . He sees as the only alternative left "honesty" and suggests that we say honestly and bluntly that we are not going to abandon majority rule in the cities to placate the ghetto militants. We must insist that employment be on the basis of experience and ability and not because of color. Admission to colleges must be based upon grades and objective tests of intelligence with faimness to all students. The Black Panther Party and other such groups must be regarded as thugs and demagogues rather than martyrs.

## MENTION OF THE FBI:

The only mention of the FBI (page 145) is in reference to Mr. Hoover's being quoted as saying, "The Black Panther Party, without question, represents the greatest threat to the internal security of this country." (New York Times, 7/16/69, page 17)

Mr. E. S. Miller
G. C. Moore

BOOK RTVIET "THE NEW RACISM"
BY LIONEL LOKOS
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1-Mr. T. S. Miller
2/23/72
1-Mr. G. C. Moore
1-Mr.T. J. Smith
(Aztn: Miss A. Butler)
1 Miss B. G. Dorsey
I-Mr. J. G. Deegan

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book; published in 1971 by Arllngton House, New Rochelle, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in America" presents the author's thesis regarding what has happened in America in recent years and proposes the question, "If it is Wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more wrong is it to discriminate against the majority?" In answering this question he analyzes the devastating effect of compensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in nelghborhoods, and in unions. He concludes that discrimination against whites (with the threats of extrenists and separatists) will not solve the problems of the Negro and could lead to a race war, He suggests that we say homestly and even bluntly that we are not going to abandon majority rule in America to placate the ghetto militant and that the Black Panthers and other such groups be regarded as thugs and demagogues rather than martyrs. There is no information in Bureau files concerning the author, Lionel Lokos. ACITON:

For Information.

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(8)

## DETAILS:

## REVIETY OF BUREAU FITES:

No pertinent information contained in Bureau files. There is no information in Bureau files concerning the author; Lionel Lokos BOOR REVIET:
"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in America" is a laborious chronicle of events in various black militant, extremist, and separatist groups by the author ending with his conclusion that If we lack the will and the courage to end it (reverse racism), the day will come when this new racism will end every dream of liberty and equality our country has ever had."

The authory an admitted conseryative Jew, in setting the stage presents this question: "If it is wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more wrong is it to discriminate against the majority?". In answering this question he analyzes the deyastating effect of oompensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in neighborhoods, and in unions. Discrimination against whites will not solve the problems of the Negro and it could lead to a race war. He buttresses this grim view with what the advocates of the new racism have in store for us, with specticic attention given to the Black Panther Party, the Black Muslims, the Republic of New Africa, and similar terrorist groups. He relates in great detail the extremist and revolutlonary rhetoric of these groups, however, sets forth nothing new that has not been a matter of public record In America except that he characterizes such activities "as far more "racist" than the "white racism" practiced for the post 200 years.

Memorandum to Nr. E. S. Millex
Re: Book Review.
"The New Racism"
By Lionel Lokos

He also treats in great detail the "black rebellion on campuses ${ }^{11}$ and the establishment of "black universities" with the conclusion that the "reverse racism" precticed in such institutions is doing irrevocable damage to the black man from which he may never recover. He alludes to the fact that things are happening to the black man because of his color with no consideration given to his ablitties as they compare wh th the white student with whom he must eventually compete.

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DATE: $\quad 3 / 1 / 72$
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. T. J. Smith (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 -Mr. R. F. Olmert


This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Harper and Row. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS
The author was assigned by "Life" magazine to cover the first trial of Huey Newton on the charge of murdering Officer John Frey of the Oakland, California, Police Department on 10/28/67. The author traces Newton's youth, his association with Bobby Sale and the formation of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He comments on the trial, including selection of jury, and testimony given at the trial pointing out contradictions. He tries to show fear of the BPP on the part of the white community caused the confrontation resulting in Officer Frey's death. He concludes by stating this fear was unwarranted and the underlying cause was racism which is widespread in America, but admits he does not have the answer to ending this racism. There is no information concerning Gilbert Moore in Bureau files. FBI mentioned on page 260 as describing the BPP as a major threat to national security e no other references to Bureau or Director.

ACTION:
BEC 45 62-46855-1021
For information'.
1-62-46855 (Book~Review Fine)


SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO


Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller Re: "A Special Rage"

DETAILS:
REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES
Bureau files contain no information concerning Gilbert Moore.

BOOK REVIEN
Gilbert Moore, a staff writer for "Life" magazine was assigned to cover the trial of Huey Newton, charged with the murder of Officer John Frey of the Oakland, California, Police Department on 10/28/67. In an effort to establish his credentials, Moore starts the book with a description of his youth in Harlem, education in Jamaica and service in the U. S. Army, during which he admits being a bad soldier. He then reviews Newton's youth, his education, family background and early criminal activities in an effort to paint a picture of an individual who was a victim of repression from the day of his birth. He attempts to explain Newton's criminal history as being caused by prejudice and minor confrontations which resulted in Newton being a suspect in all future crimes in his neighborhood.

He discusses Newton's association with Bobby Seale and the formation of the BPP, describing Newton's and the BPP's credo as "antiexploitation, antidegradation, antioppression" and "belief in anything that is necessary to correct unjust conditions." He then describes the May, 1967, march of armed BPP members to the California legislature as a typical American act designed to bring attention to their cause which in this instance was racism.

The author states the arming of the Panthers created considerable fear in the white community of Oakland and, as a result of this paranoia, many confrontations resulted which gave the BPP its undeserved bad reputation.

The author next describes the shooting incident with the Oakland Police Department, resulting in Officer Frey's death and the trial of Huey Newton. He gives special emphasis to the selection of the jury, repeatedly pointing out the difficulty in obtaining qualified jurors, particularly white people who were

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller Re: "A Special Rage"
not prejudiced against Newton and the BPP. There is a considerable amount of space devoted to the trial with emphasis on the contradictions and testimony given and the deliberation of the jury. This is an apparent effort to show that Newton's conviction for manslaughter rather than murder was a proper result.

In summation, the author points out Newton received a fair trial according to a dictionary definition, but in reality this trial was rigged because Newton is black and because of the unwarranted fear of the party created by the press and law enforcement. He states the belief that panthers are "mad killers" is the result of their own rhetoric and the extensive racism existing in the country today. He says this is indeed an agonizing and outrageous situation but readily admits that he does not have a solution to eliminate racism or . repair its harm.

MENTION OF THE FBI
The FBI is mentioned on page 260 where the author quotes the FBI as describing the BPD as a major threat to the national security. There are no other references to the Bureau or the Director.


# Memorandum 


date: 2/29/72
I - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
I - Mr. J. G. Deegan
I - Miss B. G. Dorsey 1971 by the Athenaeum Press, New York, New York. Book being placed in Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
This book is a collective biography of four generations of Bonds with the main impetus directed toward Julian Bond, first Negro elected to a seat in the Georgia Legislature since Reconstruction. The book covers a span of 130 years tracing the Bond family from a Kentucky slave woman, Jane, who bore two sons by her white owner, to Julian Bond. Julian's forefathers were reportedly scholars and followed lives of academic achievement dedicated to betterment of the black man's life. Julian, a poor student and certainly not an intellectual, has chosen political activism to achieve the goals of his forefathers. Julian Bond, who has openly supported revolutionary black extremist organizations, has a questionable future as his ambition for national political life is in doubt. The author purports to show in his book the meaning and burden of black inheritance and how it has changed over the years. The book is clearly pro-Bond lacking in objectivity. Bureau files negative concerning author Roger M. Williams. The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

ACTION:
For information.
62-46855 (Book review file)
RLR:mmb/kik JCD


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45 MAR 31072 SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Bonds, An American Family"
62-46855

DETAILS:
REVIEW OF BUREAU FIIES:
Bureau files contain no information concerning the author of captioned book, Roger M. Williams.

BOOK REVIEN:
This book is a collective biography of four black lives in America covering a span of 130 years. The book begins with a Kentucky slave woman named Jane who bore two sons, James and Henry, to her white owner, Preston Bond. These light-skinned sons of Jane eventually gained freedom through emancipation. Jane instilled in her sons the desire to persevere, learn and to succeed. Henry Bond became a lawyer and a teacher in Kentucky. James took undergraduate work at Berea College and later a degree in divinity from Oberlin College. James entered a life of preaching and social activism and finally in Kentucky became the Commissioner on Interracial Cooperation, a post he held until his death in 1929.

Horace Mann Bond, one of James' sons, was a scholarly young man who succeeded in a segregated world of higher black education. He attended Pennsylvania's Lincoln University and did graduate work at the University of Chicago. He taught at Fisk University, became Dean at Dillard University and President at Fort Valley State College in Georgia, and finally to the presidency at Lincoln and deanship at Atlanta University. He was never offered a position with a white university.

Julian Bond, the son of Horace, born in 1940, attended a private academy in Philadelphia where he performed poorly in scholastic endeavors. His lackluster academic performance continued at Atlanta University. He was never

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Bonds, An American Family"
62-46855
considered a good student. Julian was not to follow the scholastic life of his father and grandfather. Williams reports that the civil rights movement in the early 1960s gave Julian the motivation that was lacking in his early years. Julian Bond became a leader in the old Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. He ran for the Georgia Legislature and won a seat but was expelled in 1966 for refusing to retract a statement denouncing the Vietnam War which was a vicious distorted attack on the U. S. position in Vietnam and an affront to the Georgia Legislature. He was ordered reinstated by the Supreme Court in 1967. In the Summer of 1968, Bond was seen by millions on national television when at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, he lead a disruptyve challenge to the seating of the legitimate Georgia delegation. Bond, according to the author, has established himself as one who could on the one hand deal with the established political machine and on the other deal with violence-prone individuals of the black community whose activities he has frequently endorsed.

The author purports to show the burden of black inheritance and how it has changed over the years. All the Bonds, he says, were dedicated to improving the lives of their people and fought well with the weapons at hand. Julian's weapons are new, he wants to reach the goals of his forefathers through political and social action, not accommodation but confrontation with personal risk and involvement. Unfortunately the author fails to show the revolutionary extremist philosophy of Julian Bond.

The story closes with Julian Bond portrayed as the reluctant hero with many questions concerning his future. He is shown as a national figure with a weak political base with a potential for national political success but with reservations as to his desire and ambition to become personally involved in national politics". Williams concludes his story

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Bonds, An American Family"

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62-46855
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by finding it difficult to imagine a Bond deliberately avoiding the heat of battle. The book is clearly proBond lacking in objectivity.

MENTION OF THE FBI:
The FBI is not mentioned in captioned book.


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SAC, New Fork (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

3/6/72
I -Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK RELIEFS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Farl books to attention of the Research section, Domestic intelligence Division.

area

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt $\qquad$
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Bohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper

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G C M
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Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
$\qquad$
Mr. Cleveland $\qquad$
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars

19 MAR 61972 Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.
1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore) 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jv1

NOTE:


Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist
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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $3 / 1 / 72$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlet 1/25/72.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of White Uses of Black in America" by DAPK LACY

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- New York (100-87235)

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SAC, Nev Tone (100-87235)

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books Pot use of Bureau. Lark books to attention of Research section; Domestic Intelligence. Division.

in the Black Revolution" edited by James
$W_{P}$ Robert Ross. She ed and ward; paperback; $N 0 L 0 S$
$\$ 3.95$
2. "Inc alack Revolt and Democratic politics" edited by gondravilverman. PD. C. Heath wow n ac and Company, Lexington, Massachusetts. (Cost not given paperback will surifice.)
3. The/tolifical philosophy os martin luther


1 - Extremist section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)

I -Mr. M. F. Row, 622I IB

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.


Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder

SAC, Ven York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBT (62-46855)

PURCHASE OR' BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy ox each book listed below for use of Bureau. Hark books to attention oi Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

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1. "The dew Urban Ghexi11a" by Elmer "Geronimo" pratt. C/O Right On!, 2026 7 th Avenue, Nev York; date of publication not given; price not given
2. Yralood Reek in Eye" by ceoxgedJackson. Now RAndom House, New York; publication 2/द1/72; $\$ 5.95$


1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Hond) 1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

ABB: deb
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NOTE:


1 - Mr: A. Rosen
1 -Mr. E.S. Miller DATE: March 8, 1972
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. T. J. Smith
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
I - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
I - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 -Mr. D.A. Grumble
 BLACK IN ONE AMERICAN CITY" BY GAIT SHEENY EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned books published in 1971 by Harper and Row. This book is being placed in the Bureau library.

## BOOK REVIEW

This book is a rehash of the over-reported New Haven, Connecticut; trial of Black Panthers charged with the killing of Black Panther Party (BPP) member, Alex Rackley, wherein the : author, who is white, attempts to present an apologetic, sympathetic view to what she considers to be the plight of blacks in the U. S., which is not based on facts and is replete with emotional interpretation.

No identifiable derogatory information is contained in Bureau files concerning the author. She is a white female described in the cover of book as having worked for ten years on the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle Tribune" and "New York Herald Tribune," and thereafter engaged in free lance writing for many national magazines. Incidental to completing a*. fellowship on interracial reporting at Columbia University,


In this book the author departed upon a literary endeavor to support her sympathies with the Black panthers at New Haven, Connecticut, who had been charged with the kidnapping oi torture and murder of Alex Rackley, allegedly an informant in the Black Panther Party, New York Chapter, whom she believed as

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CONTINUED OVER.
1-105-165706 (Black Panther party)
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Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller
Re: Book Review
had been victim of an oppressive system. She desired to recall and reflect upon black reactions to this incident. She attempts to trace a history of revolutionary movements within the U.S. by both the blacks and the New Left, which caused the incident to occur at New Haven. She attempts to project legitimate causes which preconditioned this event, but does so without documentation and factual presentation of individuals and revolutionary movements in any depth. Her discovery, if any, was an over reaction found among New Haven citizenry which she described in the title of her book as panthermania, i.e., individuals becoming over excited to what was an unreal threat.

She identifies, to her own disbelief, the fact that a murder actually had occurred and the charges involved were legitimate. She does recommend that everyone should "resist the emotional catharsis of manufacturing black martyrs - as there is too much real work to be done."

She concludes that the New Haven trial was politically limp and an exhibition of weaknesses inherent in any revolutionary organization. She described these weaknesses as being twofold, consisting of intense rivalry among leadership and successes of informers and paranoia. She recommends that if the Black Panther Party is to succeed or survive, it may have to copy the "Mafia technique" of requiring members to kill somebody at time of indoctrination into the group.

## MENTION OF FBI

On page eight, the author comments on what she considers to be pantherphobia and accuses the FBI and police of spreading a myth of open warfare existing between police and Panthers. The only other mention of the FBI is a quote of a Black Panther Party member's relative in New Haven concerning the trial in New Haven, wherein the Director is accused of the arrests involved as being his conspiracy. Both accusations are untrue and without foundation.

## ACTION:

For information.



## Memorandum

mo yrs
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUbJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlet 3/6/72.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of MBlacktown, U.S.A." by FRANK L KEEGAN. U.5.67.

## EM y 909

REC .66 $62-46855-1028$


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(2)- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc

Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)

- New York (100 87235 )

RJL:chj


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OPTIONAL FOR:- NO. 10
UNITE STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: 3/8/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlet 3/6/72.
Enclosed herewith, is one copy offinlood in publugi. $\therefore$ My Eye" by GEORGE JACKSON. "The KNew Urban Guerilla" -by usa / ELMER"GERONTMO" PRATT.


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(127- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)

(3)

T. I. Smith

1-Mr.A. Boson
1- Hit K S. Miller
1 He. G. G. Moose

## 3/7/72

1 Mr. R. I. Shackelford
1-TreTo Smith

1. Mise A. Butler

1 ( Miss m. M. Chamberlain

BOOK R RVIETH
"THE NEWS TWISTERS" (INT)
BX EDITH ENRON
RESEARCH MATTE 1971 by Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, California

## SYNOPSES:

Funded by research grant tron The Historical Research Foundation, author Hath teton, adhering to precise formula and rigid guidelines, has ret forth Indictment of NBC; ABC, and CBS; proving to her gatiataction, through use of tapes os actual broadcasts, existence of television network ideological monopoly guarded and perpetuated by bemocratic-1iberal-1ett commentatorg and network management. Author, concerned about upcoming presidential election, presents study showing liberal bias exists, againetright, left, and center arid greatly iniluenced electorate during 1968 prestaential election Recommends
 control of television news media, as now regulated by Federal Communications commission and Fairness Doctrine; thus giving to this media game freedom, guaranteed by Frat Amendment; enjoyed by other forms of communication. . This would, according to author, alow development of competing news services; each of which would have the "unbreathed right to gay political point of view it preferred, " Wt Istle hope tor achievemont of this goal, tron advocates public fight militantly
 gated Security Hattex-C in 1953 at Request of \$tate Department; which had neoesved az legation of communist animation while attending Barnard College early 1940a. Investigation tailed to substantiate charges. Revealed ratio briton Begat newspaperwoman and then freringex" for "New York Times Magazine" in

Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Milior
Re: Book Heviem, "The News Twiotarg, by Edzth tiry
 through sentiments and activitues, roused ire of American colony who considered her a liberal. Hor zomer husband, whom she divorced $\quad$ zater marxied known member of Benjamin Fankinn Club of Comuntat party, USA. Other Becurity ineferences in Bureau filles yelating to ffron's relatives Derogatony repexences also looated concernIng individuat who might be adentical with

Numerous welenences $3 n$ book
to Dixector and Bureau, most mexely ctite Bureau's posttion on national secumty matters and show. how televiston networks handze, mighandie; or suppress its warninge on dangers from New Leit and black extremlst violence. One alleges only congervative publication print "political oplniong" or auch men as J. Edgar Hoover. In one of appendtces presenting diveradty in selection of lacta to prove blag on part of eqected publicam
 tng out Bureau discrepancteg in Lnvestigations of Iudge clement Haynsporth and George Harrold cariswely Supreme Court nominees. No record Bureau fios publesher, Nask Publishing Company, Eos Angeles, California, or The nistorical hesearch Foundation.

ACITOX:
Hor informathon.

Kemorandum to Mr. E. S. Hiller
He: Book Review, "The News Twistors, by Edith Efron

## DPTALIS:

Review of book: Concerned about the upcoming November, 1972, Drestdentiah election and a 1968 electorate guided in no small measure by political counseling on the pazt of the press, notably the network ners, the author get out to prove biased reporting by the major netwonks in the inited states. Funded by a research grant ixon the Hietortcal Heseareh foundation and adhering striathy to a precise toxmula and a tigid set of guidem 1Ines, Misg fryon has set forth an fndictment of NBC, ABC; and. CBS, proving, to her satiafaction, the existence of an ldeological monopoly jealously guarded and perpetuated by Democratic-1Aberal-1eft comantatorg and networl management.

Author ta techniques: Erron's techniques involve: (1) agxement upon a cerinition of bias; (2) analyzation of opinionmselectivity, including editortal oplnion; (3) selection of a control group of gubject mattex (the three 1968 presidential candidates, major campaign issues, and prinexpal groups of the: United States political spectrum) and (4) utiliaation of tapea of actual nows broadcasts made during the pextod surveyed.

Deductions: Eizon has demongtrated hrough actual word count of taped commentartea, that the legal proviston mequiring each side of an issue be given equal time is but a myth as practiced by television networks. She has shown, through an explanation of 33 propaganda gimmicks used by network commontatore, how they were not, only quantitatively but qualitatively devastating to those whom they opposed.

Among the spectitc deductions wfon has made are the following:

Richard Nixon is President today in opite of the networl television news media, for the three major networks dajly broadcast editorials against him during the campaign.

The cumulative effect of the networke' depiction of George Fallace as provoking disorder, pius the anti-Intellectualism sprayed on pro-Waliace-stes, turned the tide against him.

## DETALLS CONTINUED OUE


Ro: Book Review, "The Newn Mwistera, by wath timon

No optnons pavorable to white middle-olags Amentett were volced on any netwowk durting the weeks leading up to the 1968 olection, This segment ot the population was portrayed as yachst and mintaristio.

Hetrork handzing of black mititanee was desicribed as Margeiy the volco of black power, heavily reinforeed whth edztonial suppont." According to the authox, all three netporke sanethoned the nost extreme, the most tiolent, and the actively criminal elements" of the byack power novement.

Nor has the New hex titared any better than the pight and the miadie. th hass been tifavored quantrtatively but hetrayed qualt tatively. After thee preatidont Agnew s antipmega
 that his chargen on blas were puntipied Despite eypathy tox the pirncipal tede posttione, The networks do not tantify
 Hanthty. New Heft politacal ow deological ninaysea are never allowed into network news only slogans and chants aw heayd not thoughts. The networlas choae not to introduce the puinte
 thetr groupe to portway thetr deyothon to brate foxce as a means ol golving polttical problems to put thetw optnions on the ase and oubject them to the impact op critteat opposting
 Leftiata 4 Chtcago $4 n 1968$ wepe congoxed out of extstence by netwonk newaysters:

Deviation trom the entrenched tine brought protessional punimhent to Chet Huntley and Howamd E Smith and an ominous atence from some of thet netronk oontemporandes, probably feamtul of betng granted thelre pomtion of thaberal justice.

Wiron ooncludes uncondffonaliy that thene no congpiracy in network news depantments indtead, there fe. active dishonesty. "What ve are seetng," she whitea, "is powex ludt." ondy libernie have control on the selective and Interpretive processes tn the network newe departmenta,

## DEAATE CONTLAUE OVEn




Solutions: 解sm fron secombends unt ated attack on the network in ldeological monopoly by all excluded groups, right, left, and center. Sha also pavors creation or the system that existe in other communcatlons mediamenthe syetem which would totally expen goverment from 1 ts conifnes and alow the developnent of oompethre news services, each of Which had the unheached right to any polutleal point of view t t preqexredot" This sydtem, sheltened by the first Amendment, Would give, according to Efron, maxtmum compettution and maximum sntellectual dyensity wi thout p povexn-ment-imposed fronta, lobotomy on broadcastang, as pertormed by the Federal Commundeatons Commision and onfy ditghty Ress by the Fairness Doctrine enacted in 1049. She repexs to the incompathbituties of the First Amendment and the Fatwnesig Doctrine, considering thom to comprise the trupyeme abandonment of $10 g+$ tha admyts hex solution tE the most Hevoluttonary ${ }^{*}$

Having 3 thle hone that the mrst Amendment protecthon of this medtun can be acheved, thexeby thruating it anong contributors in the inee market of tree ideas, Hiss Firon advocates the public-compriglng all polithcal persuasions-保htmintantly tox the Taimes Doctrine; the tresser evtion and urges that the monopolththo system that openates thes conimuncathons medium he"miened.

To all the Dovids, she offers her book "am a ding and a stone. ${ }^{\text {at }}$

Hevtew of Bureau iziles on $3 / 5 / 53$, the Bureau was mequested by the state hepartment to conduct an Investhgeton of one Hdtth caxroll Heron Bogat, then a mest dent of Hat thy about whom allegations had been made op Comantst pantymembexghtp, bothvittes and sympathtes. Spectutcally, thes alleged that she was a Communist panty menbex and assumed a leading role in Iront organizations whilo attending Barnaxd. College, New Yowk Gity, and that ghe was meported to have in her Hastlan home phonograph albume tncludling "Songs of New Chuni" And "Monge of the Hed Army "

Memorandum to Mr. ت. S. Miller Re: Book Heview, "The News Twisters, by Edith Hiton

Our investigation disclosed that Edith Carrol firon wace born $3 / 10 / 22$ zn New York Clty to Alexander and Rose Efron, both of whom were born in Russia. She atfended Baxnard College, recelving an A.B. In 1942 and a Hasters Degree in Journalism from Columbia \#niversity in 1944. In 1941, she married but divorced him $7 / 30 / 47$, maryying a $\qquad$ later maxized $\square$ an Indridur Identifled as member of the Benjamin Frankina Club of the Compunist party, USA.
from 1941 on, Eitron was employed as a newspaper reporter for vaxlous papers, Lneluding "The New York Times : At the time she was in Halti, the served as a "stringer" for "the New York qimes hagazine, " submitting material on an arregular basis. In the late 1940s, she opened her own journallsm school th Hatti and taught there, reportedly at the special request of the then preaddent of Haith.

In 1953, according to State Department Lntormation; Tfron, beause of accuatitons of communist aypathy, had her passport limited to gix monthe at the time she applied for reneval. . It was established that no exidence had been uncovered that she was or ever had been afilliated with or sympathetie to the commist cause. She was subsequentiy extended normal passport privileges.

In 1954; the President of Hatte requested the Unted States Embassy in Port-au-Prince to determine the potitical orientation and activities of Edfth Efron Bogat, and it was thought that she was at that time under the survelliance of the hatidan police, st appeared that the prestaent objected to her reLathonship with Haitian Mitherals with large deas."

Although our investigation palled to subetantiate the charges against tdith tryon, memoranda emanating trom Untted States Goverament personnel in Halta during the time of exron's restdence there indiceted that-justified or notshe was not held in high esteem by the American colony

Hemorandum to Mr". 玉. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Eaith Efron


In 1946, Miss, Hifon's uncle, Joshua Kunitz, and his wife, and her uncle-bymarrlage Alexander Kendrick, were in contact with Soviet Embasey officials. Kunitz was a. writer and contnibutow to USoyiet Russia Today, " and was identiried as a commundst during the 1940s. Kendrick, London correspondent for CBS in the lig40s, was alleged to have been a member of the Communist party, USA; during the latter part of Hoxld Wax Ti.

Information Indicated that Hdith Efron Bogat zeturned to the Inited States sometime tn 1954 , xesumed residence vith hex parents in New Yonk Cuty, and was seeking a divorce from her Halkian husband. On her veturn, ahe was employed as Special Departments Editor of "Loozi" magazine.

 the News Twisterso credit is given to her partner in research, one Clytiat M, Champers. It is curtous that one of wiron's |  | This individual; |
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ndith Expon.

DETAILS CONTINUDD - OVER
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Menorandum.to Mr. F. \$. Miller
Req Book Review, The Now Twisters ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ by wat th Tfor

Durtng the 2 stay in Hattio involved themselves soclaliy with the Haitans and ag a result; also roused the ive of centain elements of the American communtiys One prominent individuax Interviewed in Hatti remarked that he confidexed them poox representatives of the United states and avoided them as much as possible, implyng dangerous political betivity : Thege Indivaduals, hacludag Edith teron Bagaty obytousty comprised the moxe thberal segment of the Amentean cotony in Poxt-au-Drince.
mat th Abrans (unqueftionably Abxahais) and thet both of these
 national events and wene adfugged to be lipexalis. During

A name check request 1061 negarding
 Indleated she was no Iongex No Current information appears In the Liles and there ts no way to ascentaln the the indivadual is Identical win the News Twistews " The $\square$ however is an unusuax one.
 The nfistorical Researoh Foindation, which funded thits study on the news meata nox is there any data on the pulatisher, Nash Publishlag tos Angeles, Cadeforniat

DETAILS CONTENUED - OVEA
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He: Book Review, The News Twisters, " by Edy th Etron

Mention of Divector and FBI: There are numerous references in this book to the Director and the Bureau.

Speaking of the opinion selectivity of various publications with varied poiltical pexsuasions, Efron states that it is to "The Chicago Tribune" and "Human Eventst that one must go to keep up with the political opinions of such nen as Barry Goldwater, Senator Tower, Governoy Ronald Reagan, or j. Edgax Hoover-Hagain because only a conservative publication so admires the wisdom of these men as to report regulayly on their opinions. 4

In one of the appendices, the author, showing diversity in the choice of Lacts between selected publications, inserts a repulnt of a lime, " $2 / 2 / 70$, article whan mentions the Bureau's investugation*of luage Clement Hayneworth, which voverlooked Haynsworth's Indicial dealings, "and alleged that the Bureau "had not bothored" to check a speech Judge George Harrold Carswell had contributed at an earlier date to the Ixwinton, Georgia, hometown weekly newspaper, in which he asserted his belief in the princtiples of white supremacy.

Other references to the Director and the Bureau are clted ty the $\quad$ athor merely to thow how the major networks handle, mighandle, or suppress the Bureat's expressed postion on national security mattere and 1 te public warnings regarding Students Ior a Democratie Society, New Left, and black extremist violence.
$*_{\text {See }}$ Addendum page 10.


ADDENDUA

The Bureau did not conduct an investigation of Clement Furman Haynsworth or George Harrold Carswell at the time of their nominations to the Supreme Court. He had previously conducted investigations of Haynsworth in 1957 and of Carswell in 1953 and 1958. (77-74002 Haynsworth; 77-57344 Carswe11)

# Memorandum 

1 -Mr. A. Rosin
I - Mr. E. S. Miller date: 3/9/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith (Miss Alta Butler)
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW K FREE HUEY" BY EDWARD M. KEATING

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Ramparts Press, Incorporated, Berkeley California. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:
"Free Huey" from the author's viewpoint offers a chronology of events surrounding the trial of Huey. P. Newton in connection with the death of Oakland, California, Police Officer John Frey on 10/28/67. The book actually presents an? inaccurate image of Newton and gives a distorted account of his encounters with police authorities. This book tries to impart Newton has been the innocent victim of injustice.

Author mentions on Page 67, "Fruitless efforts were made to get the FBI and the Justice Department to investigate the killing of Hutton." This refers to Bobby James Hutton, a . Black Panther Party (BPP) member, who was killed in gun battle with Oakland, California, police on $4 / 6 / 68$. This is an unfounded attack since FBI conducted a preliminary inquiry at specific request of Department of Justice relative to alleged civil rights violations arising from gun battle which resulted in Hutton's death.

ACTION:
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For information.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Free Huey" by
Edward M. Keating

## DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES
Bureau files indicate Edward Michael Keating is a former editor of "Ramparts" magazine, which is published in California. "Ramparts" has been critical of the U. S. Government Vietnam policy and of the FBI. Keating has frequently critieized U. S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. He has also been an outspoken critic of the FBI, frequently making baseless charges or allegations concerning the work of the Bureau.

## BOOK REVIEW

This book claims to offer a chronology of events surrounding the 1968 trial of BPP leader Huey P. Newton; however, it actually presents an inaccurate image of Newton, a cofounder of the revolutionary BPP. Distorted accounts are furnished of Newton's encounters and arrests by police authorities. The author, an attorney who helped defend Newton, admits that his fairness may be legitimately questioned. Newton is pictured as being honomable, religious, devoted to the welfare of his people, and one who has been continually harassed by police, although it was acknowledged Newton's past record would show his vịolence and practice of lying. Newton was indicted for murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and the kidnaping of a civilian in making his escape from the scene of the killing of Oakland, California, Police, Officer John Frey during the early morning of 10/28/67. On 7/15/68 Newton's trial commenced and he was subsequently found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The author claims Newton was prosecuted for political reasons and that it was fortunate the California Court of Appeals later reversed this conviction and that to the world his response is, "Free Huey." A subsequent trial of Newton resulted in a hung jury and the local district attorney has indicated he does not intend to ask for another trial of Newton.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Free Huey" by
Edward M. Keating

MENTION OF THE FBI
On Page 67 it was reported, "Fruitless efforts were made to get the FBI and the Justice Department to investigate the killing of Hutton." This refers to Bobby James Hutton, a BPP member, who was killed by Oakland, California, police officers during a 90 -minute gun battle $4 / 6 / 68$ in which black extremist Eldridge Cleaver and several other BPP members were involved. Information presented to the Alameda County, California, Grand Jury indicated that an armed group of BPP members went looking for "some shooting" with police during the evening of 4/6/68 in West Oakland, California. This information presented to the Grand Jury resulted in eight BPP members being indicted and police authorities were exonerated in the killing of Bobby James Hutton. The BPP had charged that Hiutton was shot down as he fled from a house clad only in shorts. The evidence showed he was fully clothed.

The FBI conducted a preliminary investigation during 1968 at the specific request of the Department of Justice relative to alleged civil rights violations arising from a shoot-out between BPP members and Oakland police on $4 / 6 / 68$ which resulted in the death of Hutton. BPP members alleged harassment and mistreatment by Oakland police in that officers illegally and unlawfully killed Hutton. Neighborhood witnesses said Hutton was called on several times by police to surrender. Police stated Hutton refused to raise hands as ordered and messhot as he attempted to flee. Results of this investigation were appropriately disseminated to the Civil Rights Division of the Department. This allegation by Keating is false and is another example of his unfounded attacks upon the FBI:





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#### Abstract

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SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

- PURCHASE OF BOOKS (1 )BOOK REVIEWS


2 Encl carded bupanl. filed is Bureau Sideirany

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$\qquad$
Re Culet to Miami, 3/2/72.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book entitled Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents, inedited by JAYMALLIN.
(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE 1-Miami $I C$ let destwaged. JJM/jky (4)

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ofilus in Burdifurary,
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Ami.


## SAC New York (100-87235)

 Attention fiaison Section Director, EBI $|(62-46855)|$PURCHASE OF'BOOKS BOOR REVIEXS
tou' are authorized to obtain Fidiscreetiy the books 'listed below for use of the Bureaut Mark the books tio, the attention of the Reseatch, Section Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Atrevolutionary suincider by John Herman biake. and Huey P. Newton: Harcourt, Brace: Spring, 197 price hot given (one copy)

Mr. Tolso
Mr. Felt Mr. Rosen Mr. Mohr Mr. Bishop
$\qquad$ and \#3 requil Book Wil be filed in Bureau Library. Boolzs $\left\{2^{\text {i }}\right.$ Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, be Lled in Bur mr. Miller, E.s, defectors and double agents and they will bent and handling of Mr. Callahan -these agents attending in-service training be readily available to Mr . Casper Mr. Conrad
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$\qquad$ Quantico, Virginia. Books requested in hard

NOTE:

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION

SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (P)

## SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEW

Re Detroit letter, 1/31/72.
Efforts to locate material requested at local logical outlets negative as of 3/14/72. Efforts continuing at Detroit, Michigan.

PRES 25
ST-116

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62-48855-1034
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© MAR 291972


S8 APR 5-197:
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


DATE: 3/21/72
I - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1. -Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 -Mr. F. A. Tansy


This is review of captioned book, published in 1971 by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library. Author, George R. Metcalf, has never been subject of FBI investigation. Our files do indicate he was member of Board of Directors of New York Civil Liberties Union in 1967. A proponent of civil rights legislation as state Senator of New York (1951-1965) he now teaches Black Studies at Auburn

- Community College. Information in Bureau files concerning principal individuals in book is set forth in addendum to this review. SYNOPSIS: This book is designed as a profile of eight prominent black Americans: John Conyers, Jr., (Congressman, D-Michigan); Kenneth Allen Gibson (Mayor, Newark, New Jersey); Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., (President, Michigan State University); Shirley Chisholm (Congresswoman, D-New York); Horace Julian Bond (Georgia legislator); John Mackey (football player - Baltimore Colts); Alvin F. Poussaint (Associate Dean at Harvard Medical School); and Andrew F. Brimmer (member, Federal Reserve Board). It projects thesis these leaders have chosen to fight for racial equality within the system and this is the way to achieve change rather than fighting against it. His noteworthy purpose is somewhat defeated because of his naive approach. He tends to glorify the wrong individuals and/or stands taken on issues by his principal biographical characters. In actuality this book; written to encourage the extremist militant elements to adhere to legal means rather than to espouse violence, is geared to the wrong audience because of its style. Complicated and tedious jargon would repel average reader from consuming overall product. Result is that one might assume it necessary to vigorously oppose much legitimate authority in order to work within the system. The FBI is mentioned in two places in the book. One instance refers to Alabama Bureau of Investigation being that State's equivalent of FBI and other instance refers to Mr. Hoover's description of Black Pantherssass being "most dangerous and violence-prone of all extremist groups." Neither mention of FBI is derogatory.

ACTION: For information.


## TE APR 41972

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Reviewr. "Up From Withín"
62-46855
DETAILS:
BOOK REVIEW
"Up From Within" is designed as a profile of several of today's "new black leaders." it projects the thesis that despite the "persuasive power" of black militants a number of individuals the author describes as "America's most prominent and influential black leaders" have chosen to fight for racial equality from within the system, side by side with white, to advance their cause.

The author zeros in on the lives of eight prominent black leaders. These include biographical sketches pertaining to the lives of John Conyers; Jr., (Congressman, D-Michigan); Kenneth Allen Gibson (Mayor of Newark, New Jersey) ; Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., (President of Michigan State University); Shirley Chisholm (Congresswoman, D-New York); Horace Julian Bond (member of Georgia Legislature); John Mackey (professional football player - Baltimore Colts); Alvin F. Poussaint (Associate Dean and Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School); and Andrew $F$. Brimmer (member of the Federal Reserve Board).

The author's alleged purpose, noteworthy insofar as he purports to show that the way to achieve change is through the system rather than fighting against it, is somewhat defeated because of his naive approach: He tends to glorify the wrong individuals and/or stands taken on issues by his principal biographical characters. For example; he alludes to the pro-Martin Luther King and pro-Adam Clayton Powell attitude of John Conyers and considers this good. On page 6 he comments that Conyers, as a representative of Detroit's black area, sought to "emulate his hero, Martin Luther King, Jr., 'the greatest person, the most moving human being,' he said he had ever known." The author also tends to glorify, through his naive manner of writing, the misdirected stand taken by Conyers against the Vietnam War and what Conyers believes to be police "brutality."

The author consistently talks about the blacks concern over the feelings of prejudice yet when he deals with the make-up of Shirley Chisholm he, wittingly or unwittingly, indicates shé, herself, is considerably prejudiced. Chisholm, born in New York as the daughter of West Indian immigrants,
was raised in the West Indies r in Barbados; by her grandmother. It is noted the West Indians do not like to be considered Negroes. They even rebel at any indication that they are in the same (racial) category as Negroes. On pages 116 through 118 he sets forth comments of Chisholm such as ". .this is something I have noticed about West Indian migrants compared with American Negroes. They are more ambitious and more prepared to make sacrifices for goals they consider important." In connection with her marriage she was quick to point out that her husband is "another West Indian, a Jamaican."

In actuality this book, written to encourage the extremist militant elements to adhere to legal means rather than to espouse violence; is geared to the wrong audience because of its style. It should be designed to appeal to a specific segment of society. However, the author uses a staccato method of laboriously noting a chronicle of events in the lives of each individual which he portrays as indicative of the environment, background, and events: which produced the whole person. The words seem to be a conglomeration of a stifling, repetitive, complicated and tedious jargon which would repel the average reader from consuming the overall product. The result is that if the reader does not read closely, one might assume it is necessary to vigorously oppose much legitimate authority in order to work within the system.

MENTION OF THE FBI
The FBI is only mentioned in two places in the book. On page 159 the author refers to the Alabama Bureau of Investigation and indicates it is the State's "equivalent of the FBI."

The FBI is again mentioned on page 250, in discussing the fact that Dr. Alvin Poussaint has categorized six different personalities emerging from the black community, some aggressive. The author states one category is "the militants." He notes the best (he should have said, "most notorious") example of this group is the Black Panthers. He states "the Panthers, not large in number but united in their opposition to the white power structure (symbolized by the police, whom they dubbed 'pigs'), were a seething bed of revolutionary tinder. Their presence in the urban centers of the United States had prompted FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to call them the country's 'most dangerous and violent-prone of all extremist groups.' And whether one believed Hoover's definition of 'dangerous.' ${ }^{\prime}$ the Panthers certainly reflected Poussaint's description of this type of objector, a 'chronic resentment and stubbornness toward white people - a chip on the shoulder.""

Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within" 62-46855

## ADDENDUM:

## INFORMATION IN BUREAU: FIUES

Information in Bureau files concerning individuals about whom the book has been written is set forth below with the individuals listed in alphabetical sequence.

## HORACE UULIAN: BOND (Georgia Legislator)

Our files indicate Bond, during 9/70, at a speech before the 12th Annual Summer Conferences of the Philadelphia Bar Association said that black Americans may have to "resort to force" if Vice President Spiro Agnew and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover continue their "rantings." Bond also characterized the Director as "the little tyrant who runs the FBI."

Bond, born $\square$ was founder of the student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1960, and was Communications Director from 1961 to 1966. SNCC at that time was a civil rights-oriented group which has since evolved into a full-blown black revolutionary organization under leadership of Stokely Carmichael who was National Chairman from 1966 to 1967. Bond was elected to Georgia House of Representatives from Fulton County in 1965, but was not seated because of his anti-Vietnam War stand. Subsequently, the Supreme Court ruled his constitutional rights were violated and he was permitted to take a seat. Bond has participated in activities of and spoke before numberous civil rights and pacifist groups. He has spoken at meetings sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) the militant MarxistLeninist youth organization.

During 12/7I Bond accepted chairmanship of the International Committee to Free President Imari Obadele and the Republic of New Africa (RNA) 11. Bond was quoted as saying he will do "anything of a concrete nature to secure the release and acquittal of the RNA Ii." Bond also announced he is writing the introduction to Obadele's new book "Foundations of a Black Nation." The book was written in the Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Mississippi, where Obadele is a prisoner. The RNA a militant black separatist organization has the alleged purpose of setting up a separate black nation within several southern states. The RNA 11 refers to 11 RNA members awaiting trial in Jackson, Mississippi, as a result of a shoot-out which occurred between RNA members, local police and the FBI on 8/18/71. One police officer was killed, another officer and an FBI Agent were wounded in the gun battle.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Withïn"
62-46855
ANDREW F. BRIMMER (Member of Federal Reserve Board)
Bureau files indicate an applicant-type investigation was conducted concerning Brimmer in 1950. Investigations were also conducted concerning him in 1952 and 1961 under provisions of Executive Order 9835 and 10450 respectively. Results indicate Brimmer is considered a person of good character, reputation, and associates; a loyal and patriotic American citizen:

It should be noted, however,

## SHIRLEY: CHISHOLM (Congresswoman, D-New York)

Bureau files indicate Chisholm, formerly a New York Assemblywomen, was first elected to Congress 11/5/68. She . represents the 12 th Congressional District which covers the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York.

She is the first black Congresswoman ever elected, a fact of which she is obviously proud. She has attended meetings of Emergency Conference To Defend The Rights of The Black Panther Party to Exist; has spoken at a rally sponsored by Vietnam Peace Parade Committee and New York Vietnam Moratorium Committee; and has pledged her support to Women's Union, a new women's liberation group which has launched a drive of $\$ 100,000$ for bail for a female Black Panther awaiting trial in Manhattan.

On 4/28/71 Representative Bella Abzug (D-New York) introduced House Resolution 410 for herself and 11 other Congressmen. Chisholm was one of the sponsors. This bill would authorize and direct the House Committee on the judiciary, as a whole or a subcommittee, to conduct a "full and complete investigation" of the FBI.

JOHN CONYERS; JR. (Congressman, D-Michigan)
Our files indicate Conyers, is completely hostile to the Nixon Administration, to the FBI, and is considered by many to be a racist. He is a key member of the so-called "Black Caucus" in the House of Representatives. One of his

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Withïn"
62-46855
current projects is to conduct investigation of U. S. military bases attempting to show that there is a racialistic policy and discrimination against the blacks on the part of the military. He has been outspoken concerning $U$. S. policy in Vietnam. On 8/22/65 at a Freedom Dinner for the Deacons of Bogalusa, Louisiana, held in Detroit, Michigan, Conyers stated he did not believe in violence but he stated it was the constitutional right of every American to "take up arms for self-defense" if law enforcement agencies failed to provide such defense. Conyers spoke of police "brutality" in Detroit and said Negroes must register and vote to defend the "bigots" who constantly support police brutality and deny the Negroes their basic rights.

Conyers has offered support to the RNA and RNA causes in Mississippi. (Information concerning RNA activities is set forth, supra, in data pertaining to Julian Bond.)

KENNETH: ALLEN GIBSON (Mayor - Newark, New Jersey)
Our files indicate Gibson was elected Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, when he defeated former incumbent Hugh Addonizio. Addonizio was long known to be closely allied with La Cosa Nostra (LCN) elements. "During 6/70, while Gibson was out of the country, we advised $\square$ of information from one of our sources that the hoodlum element in northern New Jersev was discussing murdering Mayor-elect Gibson.

statement that "false" stories about conspiracies to attack police were used to justify raids on the Black Panthers and to condition people to accept repressive actions.

On $7 / 1 / 71$ a United Press International (UPI) news release from Newark indicated Mayor Gibson said he had been under surveillance by four or five Government agencies, including the U. S. Department of Justice, since before 1967. This statement is completely irresponsible and unfounded since we have never had Gibson under surveillance of any type nor has he been under active investigation by the Newark Office. . Our files indicater however, that he is a close associate of Leroi Jones, who is being investigated by us. Jones is a black extremist in Newark, whom Gibson credits with helping to elect Gibson mayor.

JOHN MACKEY (Pro-football player, Baltimore Colts)
Mackey has never been investigated by the FBI. We have no derogatory information available concerning him, and in fact; he appeared on a radio program with the special

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855
Agent In Charge of the Baltimore Office on $2 / 15 / 66$. Mackey at that time expressed his willingness to cooperate with and be of assistance to the FBI in the future.

ALVIN F. POUSSAINT (M.D., Harvard psychiatrist)
Poussaint has never been the subject of an FBI
bb
bic investigation. However, our files reveal he advised another governmental agency in 1962 that he

In $11 / 68$, Poussaint was the main speaker at the evening session of a Black University Conference held at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Stokely Carmichael, well-known black extremist currently living in Africa, conducted a seminar at this same conference. Poussaint allegedly praised the black soldiers who refused to serve in Chicago during the National Democratic Convention, noting that this was clear testimony to black unity.

CLIFTON: R. WHARTON'; JR. (President, Michigan State University)
** Our files indicate Dr. Wharton has been strongly pro-law enforcement, an admirer of the Director, and highly cooperative with the FBI since becoming president of michigan State University (MSU). In May, 1970; at a student demonstration at MSU regarding President Nixon's Cambodia statement, Wharton stated he was "firmly convinced that the new expansion of the war is a serious error and miscalculation." However, he has established a firm policy of dealing with radical and demonstrating students and readily called on law enforcement agencies to prevent and/or curb violent acts on campus. He adheres to the Director's philosophy of dealing firmly with radical elements on campus. Although not offered a specific invitation, he was one of 12 individuals being considered during 1971 for the Advisory Committee for the new FBI Academy.



 :G. C. Moore GCM 0<br>SUBJEGT:BOOK REVIEWS

Yo TOGETHER - A REPORTER'S JOURNEY INTO THE NEW BIACK POLITICS" BY I. H. WHITTEMORE

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by William Morrow and Company, Incorporated, of New York City. This book is being placed in the Bureau library.

BOOK REVIEW
This book purports to be an objective study of the current black political movement in the U.S. and the principal figures involved in that movement. The author compiled the book as a result of his travel through much of the U.S. during the period 1969-70 during which he personally met and interviewed $a$ large cross section of the black political movement's key figures.

The author attempts to convey the rather raive and mistaken belief thrust upon him by various of his black political contacts that there can be no solution to the problems faced by black Americans which can be resolved, or with compassion, by other than black political leaders. This attitude is best summed up in the author's statement that "...the people we brought to this country in chains are the ones who have the chance to set it free."

Those interviewed included a number of black politicians who expressed the need for black unity to work within the present political system. However, as testimony to the author's apparent failure to thoroughly research his subject, the cast of w black political heros on whose shoulders he would apparently place the burden for solution of the problems of black people in the U.S. include such unlikely figuresmassmamatuinan Bond, member

62-46855


Memorandum to Mr: E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Together - A Reporter's Journey Into The New Black Politics"
By L. H. Whrittemore
62-46855
of the Georgia State Legislature; Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark, New Jersey; LeRoi Jones, also of Newark, New Jersey; Dr. John Cashing, one time candidate for Governor of Alabama; and Frank Ditto, director of an organization known as East Side Voice of Independent Detroit.

Bond is a former activist in the black extremist Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, currently known as Student National Coordinating Committee. Gibson came to power in Newark partly as a result of the efforts of the avowed black revolutionary author and poet LeRoi Jones. Jones, who utilizes the Swahili pseudonym of Imamu Baraka, currently serves as East Coast Regional Coordinator of the Congress of African Peoples (CAP) organization. CAP is an umbrella group dominated by black extremists who advocate black unity and the reunification of'Motherland Africa" from which to mount black revolution. Dr. Washin has also served in a leadership capacity with the CAP organization in Alabama. Frank Ditto, operating under the guise of a concerned black ghetto social action worker, has publicly advocated that blacks obtain guns by infiltrating the police department.

It appears the author's reference to the aforementioned figures as possible messiahs and contributors to the solutions of problems of black Americans is, in fact, ludicrous and that he, in placing false hope in such controversial figures, might better have titled his book "Together Toward Chaos."

There is no identifiable derogatory data contained in Bureau files concerning the author. He is a white male, born in $\square$ He is a resident of $\frac{\text { Larchmont, }}{b_{6}}$ New York. bs
bic
MENTION OF THE FBI
The author makes reference to the FBI on pages 86 and 92; however, both references are general in nature and in reference to the Bureau's investigative capacity.

ACTION:
For information.
DEN WN -2- DEM

4 42.(Rev. 1-22-60)
Federal Bureau of Invt Ration


Type of References Requested:
$\square$ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
All References (Subversive \& Nonsubversive)
Subversive References Only
Nonsubversive References Only
Main __ References Only
Type of Search Requested:
$\square$ Restricted to Locality of $\qquad$
Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
$\square$ Buildup $\square$ Variations



SAC，New York（100－87235）
Attention：Liaison Section
Director， FBI （62－46855）

PURCHASE OR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each book listed below for use of Bureau．Mark books to attention of Research Section，Domestic Intelligence Division，

 Speeches by 畦alcolm X．＂Merlin House；\＄6．00



NOTE：
Books requested by Inspector G．C．Moore，Extremist



## Memorandum

то ： Fronts

SUBJECT：

> DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
> ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
> DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
> SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulets $1 / 25 / 72$ and $3 / 6 / 72$
Enclosed herewith is one copy of＂An American Death＂by GEROLD FRANK．Garvey：The Story of a Pioneer Black Nationalist＂by ELTON C．FAX．＂Theiwar Within： Violence or Nonviolence in the Black Revolution＂by JAMES ROBERT ROSS．


RJL：chj
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11972

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

## 4/20/72

1 - Miss A. M. Butler
PURCHASE OF BOOKS TOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

 Coolidge ( True name: Edward H. Spiro). Random House; March, 1972; \$10.00


Pra-Africanism or Communism" by George padmore. Doubleday; \$8.95

1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Branigan)

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB


NOTE:
Book \#l requested by ASC T. J. Smith, Research Section, book ${ }^{3} 2$ requested by SC W. A. Branigan, Espionage Section, and book \#3 requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic. Intelligence Division; for review. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.
Tolso
Felt
$\qquad$
Rose
Moor
Moor
Bishop Miller,
Callahan
Cat
Callahan
Casper
Casper
Conrad Daley Daley
Clevelan Ponder
Bones. Bates
Vaikart
Waikart.
Walters Soyars. Tele. R


1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 -Mr. E. S. MiLLer.
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford DATE: 4/19/72
1 -Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Miss A. Butler
I - Miss M. Chamberlain

"TERROR AND URBAN GUERRILLAS: A STUDY OF TACTICS AND DOCUMENTS" EDITED BY JAY MILLAN
RESEARCH MATTER


This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by the University of Miami Press.

SYNOPSIS:
Introduction by editor Jay Mallin confines book to terrorism as it relates to urban guerrilla warfare. Tactics encompass killings, bombings, kidnappings (including hijackings). Mallin sets forth pattern usually followed by terroris campaigns, important part of which are attacks on police, which deal psychological and real blows to establishment. States counterterror causes repugnance. Good police crimefighting techniques are what should be used to counter guerrille activities. Mallin's anthology includes writings by Lenin, the Diet Cong, Palestinian terrorists, Carlos Marighella ("Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla"), Alberto Bayo Giroud ("One Hundred Fifty Questions to a Guerrilla"), and two articles by George Crosser on urban guerrilla tactics in United States. Prosser a pen name for Thomas Williams Sanders, long time communist once associated with Communist Party, USA; Socialist Workers Party; and Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Sanders was publisher and editor for Berkeley, California, journal called "Black Politics" and is revolutionary devotee of guerrilla warfare. Presently on Administrative Index. Editor Jay Mallin, born Junius Jaffe Mallin, former "Time" and "Life" correspondent in Havana, Cuba. Anti-Castro and anticommunist. Has been cooperative with Bureau. Presently writer living in Florida. No references to Director or Bureau in book.

## ACTION:

For information. NOT KECORDED

Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

DETAILS:

## The Introduction

In the introduction, the editor, Jay Mallin, confines the range of the book to terrorism as it relates to the struggle for power--terrorism as a form of urban guerrilia warfare to which the complex, modern world is highly vulnerable. Mallin establishes the basis of terror tactics as threat-extortion of a sort demanding either capitulation or overt threats to the population and officials with a constant sprinkling of disruption. It is a hit, run, hide "combat by attrition," a wearing away of the strong by the weak. Such tactics encompass three distinct types of activity: killings, bombings, and kidnappings (including hijackings). Whereas sabotage is another component, it is directed primarily against property instead of individuals.

Cuba is cited as the classic example of clandestine struggle linked with guerrilla combat. Widespread bombings undertaken by Castro's forces led to economic chaos which resulted in, the fall of the Batista Government. When similar guerrilla movements failed in Latin America in the 1960s, insurgents concentrated on urban guerrilla warfare, kidnapping, andmurdering foreign diplomats.

But nowhere in modern times, claims Mallin, has terror been used so extensively as a political weapon than in Vietnam.

Mallin states that terrorist campaigns usually follow a pattern, determined, of course, by local circumstances. They usually begin with sporadic activities without much design consisting of scattered bombings and maybe a few assassination attempts. If not eliminated completely in urban areas, they grow more sophisticated. They then select

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.
and carry out attacks on specific targets, such as the police. In this connection, Mallin quotes Lenin: "The first objective (of armed struggle) is to kill individuals such as high offin cials and lower-ranking members of the police and army.". In South Vietnam, writes Mallin, the police have been a primary target of Viet Cong terrorists. In the Dominican Republic's 1965 uprising, so many police were attacked and killed that they disappeared from the streets of the cities. Police, says Mallin, are symbols of existing order and a major support of that order. Strikes at the police deal psychological, as well as real blows, against the establishment.

In countering terrorist activities, Mallin warns that counterterror usually causes repugnance in a population and turns many people against the authorities. He states that good police techniques are the best method to beat terrorism, which he defines as a political variation of crime. Infiltration of terrorist groups; detailed files of suspects; strict controls over the sale and distribution of weapons and explosives; security at public buildings; and civic action programs aimed at winning over the inhabitants are offered by Mallin as effective countermeasures.

## Selected Documents

Mallin includes in his anthology: Lenin's treatise on Partisan Warfare; a Viet Cong directive on "Repression"; statements by Yasser Arafat and William Khoury, Palestinian terrorists; the long active Brazilian communist, Carlos Marighella's operational handbook, "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla"; and Alberto Bayo Giroud's "One Hundred Fifty Questions. to a Guerrilla," alleged to be the first detailed and instructive work on the conduct of guerrilla warfare. Bayo, according to Mallin, was a Spanish Army officer who settled in Mexico and trained Fidel Castro and his followers in 1956. The questions and answers are all encompassing.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

A chapter entitled "Terror in the United States" quotes at length two articles written by one George Prosser and excerpted from a publication called "Black Politics." These articles, entitled "An Introduction to Elementary Tactics" and "Some Questions on Tactics," are in-depth indoctrination for the prospective urban guerrilla, who, according to prosser, must be familiar with every foot of the urban terrain; able to maneuver to keep from being pinned down or holed up; and adept at retaining nocturnal mobility through close acquaintance with alleys, backyards, etc. The greatest danger of all, according to Prosser, is the enemy intelligence agent, who "must be neutralized without mercy."

Although Prosser made clear that he did not advise action now, before preparations could be completed, direct action is his byword. Considering demonstrations a failure, he writes of "pinching off" military supply lines in the United States; exploding ammunition dumps by as simple a method as dropping one 8l-millimeter mortar shell into the right place by as few as three men. Backed by such a small tactical unit, such activities, according to prosser, are capable of destroying the weapons depot at Port Chicago and leveling most of the countryside. Prosser laments the incineration of Vietnamese women and children, yet almost gloats over the devastation such a conflagration could bring to Americans, who, according to Prosser, are sunken in degeneracy and vice.

He outlines numerous relatively simple sabotage techniques that could cause massive chaos in this country and singles out the nerve gas storage tanks in Utah, which he states are inadequately protected. Nerve gas, he claims, is transported over lonely roads and, in the event of an accident, could, with prevailing winds, be carried to population centers.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

Prosser goes into numerous sabotage methods, such as throwing a handful of sand on rolling stock to ruin the bearings; shooting our insulators on high tension power lines; tossing a hand grenade into the air intake of a jet engine; destroying computers by taping a five gallon can of gasoline with a small explosive charge to each machine; and putting sugar in gas tanks of motor vehicles. Of course, he writes, more effective sabotage can be done with explosives.

Prosser concludes his do-it-yourself terror-kit by emphasizing the necessity for the underground's claiming credit for acts of sabotage. "This psychological impact of sabotage is so important that it can be said that any group which neglects it is throwing away half the battle."

## Who Is Prosser?

George Prosser and C.N. Fuegos are pen names for a long-standing, 42-year-old leftist named Thomas Williams Sanders. Beginning in 1948, Sanders became active in the Progressive Party in Lubbock, Texas. This party was reportedly dominated by persons known to be Communist party, USA (CPUSA), members. In 1953, Sanders married a Security Index subject who had been active in CPUSA affairs during hex entire adult life and whose former husband was a party member. By October, 1953, Sanders was on the Security Index. He contributed small sums to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in 1954 and was at that time concentrating on organizing subversive groups among Texas blacks.

In 1954, Sanders appeared at our Dallas Office claiming he was divorcing his wife and offering to furnish information concerning his activities in the CPUSA. In order to obtain custody of his child, Sanders said he was thinking of going into court and telling of his wife's CPUSA activities (which he later did). Sanders mentioned what his radical activities had done to members of his family and

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr.E.S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin
stated he intended to return home and atone for his past affair with subversion. Dallas Agents suspicioned that Sanders' visit to the Bureau was motivated by selfishness. They thought he was trying to obtain information from the Bureau about his wife which he could use in court to his own advantage. He was informed that the Bureau had no interest in his personal problems. In May, 1955, he was removed from the Security Index because he was cooperative at the time of his appearance at our Dallas Office and because he was no longer married to a CPUSA member.

The next involvement of this individual was with the ministry. In 1958, he entered the Starr King School for the Ministry (Unitarian) in Berkeley, California, where he studied off and on until 1962. In September, 1959, after dabbling in a few campus demonstrations, Sanders became a member of the Socialist Workers Party in Berkeley and was put back on the Security Index. In August, 1960, he went to Cuba for a short visit, and the next year he was elected a member of the Executive Board of the Bay Area Fair play for Cuba Committee.

Sanders became increasingly revolutionary and . dramatic, visiting Mexico in March, 1966, admittedly to learn Spanish so that he could travel to Central America and join guerrilla groups. He spolse of robbing banlss to finance his group and left the United States with two guns and a "guerrilla kit" containing the necessary accoutrements for terror. He claimed he would notreturn until he could lead an invasion force across the southern border of the United States. Because he failed to consult the Socialist Workers Party regarding this adventure, he was suspended from membership.

Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

In 1967, Sanders returned to Berkeley, claiming to be on a "secret mission for the Columbian, Nicaraguan, and Bolivian rebels." Whatever the mission, Sanders then announced his intention of devoting himself to study and writing instead of employment. He became publisher and editor of a defunct journal called "Black Politics," to which he contributed articles on sabotage and guerrilla warfare under the names George Prosser and C. N. Fuegos.

Because of his inflammatory writings appearing in "Black Politics," Sanders was subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation of the Committee on Government Operations, conducting hearings on riots, civil, and criminal disorders in the summer of 1970 . Sanders, with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, was able, through a civil suit filed in the United States District Court, to secure a permanent injunction against enforcement of the subpoena. Sanders thus did not have to testify.

Thomas Williams Sanders is presently on the Administrative Index.

The Editor
Jay Mallin, born Junius Jaffe Mallin
was ráised in Havana, Cuba, where, during the 1950s and early 1960s, he served as "Time" and "Life" correspondent. When Castro's forces were holding out in the mountains, Mallin twice ventured into the area. In 1957, he and another newsman, in Hollywoodish fashion, effected the release of two teenagers who were being held by Casto's guerrillas. The youths were sons of United States Naval personnel assigned to Guantanamo Bay. The second venture into the hills occurred in 1958, after which Mallin wrote
DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr.E.S.Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.
an article in which he mentioned that a former United States Marine was allegedly training Castro ${ }^{\circ}$ s forces and referred to the guerrillas as hospitable and friendly. Then Cuban president Batista registered his dissatisfaction over this article with our embassy in Havana.

Mallin became openly anti-Castro as the political orientation of the guerrilla forces solidified. He had been cooperative with our Legal Attache in Havana and. on occasion,

to leave Cuba in May, 1961. He is identified on the book jacket as a war correspondent having firsthand knowledge of trouble spots around the world.

In 1961, Mallin and the Managing Editor of the "Miami Daily News" came to Washington and saw Mr. Hoover. Mallin was extremely complimentary on his departure. Mallin is presently a writer, continues to reside in Florida, and as of February, 1971, remained cooperative with the Bureau.

References to the Director and the FBI
There are no references in this book to either the Director or the Bureau.


## PURCHASE OF BOOKS <br> BOOK REVERTS

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Eitaigon Section
$4 / 25 / 72$

Director. TBE (62-46855)

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book tox use of Euseaur Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"American Communism In crisis 2943-1957* by Joseph n. Starobin. Harvard University press; $\$ 12.95$




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Callahan
Casper
Conrad $\qquad$
Cleveland Ponder Bates Waikart Soyars

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4/25/72

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

## purchase of booms

 BOOK REVITHS————You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of following listed book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Beat the Heat: A Radical Survival
Handbook" by the Berkeley International Liberation School and legal workers and members of the Bay Area National Lawyers Guild. Ramparts press; February, 1972; paperback, \$2.45.

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
NOTE:
Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference use in connection with current assignments. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Bu saves $\$ 4.50$ ordering paperback edition. (5)


| MAILED 5 |
| :---: |
| APR 24 1972 |
| FBi |



SAC, New York (100-87235)
4/27/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
COOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy. of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
"A/ History of the Jews Since the First Century
A. D. 1 Hacmilan; 10/21/71; paperback, 91.95 .
(Book of the Anti-Defamation League of $B^{\prime}$ nat B'rith.) i - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 -Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)
AMB:crc
(6)


NOTE:
Book requested by SA C. H. McCarthy, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference. By ordering paperback, Bureau saves \$6.00.

$4 / 27 / 72$

Director, FBI (62-46855)

## © <br> SURCEASE OE BOOKS <br> BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of books listed below for use of Bureau. Marls books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2. "grime to Speak. A Time to Act" by Juitany fad. Simon \& Schuster; June, 1972; price foot listed
 Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.



RJL:chj
(3)


EX-116
3) $\mathrm{REC} .462-46855-1044$


: Mr. Bishop
M. A. 3 ra ne ${ }^{\circ}$

DATE: 4-21-72


SUBJEG: BOOK REVIEW POLICE IN TROUBLE: BY JAMES F FERN $\frac{n}{}$ ¢

You will recall that on 1-24-72, Frank Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia, in a meeting with the Director, mentioned captioned book and indicated he had a galley proof which he would send to the Director. He further advised that Ahern had requested him to write a foreword for the book but after reviewing the contents he emphatically declined. Rizzo did furnish us a galley and a detailed review of it was made on 2-8-72 (attached).

Ahern's book is now on the market. A copy has been obtained and compared with the galley initially reviewed. The book is substantially the same although it is noted he has deleted a few paragraphs and toned down others. However, the basic content of the book is the same. Actually, he deleted a number of such paragraphs concerning the FBI but the book is still basically very derogatory.

## THE BOOK "POLICE IN TROUBLE":

## Foreword:

ReG 27 62-46855-1045
The foreword to this book has now been written by another individual of Ahern's ilk, John V. Kindsay, Mayor of New York. The foreword is short and basically does nothing but praise Ahern. Lindsay makes the statement, "In this remarkable book he has shown us what it really means to be a tough cop. ${ }^{1 H}$ He then continues that while Police Chief in New Haven, Ahern had to deal with enduring crises in law enforcement and the demonstratons in New Haven in May, 1970. According to Lindsay, Ahern's handling of both of these challenges can serve as a national model. He then says the book is not a success story but is a story about a failure, not Ahern's but society ${ }^{\circ}$ s.
Enclosure


1-Mir. Casper
3 MAY 21972


1 -Mr. Conrad
M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW

## Missing Pages in Original Galley:

You will recall that when the galley of Ahern's book was initially reviewed, three pages, pages 16,17 , and 18 , were missing. A review of the book reflects that these pages are in Chapter 2 entitled 'May Day: Crisis in Focus, " and deal with the demonstrations in New Haven in May, 1970. It should be pointed out that this whole chapter is a glorification of Ahern in which he takes all the credit and derogates state and Federal pfficials. The missing pages indicate that in a meeting with the Mayor of New Haven, the Governor of the State of Connecticut, the Commissioner of State Police, the General of the National Guard, and William Ruckelshaus, then Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Ruckelshaus brought with him a confidential report he said had been compiled by the FBI. Ahern states he insisted on seeing it and says, ${ }^{1}$ What I read when I finally did get the report was alarming, but not in the way I had expected it. . It raised serious doubts about the quality of information that results in crucial government decisions. The report was almost completely composed of funsorted and unevaluated stories, threats, and rumors that had crossed my desk in New Haven. Many of these had long before been discounted by our Intelligence Division. But they had made their way from New Haven to Washington, had gained completely unwarranted credibility, and had been submitted by the Director of the FBI to the President of the United States. They seemed to present a convincing picture of an impending holocaust." In the ensuing pages Ahern quotes parts of this report allegedly sent to the President by the Director and ridicules the veracity of it.

## Changes in Final Manuscript:

As indicated above, there have been some changes made in the final manuscript mostly by deleting or changing paragraphs here and there. For the most part, they are not pertinent and only those referring to the FBI will be set forth here. In the chapter "The Pawns of National Power, " in talking about Federal Task Forces on Organized Crime, Ahern deletes an entire paragraph in the book which appeared in the galley and read as follows.
${ }^{\text {"The }}$ The FBI has had neither the resources nor the inclination to do the job. The Bureau does provide some training for local police officers but relates little to the realities of police departments whose
M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW
|primary function has hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers. The FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a relationship to local police departments for informational purposes. This means that it has proven incapable as well lof providing local agencies with leadership."

> In Chapter 7 "Professional Police and Domestic Control," in discussing police departments in general and the control the electorate has over them, Ahern refers to the organization of the FBI under Mr. Hoover. In the book, in commenting on this, he has added this sentence which did not appear in the galley. "Although some of Mr . Hoover's recent personnel decisions may be doubtful, the administrative structure of the FBI would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments." He then deletes from the book two paragraphs which appeared in the galley. These read, "The present state of the FBI indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And this entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.

"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the FBI would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments. ${ }^{11}$

In Chapter 8, "Rebuilding our Police Departments, ${ }^{11}$ in talking on this subject and the Federal role, Ahern deletes from the book four lengthy paragraphs which appeared in the galley dealing with the NCIC, fingerprint identification, and FBI training in local police departments.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo

RE: BOOK REVIEW

In Chapter 9, the last chapter of the book, "The Future and the Federal Role," Ahern deletes five paragraphs which appeared in the original galley, four of which discussed in a critical fashion supportive services provided law enforcement by the FBI, such as the NCIC and police training. In suggesting an agency similar to the Organized Crime Task Force he proposes it be on the model of the various Federal regulatory agencies. He then deletes from the galley a paragraph which reads, "The FBI cannot perform this function both because of its present orientation and because it should and must move away from becoming a national police force toward becoming an agency which is first a resource for local police departments and second a protector of national security in a very broad and fundamental sense. This is not to say that the FBI should refuse to cooperate with such an agency as it refused to cooperate with Clark's task forces. Certainly this new agency would have to work closely with the FBI in untangling the intertwined networks of organized crime and public corruption."

RECOMMENDATION:
None. For the Director's information.


DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
Af SAC, NOMESTIC INTELIIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlets $10 / 15 / 71$ and $4 / 20 / 72$.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "African Congress: A Documentary Vf the Fir st Mg hern Pan-African Congress" by MMAMU AMIRI BARAKA (IEROIAJONES), "GeAIen: Spy of the Century ${ }^{n}$ by E.H. XCOOKRIDGE. "ThexstruggIe for Black Power" by EDWARD PEEKS. "The End of White World Supremacy: Four Speeches by Malcolm X." by MALCOLM .

REC TV

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62-46855-1046
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EX-112


E RAY 21972


Mr. E. S. Miller
G. C. Moore

Gid. book revims
"BLCOD IN MY EXE"
by grorge l. Jacrson

1-Mr. A Rosen
1-Mr. E.S. Miller
1-Mr. G. G. Moore 4/24/72
1-Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alca Butler)
1-Miss Dorsey
1-Mr. E. G. Brockman

This is a reviev of captioned bool, published in 1972 by Random House, Incorporated, New Yoxis City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

## SYMOPSIS:

Author of book is George Lester Jackson; a Negro male, who along with two other inmates, was charged with mirder of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. These three inmates later became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Jackson was killed during an abortive prison breek during August, 1971. Self-admitted Comminist Party member Angela Davis is currently being tried by Califomia authorities for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection with a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers."

This book is dedicated to the black commnist youth and openly advocates an end to capitalism in this country by armed revolution and violence. Author admits he is an extremist and a communist. Rophasis placed on educating blacks toward revolution and forming a mobile secret black guerrilla army to create disruptions and complete chaos. Axithor belleves Black Panther Party (BPP) will lead way in revolution and overall objective is to change "law and order" to "perfect disorder" and replace established culture vith a black revolutionary one. Total revolution is only solution. Several unfounded attaciks against FBI mentioned.

ACTION: For information.
1-62-46855 (Book Reviev File)

TOI RECOR2EID
184 MAY 51972

1-157-18253 (Soleded Brothers)
LGB:aso (9)
CONETNUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S, Miller
Re: Book Reviev
"BIood in liy Eye"
By George I. Jacksont

## DETAILS:

## REVIET OF BUREAA FTLES

Bureau files indicate George Lester Jackson, a Hegro male, born $9 / 23 / 41$; was indicted and charged with assault and murder in the death of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. Charged with Jackson were Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, who Iike. Jackson were immates of the Califomia Department of Corrections. These three individuals subsequently became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Self-admitted Commaist Farty member Angela Davis is currently being tried by Califomia authortties for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection vith a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers." Diming February, 1971, at the specific request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, a preliminary investigation was conducted due to compladnts by these three individuels that they had been deprived of certain rights in connection with the aforementioned criminal charges.

George Lester Jackson was himself killed from a gunshot wound during an abortive prison breale from Sen quentin on 8/21/71. During Qctober, 1971, at the specific request of the Department, which was brought about by several Congressional inquirles, a Iimited investigation was conducted as to the cause of George Jackson ${ }^{\text {T}}$ death. In both instances; pertinent results were furnished the Department.

Jonathan Jackson; a younger brothex; was the individual Who smuggled guns into the Marin County, California, Courthouse, on 8/7/70 and during an attempt to take hostages to exchange for the freedom of the "Soledad Brothers," Judge Harold HaIey, Jonathan Jackson and two prisoners were killed.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Blood in Ky Eye"
By George L. Jecksoni

## BOOK REVIEA

This book, which is George Lester Jackson's last mill and testement, presents his burning vision that the world has to be reshaped, is dedicated to the black commonist youth, and openly advocates on end to capitalism in the United States by ammed revolucion and violence. The publisher reportedily received this manuscript less than a weel before Jeckson was filled attempting to escape from San gaentin. The author admits he is a commnist, an extremist, and claims revolutionary acts carefully plamed by blacks can overthrow our eristing society. He recomends educating blacks with the idee of promoting the revolution, of infiltrating police departments, the military, prison staffs, Governmental agencies, and other selective places which can eventually provide assistance to their cause. Tmphasis 15 placed on forming a mobile secret black guerrilla amy, on the practical use of ambush actacks, on perfect disorder created by a number of discuptions and other internal problems and the always healthy sponteneous mass looting. He clains surprise attacks and quick githdrawal can create complete cheos and bring about the complete revolution. The onfy form of attack employed by guerrilla forces is the ambush; the sumprise attack, and there must never be any front lines or defending of territory. These yaxious plenned violent attacks showld stari teking place in the heart of cities tuth the objective to change "lak and order" ro "perfect disorder" and replace the established culture tith a black revolutionary one . The atuthor indicates the plans to Gonent this revolution, to seek triumph over bourgeots capitalism will be led by the BFP and other, trained urban guermilla units. He emphasizes the urban guerrilla con mingle with the enery and remain invisible and invalnerable and that total revolution is the only solution.

RGITTON OF THE FBI
On Page 97 the nuthor indicates he refuses to argue with statilstics complled by the institutions and associations he indicts yet he clajms it is true that even official figures prove the case

Hemorandun to Mr. T. S. Millec Re: Book Review<br>"Blood in 新 Eye"<br>By George I. Jecksin

against capitalism, The $\operatorname{FBI}$ compiles and indenes almost all information on crime in the Unifeed States and of property crimes in 1969, 28 percent occurred in the ghetto.

On Page 103 it is reported that during a 1971 preliminary hearing a belliff jabbed Jackson in the ribs and that subsequently Jakson threy a kaxate blow to the bailitis's head. Jaclison commented, "I would hate to mun into freaks tho have Mine Hammer/J. Edgar Hoover complexes without being armed."

On Page 119, in commenting about fascist condtuions, he compares che Gemman SS Agents, Ttalizan Black Shtres, and the $\mathrm{FBI}_{2}$ as hoving crushed the vanguard elements which posed an intemal threat. He claims after the threat is removed the rilitng class goes on maling profits as usudi.

On Pages 169-70 Jackson chatm the ruitig elass in the Ynited States is composed of one milition people including the tockefellers, Vanderbiles, Duponts, Ford and others and that they wse theix Ivy League unipersities and elite law schoolis for their offsping as training grounds for thetr corporate hirelings. They rule with iron precision through the militeary, the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI, private Foundaions and Etnancial instituxions.

On Page 173 Jackson refers to the FBI as the hired goons in our fascist country working to infiltrate and destroy any antiestablishment venguard movenent.

On Page 185 Jackson clains the Africans Were the Eirst comanists but that J. Edgar Flooyer in one of his boots called it "primitive comunism."
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION ${ }^{2}$
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
\ akRON: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
O PURCHASE OF BOOKS
ReBulet 4/25/72.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "American Communism
In Crisis 1943-1957", by JOSEPH R. STAROBIN. Harvard University Press; \$12.95.

(2)- Bureau (Enc. 1)

1 - New York

. 10 MAY 51972


STRIKE FORCE
BY CLARK R。MOLLENHOFF INFORMATION CONCERNING

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0 \text { Reviews }
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Captioned book, which has just reached the book stores for sale to the general public, was written by Clark Mollenhoff, a Pulitzer Prize winning newspaper reporter and former Special Counsel to President Nixon. Obviously prepared with considerable assistance from Department of Justice officials, the book contains a laudatory analysis of the Administration's fight against organized crime, stressing in particular the part played in this campaign by electronic surveillances and the Strike Force concept.

At the same time, Mollenhoff is repeatedly critical of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark for being generally "inept" and reluctant to utilize court-approved electronic surveillances, even after Congress had passed a law in 1968 giving him the power to do so. Mollenhoff indicates that Clark and former President Lyndon B. Johnson banned the use of electronic devices by Government investigators for fear of what they might reveal about the ties between the Democratic Party and the organized underworld. Mollenhoff claims that President Johnson was especially concerned about disclosures affecting him which might arise from the Bureau's coverage of his former Senate aide, Robert G. (Bobby) Baker. In a typical passage, Mollenhoff says that, "for the most part, the political complexion of underworld business was decidedly Democratic."

With respect to the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Mollenhoff is much more enthusiastic, but even here the book pointedly supports the Bureau's long-standing position that it conducts electronic surveillances only with the approval of the Department.

| - Mr. Rosen | 1 - Miss Butler |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-Mr. Bates - | 1-Mr. Cleveland |
| 1-Mr. Bishop | 1-Mr. Emery |
| 1-Mr. M. A. | 1-Mr. McHale |

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\frac{62-4685.5}{\substack{\text { NeT RECOMSED } \\ 133 \mathrm{MAY} 51972}}
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Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Strike Force

- By Clark R. Mollenhoff

By and large, Mollenhoff's study is very favorable toward both the Director and the Bureau. It quotes innumerable instances of our accomplishments in the drive against organized crime and wholeheartedly joins the Director in citing the indispensable nature of electronic surveillance information in combating the forces of the underworld. Mollenhoff also notes that "even liberal Democratic lawyers in the Justice Department agree with Mr. Hoover" when he cites Ramsey Clark as having been "the worst Attorney General in history. "

There are two areas; however, in which objections might be raised to Mollenhoff's presentation. Since the book is obviously aimed at promoting the Strike Force concept in organized crime investigations--to which it claims President Johnson's Administration paid lip service in order to "allay censure"-it sometimes goes much too far in giving the Strike Forces credit for cases actually investigated by the FBI. In one passage, for example, it has a Departmental Attorney "solving" a bank robbery and a gambling case; in another it describes him as conducting and supervising surveillances; and, in still a third, it refers to raiding parties of Bureau Agents as "Strike Force agents."

The other major objection stems from an allegation, apparently obtained from a source in the Department, that information was being divulged to the defense during the investigation of labor racketeer James Hoffa and intimating that the "leak" had probably occurred in the FBI rather than the Department. The situation eventually got so bad, Mollenhoff says, that the Department had to protect the identity of $\qquad$ from all except top officials in the Bureau for fear of jeopardizing his life. To demonstrate the unfounded nature of this accusation, it should be noted that Bureau files reveal

Bureau files also reveal that Mollenhoff was the subject of two favorable applicant-type investigations in 1962 and 1964 and of a favorable Special Inquiry investigation for The White House in 1969. He met the Director in 1961.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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1－Mi．．M．Butler
家家为：
SAC，New York（100－87235）
Attention：Liaison Section
Acting Director，FBI（62－46855）

## 0 <br> PURCHASE OF BOOKS <br> BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau．Mark books to attention of Research Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．

1－Extremist Intelligence Section（Route through for review）
1 －Mr．M．F．Row，（ 6221 IB）
AMB：sak ${ }^{2}$ ．

NOTE：
Books requested for review by Inspector G．C．Moore ${ }_{\text {g }}$ Extremist Intelligence Section，Domestic Intelligence Division． Books will be placed in Bureau Library s

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## $40-46853$

Way 9, 1972
$\because$ W. Morion and Company, Enc. 65 Pith Avenue
Hew York, New York 10003
Gentleman:
all information contained. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE $9-1-92$ BY $1048 \mathrm{DKM} / \mathrm{LMB}$ FOIL \# 342,865

The review copy of "The Drug fang-Up-America's Fity-Year Folly" by Nr. Ruins King was received on May ind.

While the interest which prompted you to send this book is appreciated, as a matter of long-standing policy, we do not comment on material not prepared by personal of this Bureau. I cm returning the book under separate cover.

I. Patrick Gray; Him

1 - Mr. Engelmeier Room 4724

- USC Material: "The Drug Hang-Up-America's Fifty-Year Folly"

NOTE: The book traces the history of America's attempts to repress narcotics and to show 'that groundless hysteria on the subject has no reference to this book. Bufiles disclose that Ting is a former which were notweviewed. chairman of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association and was former Counsel with the Senate Committee organized crime. The Bureau has had numerous contacts with him over the years and he was not considered friendly toward the Bureau. Buffles contain numerous references to the W. Wo. Norton Company in connection with other books

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { OFFICE OF DIRECTOR } \\
& \text { FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION } \\
& \text { UNTEDSTATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE } \\
& \text { MAY } 2,1972
\end{aligned}
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The attached Review Copy of the
MR．FELT T
MR．C AMP E ELL
MR．ROS总N


M度 EI SHOP
MR．Nile
MR．CALLAHAN $\qquad$ book＂The Drug Hang－Up－－Americakre casper $\qquad$ Fifty－Year Folly＇：by Rufus King， was sent to the Director from W．W．Norton ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Co}$ ．，Inc．，coo

MR．CONRAD $\qquad$
MR．DALEY $\qquad$ National Book CO．Keystone Industry ${ }^{\text {Mr．PONDER }}$ $\qquad$ Park，Scranton，Pennsylvania 18509 $\qquad$
Reference made to Mr．Hoover on page 69， 75 and 115．Reference made to the FBI on page 75，115， 299 and 307 ．
nm
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED． HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED． DATE 9－1－92 BY $\angle \subset 48 D B M / / \mathrm{MB}$ FOIA \＃342， 865

Hon．J．Edgar Hoover UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE． Washington，D．C． 20530


THE DRUG HANG-UP Anerica's Fifty-Year Folly
by Rufus King
Publication Date: May 22. 1962
: 8.95
389 pages with Index

Please send two copies of your review.
Norton
W. W. NORTÓN \& COMPANY, INC., 55 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. 10003
$\xlongequal{\text { FMGLESUAE }}$

CNYCDSYS: Captioned book was written by former newspaperman Hank Hlessick to picture Meyer Lansky as being in control of all organized crime in the United States.

Messick is well known to the Bureau as an investis.cive reporter who has continually been critical of the Bureau's work in the organized crime field. Because of his distorted ideas and false statements in criticizing the Bureau, the Director issued instructions in 1967 that no cooperation iv all should be given to him. In his three other books,
The Silent Syndicate," "Secret File," and "Strange Alliance," $h_{\text {i }}$ used the false stories and fabrications of long-standing critics such as Max Lowenthal, Fred Cook; and others, in his many snide references to the FBI. In "Lansky" Messick does not depart from his usual pattern whenever he mentions the FBI.
"Lansky"can best be described as a disjointed, poorly put-together collection of generally known -information concerning ${ }^{(n)}$ organized crime, heavily larded with obvious fiction to make Meyer Lansky appear to have controlled all of the involved persons while engineering all significant happenings. For Example, it is falsely claimed that Lansky tipped the New York State police to the La Coss Nostra meeting of November, 1957, although in fact it has been established that the detection of the meeting followed from knowledge gained by the police" through a vehicular violation in the vicinity of a similar meeting during the previous year. He also attributes to Lansky certain underworld murders, particularly involving La Cos Nostra leaders, where we have developed completely different information from highly confidential sources and top echelon informants.

- CONTINUED - OVER -

I - Mr. Rosen
I - Mr. Bishop
1 -Mr. Bates
$61^{\text {JUN } 271972}$


Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland Re: "Lansky"

In "Lansky" Messick goes so far in imputing. corrupting political influence to Lansky as, to indicate that Lansky was responsible for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Democratic convention in 1932, stating that he achieved this by working through political bosses Huey Long of New Orleans, Tom Pendergast of Kansas City, Jimmy Hines of New York, and , ines Michael Curley of Boston. The attempt is also made to inujicate that Lansky was behind Roosevelt's removal of Mayor Walker of New York City shortly thereafter, saying that Lansky wanted the power of the big city political bosses broken because they had been in the habit of exacting too much tribute from organized crime. We have no information lending oredence to these allegations concerning President Roosevelt ow that they have ever been voiced before. Messick also tries to make it appear significant that President Nixon briefly praciiced law in Whittier, California, and Lansky's partner, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel was located in Southern California at the same time. In discussing the 1946 parole and deportation of "Lucky" Luciano from New York, alleged by Messick to have Eeen a machination of Lansky, Governor Thomas E. Dewey was mentioned as having been a "neighbor" of Lansky soley because at one time both lived on New York City's West End Avenue.a street containing more than fifty blocks of massive high-rise apartment buildings.

Throughout this book Messick minimizes the importance of the "Mafia" or La Cosa Nostra, characterizing it as a small part of the National Crime Syudicate (NCS) of which Meyer Lansky is the "Chairman of the Board.". In fact, he says the term "La Cosa Nostra" was an invention of the FBI to get itself and the Director off the hook as to its failure to act on organized crime. Actually, the term "La Cosa Nostra" came to us unsolicited from member top echelon informants and from highly confidential sources as being the term used by members as the name of their organization comprised of perșons of Italian background.

The surrender of Louis Buchalter (Leplse) to the Director in 1939 was said to have been arranged by Lansky through the head of a giant liquor company (the reader will deduce this refers to Lewis Rosenstiel because of statements elsewhere in the book) and a deal was made with a highmranking aide of the Director who later was "given a good job by the liquor man."

- CONTINUED - OVER -

Memorandum to Mr . Cleveland Re: "Lansky"

This is a likely reference to former Assistant to the Director Louis B. Nichols but no mention is made of the time lapse between the two happenings (more than 19 years). From Messick's statements a reader could infer that Nichols was employed by Dosenstiel shortly after the surrender of Buchalter as part of a sinister "deal." Bureau tiles do not show Lanky was involved in any manner in Buchalter's surrender, or that there. was any "deal" made.

A review of the highlights of this book follows.
RECOMMENDATION:
For information.


Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland Re: "Lansky"

## DETAILS:

The author sets up a chance meeting (obviously fictional) resulting in a melee among Lucky Luciano, Meyer Lansky and Benjamin Siegel. This stems from a sexual molestation of twelve year old Siegel by a woman then said to be Luciano's mistress. Lansky interceded in a ifight that ensued and by his conduct earned the friendship of Luciano. (At the time Lansky would have been 16 years old.) The author then jumps around into various alleged incidents, ending up with an agreement between Lansky and Luciano to "take on" Giuseppe "Joe the Boss" Masseria, then considered the Ieader of the Italian criminal element。

Chapter two goes into Lansky"s personal life rather deeply, particularly with reference to his marriage to Ann Citron and the birth of their first child, Bernard, who was a cripple (spastic) from birth. A feud arises between Masseria and his rival for leadership, Salvatore Maranzano, who was taken for à "ride" by orders of Masseria, but saved from death by Lansky and his associates.

In chapter three there is wery little continuity, which is a common fault throughout the book. The reported public "confession" in Italy by Nicolo Gentile, who had been a La Cosa Nostra (LCN) leader in the United States at one time, was said to have "finally convinced Jo Edgar Hoover there was a Mafia" etcetera. Joseph Valachi's chief contribution is said to have been that he "supplied" the name "La Cosa Nostra" to describe the Italian criminal organization. This is contrary to the facts, as we had received this terminology from a top echelon memberinformant prior to Valachi'sistatements and from other sources. The author then goes into the gangland execution of Masseria in April, 1931, which the author attributes to Lansky's arrangements. The killing by Lansky ${ }^{\text { }}$ s henchmen of Maranzano in September, 1931, is described by Messick but he declares Gentile to be naive in his account of the event. Messick obviously wants it believed that it was a Lansky operation from the start rather than a favor for his friend Luciano.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

In chapter four the author makes allegations on which we have no information lending credence or that they have ever been voiced previously, attributing to Lansky the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency in 1932, maneuvered with the aid of political bosses Huey Long, Tom Pendergast, Jimmy Hines, and James Michael Curley. Then Hayor Walker of New York City was removed after a hearing by Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, which was the beginning of the lessening of power of the big city political bosses. It was said that this was a situation desired by Lansky in order that the tribute exacted from organized crime would be diminished. In this chapter the author puts Lansky in his first contact with dictator Batista in Cuba where Lansky has had extensive gambling interests during two periods of time. The first contact was said. to have been to arrange a supply of molasses for the liquor industry in the United States following the repeal of prohibition. A 1934 meeting was described as taking place among Lansky's top associates such as Hyman Abrams of Boston, Morris Dalitz of Cleveland, Harry Stromberg of Philadelphia, Abner Zwillman of New Jersey, and others. Then follows the murder of the notorious Dutch Schultz and in this general era the "National Crime Syndicate" comes into being.

In chapter five Messick goes into the arrangements with Fuey Long to open up gambling, particularly slot machines, in Louisiana. The author states that Huey was assassinated so that the Internal Revenue Service would stop the political motivated investigation of Long's political machine, thereby taking the heat off the gambling interests. In this chapter Luciano's conviction in New York for compulsory prostitution is described and it is indicated that there was an implied promise by Meyer Lansky to get Luciano out of prison.

Chapter six deals with the 1939 surrender of the notorious Louis Buchalter (Lepke) to the Director. The author said that a "deal" of sorts, engineered by Lansky, was worked out which differs from the principal version provided by Walter Winchell, through whom Buchalter arranged to surrender. The author said that the "head of a giant liquor company" made contact with a high-ranking aide of the Director to arrange the surrender. Messick goes on to say that the aide was later given a good job by the liquorman. By reading elsewhere in this book and in Messick's "The Strange Alliance" there can be little doubt that he is speaking of Lewis Rosenstiel and Louis B. Nichols. Bureau files do not show Lansky was involved in any manner in Buchalter's surrender, or that there was any "deal" made.

Memorandum to Mr . Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

The author ignores the fact that there were more than 19 years between the surrender of Buchalter and the employment of Nichols by Rosenstiel.

In chapter seven Messick discusses the parole and deportation of Luciano in 1946. He finds significance in a West End Avenue New York City address given by Lansky when registexing for Selective Service because ("neighbor") Governor Thomas E. Dewey had also. Iived on West End Avenue, a fashionable residential street in New York City Iined with more than 50 blocks of massive high-rise apartment buildings.

In chapter eight the author starts Lansky and his associates into Las Vegas, Nevada, gambling by the building of the Flamingo Hotel and Casino by "Bugsy" Siegel. The author indicates that the Flamingo was Siegel's from the beginning; however, the casino was started by Billie Wilkerson, publisher of the "Hollywood Reporter." In 1946 Siegel was brought into the picture when Wilkerson found himself too short of money to complete the project. In the chapter, mention is also made of Lansky's Cleveland associates opening up gambling in the Newport--Covington, Kentucky, area. Luciano ${ }^{8}$ s surreptitious entry into Cuba in 1947 is mentioned with Lansky allegedly having made the move to have Luciano deported back to Italy by having an informant report Luciano's presence in Cuba to Commissioner Anslinger of the Bureau of Narcotics. It is further alleged that Lansky first induced Luciano to instruct his associates in the United states that all the previous rackets of Luciano's here were to be "supervised" by Lansky.

Chapter nine covers the gangland murder of "Bugsy" Siegel and also the entry of Lansky and associates into Broward Company, Florida gambling in such casinos as Colonial Inn, Green Acres Club, and ta Boheme.

Chapters 10, Il, and 12 go into Lansky's second marriage (to Thelma Schwartz, a manicurist), the beginning of a campaign to attempt legalization of gambling in Miami Beach, a trip by Lansky to Europe where he visited with Luciano, and the Kefauver hearings of 1950-1951. The author also jumps forward to the Valachi hearings held more than ten years later and states that they "diverted attention"

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland Re: "Lansky"
to a small segment of crime (The Mafia) and away from the big picture of Lansky's National. Crime Syndicate.

Chapter twelve contains a peculiar political and social philosphy in which conservative politicians are depicted as the companions of organized crime and the "communist scare" as diverting attention from the reai enemy of organized crime。 In this chapter Messick comments that when Richard Nixon opened a law practice in Whittier, California, and was named police prosecu'tor, "Bugsy" Siegel had his headquarters in Los Angeles and had a key interest in all matters relating to crime, police and courts. He then states that Nixon reportedly at one time had visited and explored the possibilities of establishing law or business connections in Havana. The fantastic and tenuous premise then follows that "the fact that Lansky's partner bossed crime in California and that in Cuba Lansky himself sat at the right hand of Batista may mean nothing. Yet Whittier is a long way from Havana for a young lawyer in search of new connections."

In chapter thirteen the author has Lansky, through an anonymous tip given by Vincent "Jimmie Blue Eyes" Alo to the Immigration and Naturalization Service causing the deportation of fellow hoodlum Joseph Doto (Joe Adonis); having his National Crime Syndicate banish-Frank Costello; the killing of Albert Anastasia for having supported Costello in the dispute; the killing of Anthony (Little Augie Pisano) Carfano for trying to succeed to. Costello's power; and then, through another anonymous tip, provoking the raid by Sergeant Edgar Croswell, New York State Police, on the meeting of LCN leaders in Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957. In regard to the last named incident a similar meeting was detected and investigated in the fall of 1956 as a result of the arrest of Carmine Galante and accompanying hoodlums, on a traffic charge near Apalachin。 Galante had focused further attention on the 1956 meeting by attempting to bribe Sergeant Croswell, in connection with the traffic incident, through two West New York, New Jersey, police officers. Knowledge of the 1957 meeting logically followed from investigation of the one the year before.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland Re: "Lansky"

Chapters 14, 15, and 16 deal generally with the entry of Lansky and his associates into the casino operation in the Carribean, particularly in the Bahamas following the defeat of the"Bay Street Boys."

The author adds an epilogue calling attention to the fact that Lansky is attempting to become a permanent resident of Israel.

H. H. Shackelioxd

相. S. 3. 3iller

| 1-4 Rosen |
| :---: |
|  |
| 1- Mr. R.t. Shackelford |
| I - Mr. A. W. Gray |
| $\text { - May } \frac{4,1972}{}$ |
| 1 - Mr. D. P. White |
|  |


"THE NEM RMDICALISM - ANARCHIST
OR MARXISTR" GY GKL GREEN
INTERAL SECUMITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES MATTER
This memorandum presents a weview of captioned book, Which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Revolutionary Activities Section, Domestic Intolligence Division.
synopsis: Green, Category it on Administrative Index, is National Council member, Commnist Party, USA (CPUSA), and has run gamut of CPUSA involvement since 1924. He thas one of twelve membexs of National Board, CPUSA, indicted on charge of conspiracy to overthrow Govexnment (Smith Act), $7 / 20 / 48$, sentercea to imprisonment of 5 years and fine of $\$ 10,000$; in addition served 124 days on contempt of court charge. Ereen is on Coordinating Committee of people's Coalition for peace and Justice (PCPJ), comunist-inililtrated antiway protest organization headquartexed in New York City. Green. considers rebellion of youth against "general corruption and decay of corporate society as one of most remarkable phenomena of the times; however, he believes unless anarchist tendency can be removed from "New Left" movement and youth united in Marxist-type long-term struggle, movement will disintegrate. He does give youth revolt credit tor helping to radicalize hundreds of thousands of young people and for chailenging system "om its moeb sensitive and vulnerable side: its moral and athical hypocrisy. ${ }^{\text {it Green calls upon }}$ new radicals to engage in mass, democratic gtruggle in organized, coordinated way; to take up ifghtor Black and white unity; to orient toward labor movement; and to Hight to revitalize trade unionf. "Cur special task, " states Green, "ia to try to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively to changing conditions and to the concrete charactexistics and complexities o the class struggle in the United States." Book contains severai uncomplimentary referm ences to FBI. Hor example, "What the young terroriats are doing is making it easier for the FBI and Cla to muxder Movement people under circumstances in which there is such widespread confusion that no one can prove that the victims themselves were not responsible for their own deaths."

ACTION: None Fow inermation. 100-35868
(1) $\quad 100-35868$ (BOOK) Review File)

LM/m $62-46855$ (Book Review Tile)

 - ANARCHIST OH MARXIST2 BY GLL GREDN

100-35868
DETALLS:
The Authox
Green, age 65, Tomenly was member of the National Committee, Cpiss, and currently is a National Council member, CPUSA. He has run the gamut of Cpusa involvenent since joining the Young Communimt Heague (YCL) in 1924 and has served in top leadernaip positions in ych and in tie cpusa on $7 / 20 / 48$, he
 a charge of conspiracy to ovesthrow he Government (Smith Act). He was sentenced to imprinoment of 5 years and a ine of $\$ 10,000$ on this chaige, in addition to which he sexved 124 days in prison on a contempt of couxt chaxge Green is on the coordinating Comittee of the Peoplets Coalition fon peace and muntice (PCPJ), commuiat-infiltiated antivar protegt organization headquaxtored in New, Tork City. He is on the Administrative index, Category I.

## FBI Mentioned

Where are severat derogatory referonces to the whi in captionea book, as follows:
page 27: Thaen 1t is remembered that hashington today is the generalmstaff headquarterg for the wonla's most powerful mperial nation; when note the present-day mexgex betweon the States apparatus and the inductrialmilutawy power; when we stop to think atout institutions like the Pentagon, the CAA and the wBy, and the purposes they gerve both at home and abroad; when war crime has become our most protitable business and our most dangexous, mad murdexerg are the respectable men who own our banks, ingurance companies and corporations and who man our government, what better can we expect from the local police, and what kind of respect can a young generathon have Iow established authowity?"

Page 82: the mbi 1 s agking for and will get additional tens ol billiong of dollans to combat so-called subvexsion. This is to be done by tepping more phones, bugging moxe homes, following more people, snooping through more wastepaper basketa and garbage cans, and infiltrating more onganizgtions with more government stool pigeons and agent provocataute

Hemorandum for Mr. T. S. Millew
RE: BOOK REVIEHI - "THE NEH RADICALISM - ANARCHES OR MARXISEP" BY GIL; GREM

100-35868
page 99: "Hvery recent arrest on a terrorist charge has uncovered at least one government agent who led in the wild talk and the formulation of fantastio plans. What the young terrorists are doing is making it easier for the fBI and Cy to murder Movement people under circumstances in which there is such widespread confusion that no one can pxove that the victims themselves pere not respongible for theix own deaths. They are also making it easier Low lanocent people to be framed up on terrorist charges. What a tield day this can be for those who wish to destroy the Kovement root and branch

Page 156: Whe United States is not a loosely knit conPederation of gemi-autonomous principalities. It is not a country of selim sufilcient agrarian econonies engaged in a simple form of comodity exchange. It is the land with the very highest concentration of capital in the world, whose tentacles stretoh into every continent. tt is that that explains the ever greater concentration of politacal power, not only an pashington, but in the hands of the presidency. At a tine in history meplete with criser, the ruling class wants assurance of prompt offective response to evexy domestic or international crisis or sign of ceriais. and it is this, too, that explains institutions like the Pentagon, the CIA, the FBI, and the quall tatively new role of government in the nation's economy.".

Book Heviev
Captioned book, published in late 1971 by International publishers, beginis with chapter entitled touth in Revolt:" The rebellion of youth against the "general corruption and decay of corporate society" ta constaered by the author as one of the most rerabrikable phenomena of the times. He diacerns tro main tendencies in the existing "nevelethe revolt, i.e., thote who seo the struggle in Harxist class terms and those who view it Irom an anarchist perspective; and he predicts that how this conflict is yesolved will either have Masting impact in helping to buizd a conscious revolutionary Leit capable of gurviving, and in time winning," or "It will be broken up and scattered in demonallzation and disarxay by a muling olass cleverly adept at turning anaxchist tendencies within the movement to its own ddyantage.". Green feels that if the working class would make its

# Memorandum for Mu. It. S. Miller 



- ANARCHEST OR HARXEST? BY GIL GRMEN

100-35868
welght felt as a decisive lorce, it could pull the two tactions together by supplying inspisation and perspective thus making a stable, organized, disciplined Lorce capable of overthrowing monopoly capltalism and replacing it with a rational socialist society.

In his analysis of Maraisin and anarchism, Green states thet both clam a concorn fox the late of man and a fixm belies In the possibility of a soctety $1 n$ which, "in the words of the Comunist Manifesto, the tree developmemt of each is the condition for the Iree development of all. "I According to the author, hovever, there the common bond ends, Anarchism is solely interested in the emancipation of the individual as a pre-condition for the emacipation of the mass, whereas Marxism stresses that the emancipation of the mass from capitaint exploitation and oppression is the pre-condition tor the freedom of the individuaz. Anarchism tands to viev the revolution as a single get; marxism as a prolonged histonic pemod of bitter class itfuggie, requiwing strategy, leaderigip, organization, coordination of ertoon, diectpline, and Immediate as well as ultimite objectives. Anarchism tends to regard all soctal authonity as The Enemy, Harxim holds that there can be no society without some form of authority. Mat th seeks to end is oppeessive authority. Toward that end the minediate enemy is capitalism and its state power.

In his examination of the vartous anarchist theories and curpents which Green claims wreaked havoc in the youth movement, he sfatee that anarchtsmis a radical expression of bourgeoie individualism. This Individualism classicaliy gives xise to 2iberal ideology, Groen sayg, but now with the banlsuptoy of iliberalism becoming more and more evident, it gives wise to anarchism; however, whie intending to fegect liberalism, niarchism, Green Etates, has exactly the opposite effect of promoting Liberalism among the people, peryyng program, organization, mass movementis and leadenship, " he wittes, (anarohism) maies it edister ion liberails to capture and Lead the struggies and movemente around wtal needs, while pseudo-leftiate gtand aloof from thens:

Green does give the youth revolt exedt for helping to raddiculize hundreds of thousand of young people and for challenging the system "on its most sensitive and vuluerable stde: its foral and ethical hypocrisy the two distinct

Memoxandum fox<br> - ANARCHEST OR MARXIST? BY GIL GREEM 200-35868

tendencies which have charectemized the now radicalism from the outwet have, according to Green, cross-fextilizad emoh other, i.e., one tendency feeking to build a solid, grawing, merious movemont for change and the other viowing the movenent in purely individualistic temm, as an outlet for personal fruetrations and a place where individuals can do theiw thinganything, " Green deplomes the lattex element of tiselit-mpoged untouchabled," ance escape firom society is no more posgible than escape fron gravity. Revolutionainem must be deeply immexsed in ali the democratio gtruggle of the people, dreen states and at the same tine must congtantiv Iink the ifghts for inmedjate gains to the ovexall batthe for power. mio ilve $3 n$ society-mand people cannot live whout, " otatea creen, "each person mugt accept inmits on his or her own freedom of action to the degree that it impinges on the zights and lyeedom of others. We are not reforring to tepressive forms on authom ty imposed to defend veated property fingta; but to the natural Torms of authotity requited by any kind of gociaz organization. " Under anarchism; Green ntates, ve are given the "anarohistutopian society of getting a way trom $1 t$ all via an underguound psyohadelic trip to groovyland, or the anarchist-terrorist society of vholemale violence."

He them raises the alternative of thard society-strugghe-building sexious revolutlonary movement that can ohange the tay people live and not merely tell them how to 1ive. Thile not discounting violence, when needed, Green atates the choice as to the torm of struggle depends on the comorete histomical situation, and he believes violent techaiquea are totaliy Inpppropriate for the present moment. Fiolence simply gexves as a divisive iactor between organizations in the movement math ghould the untted in tong; serious struggle to take over the Govermant." "A higher porm of society, a comunist zociety, based on abundance and complete elimination of classes and the State, ís now at 1ast within makind st reach: ro have foreseen and understood this historic process was the great contrioution that Harxism made to social sclence."

Hexe Creen emphasizec again that the big task is to spread and butid the movement, empecially among the workexe. \#hen the thist wop, plant, mine, mily, ship or dock closes

Memoxandum for $\mathbf{M r}$. E. S. Hillew
RE: BOOK REYIEV - THEF NET RADICALISM - ANARCHIST OR WARXTSTY! BY GIL GREEN

100-35868
down in protest against the wax-even it only tow a day-this wh1 add an ingiedient to the antiwai movement a thousand times mone effective than the hit-and-Tun tactics of smashing windows ox throwing bomfs. only the working class, Black, Brown, and white, can be the main social agency for tevolution. $\because$. There is no othex class in modern society that can down the capitalist class, keep it down, and undertake to reconstruct soclety along collectivist lines. . No other class in our stratum has the capacity to paralyze the system at the point of production, whexe $i t$ hurts the mast, and establish a new economy based on production fon public use instead of private corporate profit. "

In addition to engaging in mass, democratic struggle in an oxganized, coordinated way, Green calls on the new radicals to take up the tight for Black and white unity, to owient toward the labor movement and to fight to revitalize the trade unions. "tu is too bad, "he reminiscess," that the expulsion of the Comunists: fom leading posttions In the cto duxing the Cold War hysteria of the late Forties cut ghont further progxess tin the ifght tor the mights of the Blads woxkers in induetry and in the unions.t

The most smportant task before the "Left"at this time, in Green's opinion, is to find the ways and means by which to kegin to link up the thousands of spontaneous, spoxadic, oxganized, semb-organized and unorganized strugglea; and the many movements of one kind ox another that exigt, into one vat unified independent political machine. "Not a gingle one of the burning lissues of the day can he salved by tegelf alone. ...The fact is that only socialism can be the solution tor all these multiple cxises; - The chatalist State will cease to exist when jt is replaced by a socialist State. .A conscious decision on the part of the Lext of this country to participate in the electoral struggle as a united force-my as near united as possiblem-would be of profound signiflcance. Our special task is to try to apply Maximm-Leninism creatively to ever changing conditions and to the concrete charactexistics and complexities of the class otruggle in the United States.

And go, nouthing the gliches of the "old Leftr and deploring the disorganization of the New Left, Green makes a plea for a simpler and more accurate class designation of plain theft. Tt is noted, howevex, that the gtrategies and plans advocated ofter no sumpriges to ono familiax with aramistIeninist theories.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau．Mark book to attention of Research Section，Domestic Intelligence Division．
＂A＂History of Pan－African Revolt＂by
C．L．R．James．Drum and Spear Press，
1802 Belmont Road，X，思㩆 Washington，D．C．
20009；\＄2．50．
1 －Extremist Intelligence Section（Route through for review）（Moore）${ }^{(N C M}$
1－Mr．M．F．Row，（6221 IB）
AMB：sal
（6）
NOTE：
Book requested for review by Inspector $G$ ：C．Moore， Extremist Intelligence Section，Domestic Intelligence Division． Book will be filed in Bureau Library．

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Bohr
Bishop
Miller，E．S
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Pele．Room
Holmes
Gand

GSA FPMR (4: CFR) tot-51.s
UNITED STATES GOvERNMENT
Memorandum
TO $\begin{aligned} & \text { ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) }\end{aligned}$
DATE: 5/15/72
SUBJEcT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEwS
ReBulet 3/17/72.
Enclosed herewith are two copies of 1 "teat
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Enclosed herewith are two copies of "Great True.Spy } \\ & \text { Stories" edited by ALIENYSULIES and "The (Real CIA" by IYMAN B, } \\ & \text { KIRKPATRICK, JR. }\end{aligned}$

> (4)
> E MAY 171972

## Memorandum

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, dated $4 / 25 / 72$. Enclosed is one copy of the book Beat The Heat as
requested in referenced letter


Mr. E, S. Miller
G. C. Moore

BOOR REVIEW
"THE TIME OF THE FURNACES".
BY EARL ANTHONY
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1. Mr. A Rosen

1 -Mr. E. S, Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 5/22/72
1 -Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 -Mr. K. P. Finzel

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by the Dial Press, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.
 Black Panther Party (BPP) member. He served as Deputy Minister of Information of the Souther California area in the BPP, after joining the Panthers to help bring about the revolution he still believes to be necessary for black liberation. He was expelled in March, 1969, and labeled en "opportunist." He is basically sympathetic to the BPP but he differs in his emphasis on racial revolution, black versus white struggle, as contrasted to Marxist-oriented class struggle. His ego and intellectual bent made it difficult for him to accept BPP discipline. He described his BPP association in an earlier book, "Picking Up the Gm."

In his public appearances, the author has sounded a Pan-African theme addressing himself to the "international struggle against racism and economic exploitation." He insists that revolution will come and it will be "bloody."
"The Time of the Furnaces" is a brief, simply written, very sketchy and biased account of the black student revolt at San Fernando Valley State College in late 1968. This revolt, organized by a small group of black activists, was triggered by the kicking of a black football player by his white coach. Before the smoke cleared, there was a seizure of the administration building, a constructive imprisonment of the college administrators and a confrontation with police.


Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Reyíew
"The Time of the Furnaces"
By Earl Anthony

The author considers this incident as a milestone of black student revolt as it politicized a previously apathetic black commanicy and resulted in organized reststance to an imposed whice culture. Alchough three of the student leaders of the revolt. were imprisoned, a significanc mumber of cheir demands, mostly dealing with a black studies program, have been implemented.

The title "The Time of the Fumaces" is taken from a poem by a South American poet, Jose Marti.

MENTION OF THE FBI
There is no mention of the FBI,
ACTION:
For information.

DATE: $5 / 19 / 72$



By memorandum dated $5 / 16 / 72$, under above caption, a brief review was made of the above book whose main theme is that America's method of handling the drug problem through repressive measures carried out chiefly by Federal authorities is a failure and can be compared to the Prohibition fiasco. Mir. Gray asked, "What is our response to such an argument?"
(The whole matter of handing the current drug problem in America is highly controversial, with acknowledged experts in the field vehemently disagreeing with each other. At the present time drugs are not within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. Such matters on the Federal level are handled by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

King's attitude represents a so-called "liberal" viewpoint, which includes, for example, making the possession of drugs not an offense; reducing penalties; limiting Federal involvement to tax collection and leaving management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions.

1-Mr. Bishop
1-M. A. Jones

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memorandum

RE: "THE DRUG HANG-UP"
John E. Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, has stated: ("BNDD Bulletin, " January-February, 1972)
> "None of us enjoy 'throwing kids in jail' for committing no other offense than possessing marihuana. We in law enforcement are the last to relish the prospect', of 'graduating' youthful hardened criminals from our prisons each year. But we cannot surrender the problem to legalization because, as yet, we have no other alternatives. We must find those alternatives in useful work and treatment efforts. We must protect our young people until our scientists can say without reservation that our protection is not necessary because marihuana is harmless.

"Expert medical opinion presently recognizes marihuana as a substance that has no known social value and that has not been proved harmless by scientific research. "Tided, there are persistent, documented reports of its dangers to motorists, acute effect on shortterm memory, deterioration in intellectual and psychomotor performance because of acute intoxication, and so on.
"I believe the people have a right to know more about those effects before the government condones its use. It may be true that harm to the individual using marihuana is minimal or does not exist. If the same is demonstrated with regard to society at large, then, and only then, should the government legalize its use.
"If, on the other, research proves marihuana to be a dangerous substance in the future, will these same voices be heard?. If so, what will they say? 'We didn't know. . . ?"'

In other words, it is felt our response should not be King's concept of almost a free circulation of drugs, virtually eliminating Federal penalties, and leaving the management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions. Rather, it should be an enlightened concept that legalization is not now (pending more scientific research) the answer, and that the Federal Governmont should have enfor cement responsibilities, especially as they apply to the criminal drug suppliers, jobbers, and importers. In this connection, the time-proven deterrents of certainty of detection, swift apprehension and firm punishment are essential to defeat the drug menace?

## RECOMMENDATION:

For Mr. Gray's information.



Review copy of captioned book was recently furnished Bureau; our reply indicated we could not comment and that the book would be returned under separate. cover. Mr. Gray asked that brief review of book be prepared for him.

King's main theme is that America's method of handling the drug problem through repressive measures carried out chiefly by Federal authorities is a failure and can be compared to the Prohibition fiasco. According to King, treating drug abuse as a criminal matter has not decreased the number of addicts but has actually served to promote illicit drug traffic and to corrupt officials. He traces the history of drug legislation as becoming. increasingly repressive. Former Narcotics Commissioner Harry Anslinger is criticized for his influence in promoting harsh measures against drug use through the years, as are President Nixon for magnifying the drug problem, and former Attorney General Mitchell for emphasizing enforcement rather than rehabilitation.

King admits we do have a drüg problem and suggests better ways to handle it; for example, separating addictive drugs from marijuana (which he believes should be legalized) and other nonaddictive drugs; limiting Federal involvement to tax colleccion and leaving management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions; supplying confirmed addicts with drugs under medical supervision as in England.

King goes on to suggest more "realistic" measures: making possession of drugs not an offense; reducing penalties; not allowing arrests and seizures without warrants; removing enforcement authority from the Department of Justice and turning over tax-collection authority to Treasury's Alcohol Tax Unit; stopping efforts to make other nations curb their drug production. In conclusion, King suggests an assault on corruption which he implies exists where "authorities are tolerating activities." In this connection, he feels a new statute is needed to bring "errant local enforcers more directly under when fanisexceion of the incorruptible FBT."


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FROM
OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK


SAC, Hew York (100-87235)
Acting Director, MBI
(62-46855)
A. M. Butler

## 6/16/72

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

BoD CS
 Sung" edited by Yul-Saki. Grossman; February, IE72; $\$ 10.00, ~ N O<C C A L T H$
 Inc.; June, 1972; $\$ 10.00^{\text {- }}$ NO SQCALTL NOTE:


Books mequentret ron review or reference purposes by SC G. C. Wore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books Number 1 through 3 will be filled in Bureau Library; book Number 4 will be retained in Extremist Intelligence Section as ready reference.

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section Acting Director, HBI (62-46855)

Yo
each of the following books for bot ain discreetly one copy Division. attention of Research She use of Bureau. Harks
 McKay; June, 1972; \$\$6.95; and Raphael Rothistein. 2. ravilibers on

Volume I" edited and ton, the farl Marx Library, Padover. Modred and translated by Saul K.

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1 \text {-Nationalities }
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$1-\mathrm{Mr}$ (O'Neill)
paper. $\$ 6.50$
Intelligence Section 1. Mr. M، F. Row, 6221 IB AMB: egteg

## NOTE:

Book \#l requested by sA (Route through for review) PURCHASE OK BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Intelligence Section, Domes by SA F. X. O'Neill, Nationalities reference purposes, and it will be melligence Division, for Domestic. Intelligng Chief T. J. Se resined in NaSion, for
it Book 第2 it will be filed in Pure vision, for reference section, to Bureau Library.

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ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: 6/27/72 ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:
(1) PURCHASE OF BOOKS

ReBulet $6 / 16 / 72$ and $6 / 21 / 72$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of hops and Rebels: A Study in Provocation" by PAUL CHE IGNY.
Karl Marx on Revolution, the Karl Marx Library, Volume I" KY SAUL K. PADOVER.


## 2 Evels. Carded by

Library. 6-29-72
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(2)- Bureau (62-46855) (Encls.

- New York (100-87235)

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INTRODUCTION:
By Tom Wicker

Wicker's Introduction is a diatribe against the late J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. He also includes an attack on the Nixon Administration. He concludes that Mr. Hoover's death did not obviate the need for a study of the FBI, and "no one should again have the unlimited and unexamined license over so important an agency that J. Edgar Hoover had achieved in his long and remarkable life of single-minded devotion to the FBI."

In an attack on the Nixon Administration, Wicker states:
"It was this Administration that pushed for 'preventive detention' of peopie who might commit crimes, and that sought the first prior restraint on newspaper publication in American history. It was this Administration's Attorney General who raised to legal doctrine the contention that anyone can be tapped and bugged without sanction if the Executive Branch thinks he may be a threat to national security, and who reduced to commonplace the government's reliance upon that most dubious of prosecutorial weapons, the conspiracy charge. It was this Administration that defended F.B.I. interrogation of a Harvard professor for opposing a Supreme Court nominee, began the practice of subpoenaing reporters' notes, and turned the F.B.I. loose to investigate critical television correspondents.
"In such an atmosphere of carelessness and callousness toward personal liberties, J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. seemed clearly to fit; but the deeper question was whether the Director and his men had not, in fact, prepared the conditions from which that atmosphere had been bound to arise."
Much of wicker's Introduction is simply a summary of selected derogatory points set forth in various conference papers.
He refers to Robert Sherrill as undertaking "an analysis of what Sherrill calls 'the most successful job of salesmanship in the history of Western bureaucracy." He upholds. Aryeh Neier's conclusion that "the FBI's promiscuous data dissemination practices have injured millions of people." He quotes former SA William W. Turner in an

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effort to prove the FBI's emphasis on "political intelligence" has rendered it ineffective in its crime-fighting role. He notes Walter. incus' paper on the "Director's skill at the bureaucratic game, st public relations and perhaps the collection of dossiers in his control--kept the Bureau free of the close Congressional supervision chat other agencies endure."

Wicker says the picture of the FBI emerging from the Princeton Conference was, as Mr. Hoover had feared, not a pretty one.

As Wicker sums it up, it is the picture of a law enforcement body that made domestic political surveillance in America a vast and ominous fact, that had fallen behind in the task of coping with crime--organized or otherwise--that functioned with little oversight from Congress or the Executive Branch. The FBI is pictured as an army of agents serving an "aging and autocratic Director whose social ideas had been formed early in the century and whose ideological fixations had scarcely changed since he led the raids in the Red Scare days of A. Mitchell Palmer after the First World War."

Wicker goes into detail on what he considers to be "the pattern of Executive or Congressional indulgence" relative to Director Hoover. He maintains the public was "gulled by the Bureau's incessant propaganda" and he indicates "there was little or no outcry when the Director...spoke up for Joe McCarthy, called Martin Luther King a liar, and for years singlehandedly held up Congressional passage of the consular treaty with the Soviet Union." Wicker makes snide references to movies and television portraying the FBI and to articles and books by former Director Hoover.

Wicker's suggestions for "doing something about the F.B.I." include: the Attorney General exercising real control over budgetmaking; the new Director being subjected to the same kind of intensive grilling other heads of agencies get; and the costs of wiretapping being measured "against the paucity of significant results."

Wicker says that, in view of the requirement for confirmation by the Senate, the President "cannot lightly name a political crony or anyone of dubious reputation or scant qualification and character to the position. that--as now constituted--may be the most important in government....":

He also discusses a suggestion of conference participants for. separating the functions of gathering intelligence, "whether on domestic. subversives or foreign spies: "from that of criminal law enforcement, and also for "separating foreign counter-espionage from domestic intelligence."
. Whicker suggests consideration be given to the idea of s permanent, independent oversight body. "With that body as a precedent, quen J. Edgar Hoover might find it hard to argue convincingly against She proposition that the F.B.I., too, ought to have some independent. aupervision from a body of capable but disinterested and publicpplrited citizens; but the temporary Director, Patrick Gray, already has opposed this idea."

Wicker states: "Perhaps the best hope lies in the possibility that Mr. Nixon or the next President might appoint a blue-ribbon panel that would do an in-depth study of the whole 'national security' apparatus, and make recommendations on how best to proceed and what reforms are necessary." He thinks such a panel might well start with a perusal of the Princeton Conference proceedings. He says readers "who care... just might be able to force some necessary action."

CHMPYER 1

THE SELLING OF THE FBI
yr Robert Sherrill

In this chapter, there appears to be a deliberate atiempt on the part of the editors to omit references from the original =papers which reflected the Bureau in a favorable light. For cxample, portions of the dialogue from the movies "The House on
$-92 n d$ Street" and "The FBI Story" were deleted. In a reference to "The FBI" television show, Mir. Hoover's statement in testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, "I have received

- hundreds of letters from people saying that the Inspector (Erskine)
aportrays what they thought a FBI Agent would portray," was deleted.
A reference to former Attorney General John Mitchell was added, inferring that in 1971, Mitchell decided it was time to put a different twist to the FBI's crime statistics. Fred. Graham of the "New York Times" is quoted as saying, "...as a result of the interpretation based upon the crime situation by Mr. Mitchell's Public Relations Staff, it has been made to appear that the FBI believes the crime rise that began under a Democratic administration almost a decade ago, is tapering off. The figures, however, show that reported crime is rising at about the same velocity as before."

In the conference discussion, Arthur Schiesinger, Professor of History, City University of New York, said, Whe real problem isn't the propaganda effort on the part of the FBI, butthe rate to which the Director succeeded in stopping criticism."

Burke Marshall states, "I think that we should always remember that a great deal of what is attributed to the Bureau shouldn't be attributed to the Bureau only. It's part of the whoie political climate in the country, participated in by Presidents, Attorneys General, the Congress of the United States, and nëwipapeers."

Coiumnist I. F'/Stone commented, "The FBI's job is the investigation of crime, not indoctrination of the public. It's been engaging in brainwashing and self-glorification and this makes it difficult to control."

Sherrill responded, "That's"because you read the speeches one way and people who agree with them read them another way. I don't think, if you consider most speeches FBI speakers give to schools and clubs, you could fault the general thrust of them."

## CHAPTER 2

## HISTORY OF THE FBI: DEMOCRACY'S DEVELOPMENT OF A SECRET POLICE

By Vern/Countryman


The only change of any significance in this chapter is the discussion, at the close of the chapter, which was not included in the papers we received previously.

Robert Silvers, Editor of the New York Review of Books, and a member of the Executive Council, Committee for Public Justice, asked Countryman what limits he would suggest on the functions of a Federal agency such as the FBI?

Countryman replied that in his judgment, the functions should be confined to the enforcement of criminal statutes. "The thing that most concerned me about the FBI is its compilation of political information," he stated. "This is largely, and perhap today almost entirely, a consequence of the Federal loyalty program."

Harry Ransom, Chairman of the Department of Political $^{\text {Pa }}$
Science, Vanderbilt University, asked Countryman whether he thought the fundamental issue of the conference is not so much in defining the jurisdiction and role of the FBI, "but not doing the same for the Presidency, the Congress, and the courts, with regard to their role in controlling the FBI?"

Countryman answered: "There is no Congressional supervision of the operation at all.... The only time Congress gets an official look at the FBI is when Hoover makes his annual appearance before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, and the way members of that committee fawn over"'the great man' is pitiful. They never ask him any critical questions, so there is virtually no one in a position to control Hoover. That, I think, is the basic difficulty. The FBI does what Hoover decides it will do. It doesn't do what he decides it wont do."

CHAPTER 3

THE BUREAU BUDGET, A SOURCE OF POWER
Bý Walter Pincus

This chapter conforms closely to Pincus' Conference paper. During the discussion, John XElliff quotes Ken Clawson of "The Washington Posi" as saying, "The Justice Department...does not know how much money the FBI actually spends for informants. The funds are hidden in the Bureau's $\$ 300$ million plus budgei, and the figure is jealously guarded." Elliff quotes Representative Rooney as having said, "The FBI informant fund is the same as the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, which is $\$ 3.7$ million for informants."

Elliff discusses the practice of assigning FBI Agents to the House Appropriations Committee, pointing out that former Attorney General Francis Biddle strongly opposed such a policy.

Pincus comments: "Any committee can put together its own staff and in many ways do a much betier job than the Bureau is capable of doing." He adds, "It is impossible to beat the Bureau. Nobody has really been willing to make the fight. If you want to go after the Bureau, you're not going to get anybody to talk to you about the Bureau. You've got to find out yourself."


Chapters Four and Five are based on Turner's paper "An Insider's View of the FBI."

The only change of significance in Chapter Four is the discussion by a panel of former Agents, at the close of the chapter, not included in papers received previously.

Blair ${ }_{\text {Clark, }}$, Committee for Public Justice executive council member, asked the ex-Agents about their Bureau experiences. Former SA Robert Wall replied that his assignment to internal security matters consisted chiefly of covering demonstrations on the reasoning that the Communist Party was attempting to infiltrate the group involved; however, agents began to realize the coimmuist menace was not as bad as Mr. Hoover said. Actually, Wall stated, the Bureau had a "bias" that anyone against "American war policy" was "bad" and had to be "watched."

Former SA John Shaw commented that the Bureau was unable to take criticism, and any Agent who voiced a need for change was "marked for administrative difficulties."

In reply to Clark's question as to whether "petty bureaucratic routine" had frustrated investigative work, Turner replied that the Bureau had looked the other way with regard to organized crime.

Roger Wilkins askea about possibilities for change under a new director. Turner replied that if President Nixon appointed a new Director, it might unhappily be a former FBI executive such as Cartha DeLoach. Turner indicated preference for someone who had not been an associate of Hoover. He said that to "Hoover's vast credit" the Bureau is "self-functioning," and with a man of the "right philosophy" setting policy, change coula be rapid.

In reply to a question by Richard ${ }^{\text {Wright }}$, an official of the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, involving improving the FBI, Shaw replied that the Bureau's expanded duties have created problems as to what areas to emphasize, so that civil rights violations, For example, will not be ignored at the expense of minor violations.

CHAPTER 5

THE FBI AND OTHER POIICE FORCES
By William W. Turner
(Continuation of Turner's paper "An Insider's. View of the FBI,". from which Chapter 4 is also taken)

The only significant change is the discussion at the close of the chapter not included in the papers we received previously.

James (Vorenberg requested comment on FBI cooperation with local police. Terrell XGlenn, former U. S. Attorney in South Carolina, stated there was too much FBI cooperation with police, particularly in civil rights, where too close FBI-police relations made it.difficult to impartially investigate police brutality.

Andrew Young, former Southern Christian Leadership Conference official, agreed with Glenn's observations.

In reply to Vorenberg's query about FBI dealings with police officials in major cities, Vincent Broderick, former New, York City Police. Commissioner stated this is a one-way street, the FBI getting most benefit from police
 cooperation. He did not feel FBI training of local officers is effective because of differences between FBI responsibilities and those of local police.

James/Ahern, former New Haven Police-Commissioner, agreed the FBI has no feel for local police problems and cannot provide valid training.

Vorenberg asked where police look for setting of standards--the FBI or the IACP? Ahern commented that neither was setting standards; not the IACP, because of its "low" calibre membership. Ahern stated standards must be set on a model basis, with enlightened police leaders providing guidance for other agencies. He said the FBI should "stay out of" training and setting standards for local police.

Vincent Broderick suggested expanding cooperation among police departments, and, in some areas, nationalizing policing effort. He indicated Mr. Hoover's anti-national police position is "19th century talk." He continued that such cooperative efforts couldn't be through the FBI because of its limited law enforcement powers.

Ahern discussed FBI crime statistics, questioning their validity. . Vorenberg felt the FBI's role in statistics is "mixed," and that the FBI has brought order in reporting of figures, but is misleading in its own use of the figures.

Adam Karmolinsky, Harvard University lawinofessor. discussed control of the central computerized data bank as vital to the national role in police work. Vorenberg felt the FBI should not control the computer, but rather some independent agency.

Aryeh Neier, ACLU officialf commented the FBI has been guilty of "promiscuous dissemination" of data and felt severe controls should be imposed on this practice.

John Voar expressed concern about the other panelists' "centralist syndrome." He believes police functions should be further decentralized, suggesting the FBI instead of having New York City Agents at one address, assign them to Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens, and have them live in those areas as well.

Vorenberg expressed doubts of more centralizaition, noting the FBI already has enormous control over police agencies in the country through NCIC, influence over availability of LEAA funds, etc.

CHAPTER 6
ORGANIZED CRIME: THE STRANGE RELUCTANCE
By Fred J. CCOOk良
This chapter closely follows Cook's Conference paper. The only addition is a discussion at the end of the chapter.

In response to Cook's allegation that the FBI was slow to investigate organized crime because of its influence in Congress, William Department of Justice during the Kennedy Administration" stated: "In some political prosecutions that $I$ was personally involved in, the Bureau, although they would investigate, was very sensitive to the consequences. You really have to understand the Bureau's operation. If you're investigating a Congressman or a judge, the Agents, because of the internal workings of the FBI, are much more conscious than they are when they're investigating a top Communist: Criticism from the Hill on some slight mistake that an Agent might make, whether the criticism is justified or not, may, in that type of case, result in the transfer of the Agent.
"But there was always a feeling in the Department, when I was there, that if you had to investigate a political figure, you always tried to get. the Internal Revenue Service in the case somehow. We didn't want to put a lot of Agents we liked on the spot."

Hundley continued: "When the Bureau realized that Robert Kennedy was going to take office, and that he had these strong feelings about a more effective Federal effort in the field of organized crime, it was simply a case of amplifying the number of bugs (on organized crime figures). I always thought it was somewhat similar to the situation John Door had down in Mississippi. It was a little late in coming. But when it came, it came en masses."

## CHAPTER 7

CIVII RIGHTS: TOO MUCH TOO LIATE
By Arlie Schardt

The original Conference paper on Civil Rights prepared by John Doar and Dorothy Landsburg described the FBI's work in the early 60's in the civil rights field as "superficial" and narrowly defined; however, after 1964 (because of Klan resurgence, murder of three civil rights workers, etc.) the FBI's performance greatly improved, and thereafter was most effective. Doar strongly defended use of informants in such investigations.

The chapter in the book dealing with civil rights was written by Arlie SSchardt, a former reporter for "Time" and currently legislative representative of the American Civil Iiberties Union in Washington, D. C. (The notation is made that Doar's Conference paper was not available for publication in the book and that Schardt had been asked to prepare this chapter.)

Schardt is much more critical than Doar of FBI activities, and appears to be biased against Mr. Hoover and the FBI. He cites Mr. Hoover's preoccupation with possible communist infiltration of civil rights groups, in contrast to his apparent approval of white Citizens Councils in the South, as hindering civil rights investigations. He states that during the early 1960's, FBI Agents merely "took notes" during civil rights violations instead of taking action.

Schardt says reasons for $F B I$ reluctance to properly investigate civil rights violations include: fear of alienating powerful Southern Congressmen; desire to investigate cases resulting in more convictions; and fear of offending local police.

Schardt'is critiçal of Mr. Hoover's attitude toward hiring minority: group members as FBI Agents, claiming that there have been very few in the past. Mention is also made of Mr. Hoover's remark that Martin Luther King was a notorious Iiar and Schardt implies Hoover " "blackmailed" King by threatening to expose details of his alleged immorality. He claims that FBI Agents were more eager to: investigate picketing by civil rights workers than in investigating police brutality against Negroes.

Schardt's chapter also deals with ireatment of MexicanAmericans, particularly in Texas, where they were used as farm laborers. He stated that when FBI Agents interviewed these workers in connection with police brutality against them, the Agents were more interested in political views and previous arrests of the workers than in the charges of brutality.

Schardt is critical of the Bureau's treatment of black militants, implying that there were racial undertones in FBI's investigation of groups such as the Black Panthers; he claims the FBI is not sensitive to minorities and their frustrations.

Schardt admits that FBI solutions of the worst civil rights crimes of the mid-60's came about only through use of informers; but he questions the "efficacy" of such tactics. For example, he mentions the case in 1968 in which he claims Klan terrorists were lured into a bombing attempt by informers with the result that one of the would-be bombers was killed by police. Schardt states there was a sharp debate at the Princeton conference regarding the use of informants, with some claiming that informers should be strictly controlled and others that there should be no use of informants on the ground that they were used mainly for the "illegal purpose of political surveillance."

In conclusion, Schardt states that the FBI's civil rights - performarice has been "vacillating," and that much suffering and violence would have been averted had the FBI taken earlier measures. Suggestions for improvement include: hiring more minority group Agents, separate teams of Agents to make civil rights arrests while others perform normal investigative rork, and making communities liable for damages in police brutality cases.

CHAPTER 8

## APPRAISAL BY FORMER JUSTICE OFFICIALS

Chapter eight is a verbatim discussion by a panel of former officials of the Department of Justice. This material was not included among the papers previously reviewed. William Hundley, Williambittman, Robert Yowen, and RogeriWilkins give their individual appraisals of the FBI and their relationship with it.

Hundley is both complimentary and critical. He indicates Agents were most helpłul while he was in the Internal Security Section. He says that in organized crime there was no program, but after the Appalachin meeting there was some activity in the FBI. He speaks disparagingly of the top hoodlum program but states: "As we developed an organized crime program under Kennedy, the relationship with the agents became excellent. But Bureau policy in the field of organized crime was, at least in the beginning, very difficult. The top agents were still in the internal security field."

Hundley says the Bureau would not play the task force game and that others constantly told him the Bureau's policy was a one-way street. "They would take, but were very reluctant to give." Hundley characterizes the Bureau as "one of the most effective law enforcement agencies we have."

Bittman says there is an unequivocal need for an agency such as the FBI because of the mobility of crime. He is generally complimentary to the FBI and includes statements as to the efficiency of the agency, accuracy of reports, and Agents: refusal to go beyond their jurisdiction. Bitiman says the major dispute he has had with the FBI is over the Bureau's refusal to get into an investigation when another government or local agency is involved. "When they (the Bureau) want to do something,". he says, "they can do a fantastic job."

Robert Owen discusses the fact that he came into the Civil Rights Division shortly after it was set up. Early cases, he says; were not prepared by the Bureau. "They were prepared by Department of Justice attorneys." He discusses one early case and concludes, "The Bureau did, in fact, send fifteen agents to Hattiesburg to interview these people, but only after we had located the names." After 1964, Owen says, the FBI did a superb job, particularly in Mississippi and the southern part of Louisiana.

Roger Wilkins says his criticisms of the FBI are not solely the fault of the Bureau, but also the fault of the President and the Attorney General. Wilkins is critical of the small number of black Agents, because of which, he says the Bureau was really "in no position to collect" information relative to what blacks thought. He concluded that in the areas in which he dealt with the Bureau, it had a very limited capacity to do what it was assigned to do.

## CHAPTER 9

DISSEMINATION OF DEROGATORY INFORMATION: A WEAPON AGAINST CRIME OR PART OF THE PROBLEM

By Aryeh Neier

The content of this chapter is essentially unchanged from the Conference paper presented by Neier. The editors note that since Neier's paper was presented at the Conference along with John Elliff's paper, discussion is included in Chapter 11 which is based on Elliff's paper.

CHAPTER 10

THE FBI AS A POLITICAL FORCE

the sin: XI . $\because 1$
The only change of significance in this chapter is the discussion at the close of the chapter not included in papers received previously.

Walter Pincus commented that Mr. Hoover and the FBI had become a "political police force." He stated that Presidents, Attorneys General, and Congress had permitted Hoover to reach this unique position and had "left him alone" probably out of fear that Hoover would pass around damaging information about those who attacked him. Pincus felt that to prevent such political police forces in the future, we must have Attorneys General who "will take control."

Pincus mentions that all of Hoover's top officials in his "powerful bureaucracy" have had long FBI service and that there is no "outside air" in the agency; Pincus asserts we need some "fresh air" in the FBI.

## SCOPE AND BASIS OF FBI DATA COITECTION

By John Elliff

In a Conference discussion, Aryeh Neier stated that the FBI is no longer disseminating information to banks concerning an individual's criminal record. Neier commented, "What banks do to check employment records in satisfaction of Federal statutes should not be facilitated by a law enforcement agency." He said the FBI is becoming a national credit bureai.

Thomas Emerson, concerned about the power of the President to collect general political intelligence, stated that when Congress gives the FBI certain powers in very specific statutes it does not extend them.

Arthur Schlesinger raised the question whether the President has the authority to ask the FBI to look into the activities of a certain group without having an existing statute authorizing the FBI to conduct such an investigation.

Commenting on the dissemination of information to Congress and other groups, former Agent Robert Wall stated: "The Internal Security Squad of the Bureau's Washington Field Office regularly disseminates letterhead memoranda to the House un-American Activities Committee. These reports are the basis for their investigations of so-called radicals."

Former Agent John Shaw said: "It is probably the . chief responsibility of the Internal Security Section of the FBI to disseminate information to other agencies: Most of the internal security cases do not lead to prosecution. There are many investigations that are conducted for intelligence purposes only. The whole purpose of the investigation is preparation of the letterhead memorandum and a wide dissemination of it."

## CHAPTER 12

## ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

By Victor Navasky and NathankLewin-


During the discussion, Elliff referred to the Media documents and stated that it appeared to him that wiretaps reported all kinds of irrelevant data.

Navasky questioned the use of wiretapping and commented that the criteria used to permit wiretapping is not clearly defined. He said former Agent Bill Turner stated that when he was an Agent, he conducted several unauthorized electronic surveillances. Navasky was especially concerned with how many wiretaps are set up by Government and local agencies which were definitely influenced by the FBI.

William Bittman commented that one of the major problems with wiretapping is the fact that many taps have resulted from decisions by the Executive Branch and there is no external auditing body governing the Executive Branch.

Navasky attacks the theory which gives the President authority to tap and bug without a warrant if national security is involved. He states that he does not think the Government should be allowed to listen in on international espionage matters since the Executive Branch has interpreted the use of wiretapping in national security matters for their own use.

Mr. Lewin states, "I am in favor of meaningful judicial oversight of wiretapping and electronic surveillance--in other words, based on a warrant for a limited period of time. But I am afraid that as the act is construed by the present administration, far too many cases are excluded from its reach by the national security exception."

CHAPTER 13

## POLITICAL INFORMERS

 by Frank Donner

The only change of any significance in this chapter is the discussion, which is not included in the papers we received previously.

Donner was asked to explain what he means by the use of the word "political." Donner said he means that the FBI uses its intelligence information to influence opinion-formation about politics. As an example, he cited Mr. Hoover's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee on November 27, 1970, concerning the Berrigan brothers. He called this an attempt by Mr. Hoover to build his own power and to affect opinion in a wholly illegitimate way, in conflict with the rights of the Harrisburg defendants.

John Elliff pointed out that Donner has strongly saggested that the FBI is fundamentally dependent and autonomous in its operations, but that the FBI's basic intelligence assignments which require informers, in fact, are not instigated by the $F B I$, but by the Attorneys General and by Presidents. Donner's reply is in the form of a question: "What policy decision justifies infiltrating Earth Day demonstrations? i

Frank Ćarrington, Executive Director, Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, pointed oüt"that"within ten days of" The bombing of buses in Pontiac, Michigan, the FBI had that case solved because of an informant in the Gu Klux Klan, and that he (Carrington) felt that is a good example of what good effects so-called political surveillance can have. He further indicated he felt this was the only way bombings were going to be solved.

Vern Countryman said he felt if the only way to detect a bombing is to have the FBI infiltrate political organizations, he would rather the bombing go undetected, no matter whether somebody was killed or not.

Carrington said he was sure the family of the victim would not agree. Countryman did not feel that was any reason to repeal the Fourth and Fifth Amendments.

Chapter 14
Why I Got Out of It
By Robert Wall

This chapter was not included in the Conference papers we recei*yed originally. Wall apparently was asked to prepare it espectially for the book.
where is nothing new in the chapter that wall has not already said in interviews and articles. He cites the same criticisms of the Bureau concerning investigations and surveillances of civil rights demonstrations, New Left. activities, and antiwar demonstrations.

Wall states that toward the end of his short "career" as an Agent, "I had begun to loathe myself for doing what I was doing. I had become sorely disillusioned by my work. I could no longer accept the platitudes and rationalizations offered by FBI directives and policy pronouncements."

Wall said that during his first two years in the FBI he worked on criminal and applicant-type investigations, but it was not until he was assigned to internal security work in the Washlngton Field Office that "I began to have my first serious doubts about the integrity of the organization, its motives, and its goals."

Wall concluded the chapter by telling of an incident at a Buffalo, New York, antiwar rally in May, 1971. He said he saw an FBI Agent observing the rally and approached him and asked, "What do you think about this?"
the Agent replied, "You ksow we're not paid to think."

CHAPTER 15

THE BRITISH ANALOGY
By C. H. (ROIph
This chapter, based on the Conference paper "Unlawful Scrutiny" presented by Rolphr is reprinted almost verbatim.

In the conference discussion, Rolph stated that "there is nothing in Great Britain that will compare with the millions of dossiers one hears about in this country. There's no law. against compilation of such information and I don't think, myself, that there should be."

Vorenberg stated, "It strikes me there really isn't any reason built into the structure of the politics in the two countries why we should have ended up with the kind of agency the FBI has turned out to be. It really is more a question of bad luck, of having had somebody who has survived so many administrations and drawn so much power to himself... I don't think that one has to assume that this is the only kind of FBI that one can live with."

Rolph responded, "I find it difficult to accept the idea that the possession of an FBI is due to bad luck. I think it might be near the truth to say that it's due to a mixture of inherent romanticisms and boredom in a vast developing country."

CHAPTER 16

THE FBI AND THE BILI OF RIGHTS
By Thomas I. Emerson

There appears to have been a deliberate effort on the part of the editors to slant material in this chapter against the FBI. Several instances are noted where word changes and deletions cast the Bureau in an unfavorable light.

For example, "The building of the Bureau into a fiercely independent...professional organization" from the Conference papers becomes "The building of the Bureau into a smugly independent...professional organization.!"

In another statement, the original version of the paper says Mr. Hoover's pronouncements are "...intended to move government officials and the general public toward courses of action favored by the Bureau." In the new version, Mr. Hoover's pronouncements "...are intended to arouse government and public hostility against political groups disfavored by the Bureau."

In another instance, a paragraph has been rewritten to read: "These undoubtedly do not cover all operations of the FBI that go beyond the bounds of the Constitutional limitations."

The following conclusions not in the original paper have been added: Summed up, the judicial system could do far more than it now does to protect "against infringements of the Bill of Rights by the FBI and other police agencies." The courts "have failed to adapt the ancient principles to the new conditions." "Particularly, they have failed to apply constitutional guarantees to the civil liberties threats that are justified in the name of 'National Security.'"
"The government is so obsessed with its law and order function, so ridden with bureaucratic loyalties, so vulnerable to its own investigators, that it cannot be trusted to curb its police force.
"The way must be shown by independent forces in the community who represent the long-range aspirations of the society and are less committed to the immediate fortunes of the administration in power."

In the discussion that followed presentation of the paper, Victor Navasky asks Emerson how much of the ideology that "...you identify, such as the equation of national security with the traditional way of American life, do you feel is conscious and emanates from the top and trickles down..." and "how much is built into the mission of the FBI and into the systems...?"

Emerson says both. He says Mr. Hoover was brought up at the time of the "Red Scares" and became imbued with a messianic anti-communist philosophy which has permeated the Bureau. He contends that, on the other hand, "Any bureaucracy tends to develop in the direction it is originally set."

Richard Wright questions Emerson, and defends the FBI. He sees the FBI as viewing itself "as protecting the democratic decision-making processes for the rest of us." He thinks the FBI and the government in general have the duty to see that the radicals don't get away with the process of intimidating other citizens. He deplores the revolutionary attempt to effect change in this country.

Chapter 17
LESSONS OF THE CONFERENCE
By Pat haters and Stephenginlers.
$\qquad$

Watters and Gillers state that the goal of the conference was not to reach a consensus or formulate resolutions. However, in editing the conference papers and discussion, there were certain recurring themes:
--Is the FBI's performance in law enforcement as efficient and effective as the public interest demands?
--How secret are Bureau operations and policy formulation, and to what extent are they subject to public control?
--To what extent do the Bureau's activities threaten the civil rights and liberties of Americans?

Watters and Gillers conclude that "the most important single step which should be taken to safeguard the Bill of Rights is to limit the statutory authority of the FBI." They state that the Bureau should only investigate those Federal laws over which it has been given jurisdiction; that a supplemental agency outside the FBI should have responsibility to investigate espionage and subversive activities; and that there should be further study of the FBI responsibilities in the loyalty-security area.

They further state that Bureau policies and budgets should be followed by the Attorney General and Congress to insure that the Bureau does not overstep its boundaries. They suggest that a Board of Overseers be composed of business and private persons with power to review Bureau policymaking, and that a Bureau ombudsman be established with the power to respond to individual citizens' claims of abuse or denial of rights.
"Dissemination of derogatory information about individuals should generally be limited to the fact of conviction and not mere arrest," they state, and citizens "should have a right to see and challenge any information the FBI has accumulated about them."

The authors state that the FBI director should be prohibited from propagating a political ideology in books and articles. They also say the FBI has used statistics to prove extraordinary success and to influence Congressional budgetary decisions. They suggest that the Bureau show less concern for its image and a great deal more concern for the rights of the Special Agent.

The writers conclude that "the American people need more information about the FBI." They urge that legislative representatives consider a national commission of inquiry that would answer many of the questions concerning the Bureau. They

- comment that after fifty years, the FBI has not had a thorough review, and suggest that freedom and good government require such a review in a democracy.
"The question of who watches the watchers will always test a democracy's commitment to freedom," Watters and Gillers conclude, but "the nation has so far answered it by looking the other way."


SUBJECT:


ATTENTION: RESEARCH (62-46855) DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Re Detroit letter dated 3/15/72.
Efforts to locate material requested at local, logical outlets continues to be negative. Bureau requested to advise Detroit if still interested in obtaining same. UACB, Detroit will continue efforts to secure requested material.
(2)- Bureau $/ C$, ya DB-

2-Detroit ArB.
JWB: caw
(4)


Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Rosen
Mohr
1-Mr. E. S. Miller
TO :Mr. E. S. Millent

FROM


SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
${ }^{\text {'DIDKK }}$ GREGORY!'S POLITICAL PRIMER" BY RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY EDITED.BY JAMES R. MC GRAW EXTREMIST MATTERS

## DATE: 6/5/72

1-Mr. G. C. Moore
I - Mr. T. E. Bishop

1. Mr. T. J. Smith (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. T. FitzPatrick
(Bishop
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy


This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Harper and Row. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.
flayern
SYNOPSIS: Book's author, Dick Gregory, aged 39, is antiestablishment black racist comedian and protester from Chicago, Illinois. Editor James R."McGraw, aged 36, is white Methodist clergyman and civil rights activist from New York.

This "primer" is a biased, consistently antiestablishment, analysis and critique of the current political apparatus in the $U . S$. with some recommendations for alternatives. Using historical prospectives, humorous rhetoric, and frequently overstated obser vations, author Gregory criticizes Government leaders, Federal intelligence-gathering agencies, Congress, the Vice President, the two-party system and other facets of politics.

Once he feels he has proved the inadequacy fand corruption of the current and traditional political mechanism, he implies a new third party is necessary and sets forth his extreme vilew of desired qualifications in a political candidate. He then lists numerous persons in extremist, antiwar, protest and civil rights fields who meet his qualifications.

His criticism of FBI includes unfounded allegations of extensive uncontrolled wiretapping and surveillance, ridiculous implications of FBI usage of informants to set up "political kiliings," and unjust accusations of overconcern for internal security matters and property destruction rather than narcotics matters and loss ? fofy young lives. through narcotics use.
 prevalent in bookftend to overshadow any palid and constructive recommendations, óbservations and conciúiontsohe mponotes, thereby negating his entire effort.

ACTION: FOr information.
62-46855 (Book Review File)
5. 2 ?

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

DETAILS:
Review of Bureau Files
Richard Claxton Gregory: Bureau files reveal b6 Gregory is Negro male, $\square$ graduate of Southern b7c Illinois University, who currently resides in Chicago, Illinois, with wife and several children.

He first achieved national recognition at Chicago's Playboy Club in 1960 as political satirist. By 1964 he had injected himself in, or associated with, all major civil rights movements and activities. He toured Moscow, Russia, 6/64 in connection with attending "World Peace Mission; " failed in bid to visit North Vietnam in 1966, and in 12/71 visited Chinese Communist Embassy in Paris, France, and attempted contact with North Vietnamese Peace Talk delegation.

He was unsuccessful candidate for offices of Mayor of Chicago and President of U. S. in 1967 and 1968 respectively. An avowed supporter of Black Panther Party, he has also associated with, and been sympathetic towards, known communists, the North Vietnamese and revolutionary New Left activists. Gregory is frequent participant and spokesman at antidraft and anti-Vietnam demonstrations and periodically initiates well-publicized "fasts" in connection therewith.

His protest activities have frequently resulted in his arrest throughout the country, primarily on disorderly conduct-type charges.

Although employed primarily as nightclub entertainer, he regularly appears on university campuses as guest lecturer. His rhetoric is inflammatory against U. S. Government, Government officials, FBI and police.
CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review "Dick Gregory's Political Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory Edited by James R. McGraw 62-46855

Although holding no membership in extremist organizations, he is highly controversial black racist, always critical of treatment of blacks in this country. Recently he predicted imminent overthrow of U. S. Government by CIA and establishment of dictatorship.

James R McGraw: Bureau files indicate Jamés R. McGraw apparentiy identical to Reverend James Robert McGraw, white male, $\square$ an ordained United Methodist clergyman. McGraw reportedly received Bachelor of Arts degree from Northwestern University (1958) and is graduate of Yale University Divinity. School. His last known residence was in New York, New York, where he edited the "Renewal" magazine, a Methodist Church publication,

Since early 1960's McGraw has been active in civil rights activities and demonstrations throughout U. S., being arrested on several occasions in connection therewith. He has been known to associate with New York Communist Party members.

McGraw is advocate of nonviolence and urges establishment of strong third party: in U. S. politics.

He has edited previous books by Gregory.
Book Review
"Dick Gregory ${ }^{\text {s }}$ P Political Primer" is a sometimes humorous, sometimes preposterous, sometimes accurate but most often sardonic, prejudicial and antiestablishment analysis of the entire U. S. political scene.

His sweeping criticisms span a wide political range and include historical prospectives and his current views regarding the two-party system, primaries, party platforms, patronage and "spoils," political financing and "machine" politics.

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick. Gregory ${ }^{\text {i }}$ s Poilitical
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited.by James R. McGraw
62-46855

The Supreme Court, the Vice-Presidency, and Congressional lawmaking and committee assignment procedures also receive his scrutiny. He devotes some of his most severe remarks to broad unsubstantiated criticisms of Federal intelligence-gathering organizations, especially the FBI and CIA.

Throughout the book the reader readily recognizes two distinct writing styles. One is written in a serious and orderly vein utilized to provide a somewhat scholarly background buildup for the second style, which consists of Gregory's caustic and humorous comments and observations. The former style may be attributable to Editor McGraw's influence.

At the conclusion of each chapter, Gregory sets. forth. cleverly manipulated and frequently witty questions, the answers to which are obvious and, of course, in line with the "lesson" he has attempted to "teach" in preceding pages.

Many of the author's inferences and statements are exaggerated, unfounded or overemphasized, In one of his anti-Vietnam arguments, for example, he details how protection of our rice-growing interests in the Southern U. S. is a main basis for our continued defoliation program and war in Vietnam. In another section discussing possible future food shortages, he states the Russians have diverted space program funds toward increasing their naval fleet as this fleet would primarily "be necessary for Russia to feed the world in the event of a.serious famine crisis." (Favorable comments towards Russia and communism are interspersed throughout the book.)

Gregory, a self-admitted vegetarian, spends considerable verbiage criticizing Government production; quality control, and inspection progxams regarding food.

Memo to Mr. R. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

He opines that when the American people "learn to eat properly," profound changes will then accordingly be effected in the Nation's political and social system.

He speaks very favorably of the Congressional Black Caucus, implies a third party is necessary, and notes his vision of a political candidate would be the antithesis of present standards and qualifications (i.e., good military combat record, extensive educational background, successful in business and/or prominent employment or profession.) - He would seek and support candidates with "scars" and "convictions" in the "human rights" struggle who have been "writers" of laws and history and represent the consumer and unemployed.

Among suitable candidates he suggests are protester and movie actress Jane Fonda, Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton, Southern Christian Leadership Conference President Dr. Ralph Abernathy, and antiwar leader Father Daniel Berrigan.

Further discussing candidates, he constructs a weak analogy between the political record and accomplishments of Huey Long of Louisiana and Huey P. Newton, who was born in Louisiana. He praises the late Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., as being an exemplary black politician, appearing thereby to completely contradict his stand in previously condemning numerous Congressional and Government figures for their lack of morals.

A review of this work would not be complete without citing examples of some of Gregory's biting wit, for example:
CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick. Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited.by James R." McGraw
62-46855
"So the President's role is both traditional and greatly expanded. He lights the White House tree every Christmas and. ignites rice crops in Vietnam."
"Any time a black man in America can owe the telephone company twelve thousand dollars and they don't shut the phone off, you know that phone is tapped."
"Who knows what evil luirks in the hearts of men? The Shadow Congress knows.". (referring to blacks in Congress)

The frequent inconsistencies, exaggerations, extremes and generalizations Gregory displays in this volume impress the reader as overriding and smothering any valid and constructive recommendations, observations and conclusions he attempts to convey, thereby negating his entire effort.

## Mention of the FBI

Page 20. On this and previous pages, Gregory prints excerpts from George Washington's Farewell Address, highlighting Washington's comments about perils of "despotism" and "ruins of public liberty.". Gregory then makes comment "The CIA, the FBI and the Pentagon were all yet to appear...." when Washington made his remarks, implying that activities of these establishments exemplify these perils.

Page 264. Gregory has been discussing alleged monopoly on national food production in the State of California. He comments, "The FBI, the CIA, and the military are all engaged in wiretapping and other forms of snooping, when they should be looking at where food is produced in the United States."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick, Gregory ${ }^{2}$ s Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited.by James R. McGraw
62-46855

Pages 277-296. Gregory devotes "Lesson Fifteen," an entire chapter, to "Citizen Surveillance" wherein he is severely critical of FBI, CIA, and the military for alleged extensive wiretapping, "bugging" and surveillance.

He mentions attack on FBI by U. S. Representative Hale Boggs, (Democrat - Louisiana) 4/6/72 alleging Congressional members are surveilled regularly; allegations by U. S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Democrat - Maine) condemning FBI surveillance of Earth Day rally $4 / 22 / 70$ at Washington, D. C.; and comments on "Life" magazine article, 4/9/71 issue, which portrayed former Director Hoover as "emperor of the FBI." (Congressman Boggs" allegations are absurd and without foundation. FBI surveillance of Earth Day rally was due to association therewith of several revolutionary activists of interest to Bureau and therefore related potential for civil unrest.)

Gregory insists that government-controlled terror and assassinations portrayed in recent foreign movie entitled "Z" are analogous to recent U. S. History, noting suspicious circumstances surrounding deaths of Président John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy; assassinated black nationalist Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King, Jr. He insinuates these deaths were probably result of CIA actions; however, tone of comments indicates FBI and military intelligence have the capability also...

He goes further to imply that recent U. S. Capitol bombing was probably staged by Government intelligence agency, and that FBI has used informants to "tape" comments of U. S..Representative John Dowdy

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
'Dick. Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard. Claxton Gregory
Edited.by James R. McGraw
62-46855
(Democrat - Texas) and to set up killing of "political enemies" such as Negro Larry Ward, killed by police during attempted bombing in Seattle, Washington. (The Attorney General authorized monitoring and recording of conversations between Nathan. Cohen, Baltimore, Maryland, attorney and businessman, and Congressman Dowdy. Based on this authority, Bureau equipped Cohen with body recorder, with Cohen's prior written permission. Congressman Dowdy was convicted 12/30/71 on bribery, perjury and conspiracy charges and recordings obtained by Cohen were used during trial. Allegations regarding FBI "political" killings are ridiculous.)

He comments, "The FBI has grown so powerful and independent under the direction of $J$. Edgar Hoover that it can tap the phones, bug the hotel rooms, and otherwise watch the private actions of priests, nuns, ministers, lawyers, college professors, civil rights workers; doctors, Government officials, etc., without any curb on its activities." As a result he concludes, "So citizens must begin to conduct their own surveillance of the FBI." (It is noted all Bureau technical surveillances.are.authorized by court order or by the Attorney General, in writing.)

He points out that FBI "has become totally hung up" on "internal security" noting that half of current Top Ten Fugitive List members are wanted for "so-called left-wing radical political activity." He emphasizes" that "not one dope pusher, not one. dope smuggler, not one person involved in illicit traffic of narcotics" is on list.

In his closing comments in this regard, he states FBI is more concerned with property destruction than loss of young lives through narcotics usage. He fails to make any mention of Buread having no specific jurisdiction in narcotics matters.

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick. Gregory ${ }^{\text {is }}$ S Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited.by James R. McGraw
62-46855

Page 323. Pages 320-326 consist of a satiric antiestablishment "Glossary" composed by Gregory. Included is the entry:
"FBI
Federal Bureau of Investigation: seen on national. television on Sunday evenings on ABC. The Bureau was originally formed to proviidè a lifetime job for Director J. Edgar Hoover."


то : ACTING DIRECTOR,FBI (62-46855)
$\underset{\text { From }}{\operatorname{RogK}} / \varepsilon S A C$, Fo (62-0)

Date: 7/3/72
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/12/72 authorizing the purchase of enclosed book.

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2. Búreau (Enc. 1)

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Acting Directory, FBI (62-46855)

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS <br> BOOR REVUES

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books Lir use of Bureau. Hark books to attention -Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Dial Press; 1972; $\$ 5.95$

Books requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be $\mathrm{Z}^{2} 1 \mathrm{led}$ in Bureau Library.


TO :
 ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulets 5/12/72 and 7/14/72. Book
Enclosed herewith is one copy each of
"Black_America_and_World_Revolution" by Claude M. Lightfoot. "No Name in the Street" by James Baldwin.

DATE: 7/18/72

Enclosed herewith is one co
and World Revolution" by $C$
Street" by James Baldwin.


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BOOK REVIEW
＂The End of white wordi Supreasacy＂ （Four speccines by 解dcolm X）
Edited by Benjamin Goodnan．
EKTREREST MATMERS

This is review of captioned book，published in 2971 by Moriin House，Inc．phe book is being placed in the Bureau Library．

HEVIEK OF BUREAO FIRRS
Malcolm X，（truo name－MeIcolm Zittle）Fas Harlem hoodium and exmconvict who becane huslim while imprimoned．He rapidiy rose to become Nation of Islam（NOX） minister and major spoleesman until split with vor fin \＃ricch，19G4，
 orientad black nationalict groupl．nad organiantion of APromAmertcan Unity（OAAV），（m militant edvil rignson action group aligned with all Axtican descendants）．He mas assassinated， at age 35，by three Muslims 2／21／60 wille addressing 400 oAAU followers in New York（City（nyc）．He has gince been considered hero and maxtyr by many revolutionayles．
 Goodman）is Wegro，agen iU，Lormex NOL Assistant Winister，who defected irom NOI with malcolm $X$ and was his primary assigtant．

BOOE REVEETH
This book is collection of four speeches by Malcolm X introduced hy Goodun who relates bsckgyound of this＂lmpassioned and inspined＂Flack nationallst and daserikes setting for ench speech．


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Memorandum


ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $8 / 2 / 72$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)


NO 200


SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBulets $1 / 25 / 72$ and 3/6/72.
Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "The Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr." by HANES WNGLTON, Jr. "Liberating Our White Ghetto" by JOSEPH BARNET.

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)

1 - New York (100-87235)
RJL:chj

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8-18-92 \text { And }
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Captioned book，a product of the David McKay Company， Incorporated，was written by a former Houston，Texas，newspaper reporter who，in recent years，has worked for various publications in the New York City area．Some 335 pages in length，Payoff retails for $\$ 6$ 。 95 a copy．

As indicated by its subtitle，＂The Role of Organized Crime in American Politics，＂Dorman＇s study deals primarily with the subject of graft and corruption on the various levels of government． It also，to a lesser extent，discusses the problems of labor－racketeering and hoodlum infiltration of legitimate business，apparently as an offshoot of the general theme of corruption．

Although most of Dormant＇s book is a fairly factual recitation of actual cases of graft and corruption－－which he has extracted from newspaper clippings，police reports，court records，Congressional hearings，and the like－－he periodically refers to unidentified contacts he allegedly has in the underworld and to unspecified＂secret government reports＂which he claims to have seen during the course of his research．Since there are no footnotes，bibliography，or index in the book，and since Dorman rarely bothers pinpointing the source of the material he is quoting，it is almost impossible to tell where a given item came from and whether，indeed，he actually has had any access to official government documents．
1－Mr．Bates
1－Mr．Bishop
1－Mr．Jenkins
1－Mr．Miller
1－Mr。M。A。Jones
1 －Miss Butler
1－Mr。Cleveland
1－Mr．Emery


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[^74]Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland

Regarding Dorman, himself, Bureau files reveal that he
$\square$
On the whole, it appears that the bulk of the material in Payoff came from public source records, as when Dorman discusses casino operations in Hot Springs, Arkansas, during the 1960 's; the recent Knapp Commission findings in New York City; court disclosures of FBI electronic surveillance overhearings in New Jersey and New England; the indictment of certain law enforcement officials in the State of Washington; corruption in Reading, Pennsylvania, which he states is the real name of the fictitious 'Wincanton" appearing in the 1967 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; the conviction of the former Mayor of Gary, Indiana, on "kickback" payment charges; the widely publicized ties between former Congressman Roland Libonati and numerous Chicago Mafia leaders; the conviction of former Newark, New Jersey, Mayor Hugh Jo Addonizio on Federal anti-racketeering charges; the conviction of Congressional aides Martin Sweig and Robert T. Carson in connection with assorted bribe offers; and the three convictions since 1962 of hoodlum Antonio Corallo and various local and Federal officials in the New York City area.

Following a visit by Dorman in 1968, the SAC in Houston described him as being "pro-FBI, " and it is true that most of his references to the Bureau in Payoff are either laudatory or simply factual in nature. On the other hand, however, Dorman's book is extremely critical of two high-ranking Departmental officials and mentions two anti-Bureau comments, which he attributes to other sources.

In detailing the above-mentioned Carson case, Dorman says that "it can scarcely be expected that major efforts to clean up attempted bribery of Capitol Hill will be forthcoming from the current national administration" when the then Deputy Attorney General (and now

Memorandum to Mr．Cleveland

Attorney General）Richard Kleindienst took so long to report Carson＇s bribe offer．With respect to the activities of Texas swindler
Frank Sharp，Dorman says that a Federal investigation commission should have been created to inquire into Sharpis relations with former Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson．

On Pages 247－248，Dorman relates an incident wherein Congressional investigator William Gallinaro was allegedly assaulted while on an assignment in San Antonio and later told＂various sources＂ that he felt the FBI had been responsible。 John Constandy；Chief Counsel of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations，recently advised Inspector D。W。Bowers that Dorman had originally attributed this remark to a San Antonio policeman，that both the policeman and Gallinaro emphatically deny having had anything to do with it，and that Gallinaro is presently considering filing suit against Dorman．

Still later，on Pages 270－271，Dorman quotes a Small Business Administration（SBA）official as having stated that the FBI＂missed the boat＂in failing to report the underworld connections of two individuals affiliated with a New York City firm receiving an SBA loan．Undoubtedly， Dorman is here referring to a 1969 newspaper clipping wherein two SBA officials are alleged to have stated that an FBI name check in 1965 failed to reveal the hoodlum backgrounds of two officialsof the ANR Leasing Corporation in New．York City。A review of Bureau files at the time of the clipping，however，revealed that the SBA had made at least two loans to the ANR firm before asking for a name check，at which time information was disseminated setting forth the backgrounds of the two men involved．

Another passage in Payoff which may be considered critical of the Bureau，if only by innuendo，is Chapter Nine，which attacks the ties between former Assistant Director Louis B．Nichols，who quit the FBI in 1957 to accept a position with Schenley Industries，and Lewis Rosenstiel，founder of the Schenley corporation and allegedly an associate of various underworld figures such as Meyer Lansky．In condensed form，this is the same basic theme running through most Hank Messick ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s diatribe，John Edgar Hoover，which came out earlier this year and which was analyzed in detail by the Crime Records Division． Even so，it is interesting to note that the only criticism Dorman can bring

Memorandum to Mr . Cleveland
against Nichols, himself, is that he lobbied for a tax reduction bill that was necessary to keep Schenley from going into bankruptcy.

With respect to hoodlum thefts from major airline terminals, Dorman quotes from a Congressional witness who testified that he had once stolen some Bureau mail identifying informants in the Cuban field。 Although the validity of this information has never been established, we now have in operation procedures to prevent such an occurrence from happening in the future.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.





SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOORS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
Rod $\left.9-147^{2} 1.\right)$ "America Is Hard to Find" by Daniel Berrigan. Doubleday: September, 1972; \$5.95

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2.) The FBI and the Berrigans: The Making of a Conspiracy" by Jack Nelson and Ronald J. Ostrow. Coward, McCann; October, 1972; \$7.95
1 - Revolutionary Activities Section (Route through for review (Griffith)
1 - Min. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB: isme/s.2n7
(6)


NOTE:
Book \#l requested by SA F. B. Griffith, Revolutionary Activities Section; Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes. Book \#2 requested by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
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Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S. -
Ponder
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Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan


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1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
9/7/72
Attention: Liaison Section
Acting Director, $\mathrm{FBI}(62-46855)$


You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when avail able, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
The $12-672$ 1. American Society and Black Revolution: by Frank "The) path and fife of Malcolm X" by PeterVGaidman. Harper \& Row; January, 1973; \$7.95
 "The fupamaro Guerrillas" by Maria Esther Gillion Saturday Review Press; October, 1972; papexbock $\$ 2.45$

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for (Moore)
1-Mx. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB: ism/ sm

NOTE:


Books \#1 and \#2 requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore. Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division y for review in connection with Racial Matters general. Book ${ }^{\text {F }}$. requested for review by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be fled $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{H}$ Bureau Library.

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REC 16




ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $\quad 9 / 12 / 72$
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS (BOOK REVIEWS

7 ReBulet 9/7/72.

Hard to Find" by DANIEI BERRIGAN.

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1 - New York (100-87235)
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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll. Savings Plan
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Mr. E. S. Miller
G. C. Moore

BOOK REVTEW
"TO DIE FOR THE PEORLE"
(THE WRITINGS OF HUEY P. NEWTON)

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
9/21/72
1-Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 - Mr. H. E. Helgeson

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Vintage Books, a division of Random House, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Huey $P_{0}$. Newton was a cofounder of the Black Panther (BPP) in 1966. He is currently the leader of the BPP with the that of Servant of the People:

This book is a collection of prior statements, speeche and writings which in many instances were published earlier in "The Black Pantherg" official newspaper of the BPP. While Newism is not expressly credited as authoring each article appearing the book it can be assumed so based on the title page inscription "The Writings of Huey P. Newton."

The title was apparently taken from the eulogy on $5 / 1 / 715$ for murdered BPP leader Samel Napier when Newton said, "But toodief in the service to the people is heaviex than any mountain and deeper than any sea."!

According to the introduction, the "vision" of the Rut is expressed in the first part of the book, the "practice" of $t=0$
 part.

The contents take in a wide variety of writings including the BPP's original "Ten Point Program"; early "Executive Mandates" and "Resolutions and Declarations"; an 8/29/70 offer by the BPP of "... an undetermined mumber of troops..."" to the National Liberation

## 62-46855

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(Book Review File)
(Huey P. Newton)
(BPP)
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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"To Die for the People" (The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

Front and Provisional Revolutionary Goverrment of South Vietnam "... to assist you in your fight against American imperialism"; an analysis of "black capitalism"; and a "revolutionary analysis" of a movie. Also included are two 1967 articles on "self-defense" containing extremely militant language such as: "We were forced to build America, and if forced to, we will tear it down." -- "When the people move for liberation they must have the basic tool of liberation: the gun." -- "Kill the slavemaster, destroy him utterly, move against him with implacable fortitude." -- "Black people must move ... to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the. power vested and collected in the structure of America." A 1971 speech on the "relevance of the church" and a 1970 statement of BPP support for women's liberation and homosexual groups are set out. A 1971 article taken from "The Black Panther" explains the "defection". of Eldridge Cleaver from the BPP.

The book is a mishmesh of Newton utterances and well described by a "Saturday Review" writer who said of it, "Yuey Newton... has produced a badly written Marxist interpretation of Afro-American life that few readexs will want to finish."

If there is anything of significance to be determined from the book it is the fact that earlier writings, some of which clearly called for violence, have been incorporated in this book. For example, "The Correct Handling of a Revolution," which was taken from "The Black Panther" issue of $7 / 20 / 67$, proclaims "the advantages in the activities of the guerrilla warfare method"; the "validity" of executing a "gestapo policeman;" and this statement, "The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense teaches that, in the final analysis the guns, hand grenades, bazookas, and other equipment necessaxy for defense. must be supplied by the power structure." This inflammatory language appearing in a current publication is not-in keeping with the nonviolent posture publicly displayed by Newton and the BPP during the past year and a half, and it is set forth without explanation or repudiation.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Millex
Re: Book Review
"To Die for the People"
(The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

The FBI is mentioned on Page 224 of the book in a reprint of an article appearing in the 8/29/70 isgue of "The Black Panther" dealing with a murder trial of a BPP leader. In speaking of George Sams, a state witness, Newton is quoted as saying: "But we think that what has happened is that the F. B. I. used Sams as an agent and then dumped him. They have a history of dolng this and they will do it again, it seems." (Sams was never a Bureau informant.) ACTION:

For information.


## PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the controversial book, "We Are Your Sons," published in 1975, by Houghton Mifflin Company .

## SYNOPSIS:

The story of the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the so-termed "Atom Spies," is recapitulated in this book through the perceptions of their sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol. The Meeropols are convinced their parents were the victims of a political "frame-up," and this book is the vehicle for presenting their reasons for believing their parents were framed. This book reprints their parents' prison correspondence, most of which has not been previously published, with the Meeropols unique interpretation of events. The authors charge the espionage charges and conviction of the Rcsenbergs was the result of a governmental conspiracy designed to manipulate Congress and the general public.

## CURRENT BUREAU POLICY:

Not applicable.

## ACTION:

For information only .


62-46855
CDS: vb
(5)


Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "We Are Your Sons" by Robert and Michael Meeropol
62-46855

## DETAILS:

## Authors:

Michael and Robert Meeropol are residents of Springfield, Massachusetts. Michael is an Assistant Professor at Western New England College and is a member of the Union for Radical Political Economics. Robert taught anthropology briefly at the same college; however, he is presently working on a doctoral project in urban anthropology. Both subjects were active participants during the politically turbulent years of 1960--both were members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). According to Bureau source, Michael Meeropol became a member of Communist Party in 1962; however, he described himself only as a "Marxist-Revisionist" and not a card-carrying Communist.

The Meeropols write from the premise that the case against the Rosenbergs was a frame-up fabricated by various Governinent agencies. They attempt to explain the reasons why there was a need for the spy trials, and.why the Rosenbergs "were chosen" as the scapegoats.

They suggest two aspects to why there was a need for the spy trials: one relates to the decision to develop the hydrogen bomb along with the "desire" for an arms race and armed confrontation in Korea and perhaps in Indochina; the second relates to "the momentum of the Inquisition."

In the early 1950 's, according to Michael Meeropol's analysis, a policy document (National Security Council Paper No. 68) was formulated in the high levels of the Government. This document suggested that security should become the dominent element in the national budget. However, the 50 's were rather hard times when yearly appropriations had to be scared out of Congress, and when public opinion was a one-shot effort. To accomplish the changes suggested by NSC-68, it was, therefore, essential for the Executive Branch to create a more fearful public--and willing Congress. Spy trials seemed an appropriate means, following the equation: "domestic radical $=$ agent of a foreign power $=$ grave danger and damage to national security of United States." The Meeropols charge that these trials were conciously conceived by the Government as the prelude to the placement of all. Communists and sympathizers in concentration camps.

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "We Are Your Sons" by Robert and Michael Meeropol
62-46855
$\because \cdots=\ddot{=}$
Thus, the value of the spy trials was twofold: a means to manipulate public opinion to obtain larger war budgets; and a means to legitimatize destruction of the Communist front in America.

Next, the Meeropols tackle the question as to "Why the Rosenbergs?" They believe that, initially, it was the mere element of chance. The Rosenbergs' sons point an accusing finger at the FBI, stating that the Bureau purposely pursued to document a link between domestic Communism and the threat of the Soviet Union to America. While the Meeropols admit their parents probably were members of the American Communist Party, they deny that the Rosenbergs were guilty of espionage. In their words, good spys are not part-timers who masquerade as domestic radicals or Communists. The authors claim the only spy in the entire Rosenberg-Sobell Case was the German-born British scientist, Klaus Fuchs.

According to the Meeropols, the Government agencies, which contrived the espionage case, singled out David Greenglass and his wife because of David's uranium theft; they capitalized on Harry Gold because of his fantasies as Fuchs' courier; therefore, the remaining necessary link was the radical aspect--preferably an open Communist, someone close to Greenglass. Hence, Julius Rosenberg, the only obvious radical relative, was chosen as that final connecting element.

The Meeropols assert that the entire spy episode was an exercise in governmental abuse of power encompassing the prosecutor's office, various agencies of the Government, including the FBI, as well as the trial judge himself. Harry Gold could not have been Fuchs' real courier for, unlike a real spy, he parroted anything the Government desired him to say. David and Ruth Greenglass cooperated with the Government's fabrications to save themselves. However, when the Rosenbergs would not confess, they had to be dubbed the master spies and given the ultimatum talk or die to assure the success of the trials. The total judicial process, states the Meeropols, was used as an instrument of coevcion to extort false confessions in order to obtain political objectives--at the cost of two innocent lives."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum
то : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-46855)
DATE: 4/15/76

FROM


SUPJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW


Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 3/26/76.
Enclosed is one copy of the book, "Ninja, the Invisible Assassin," by ANDREW MORRIS ADAMS, as requested in referenced letter.

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62-46855-
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(2) - Bureau (Enc. I)

1 - Los Angeles
DAM/cms


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BY WILLIAM STEVENSON．

PURPOSE：
$a c h \%$
DATE：
4／20／76

To review＂A Man Called Intrepid，＂which was forwarded to the Director by Julian P．Muller，Harcourt Brace Jovanich，Inc．， 757 Third Avenue，New York，New York 10017，with the compliments of sir William Stephenson．

SYNOPSIS：
This book was reviewed and it was determined to be a biography of sir Willjam－stephenson，who was the former head of the British Security Coordination（ESC），Which operated in the united states from pupil，1940，to the end of ionia far II． The author credits stephenson and his agency with taring a prominent role in winning the war against Germany during world War TI．There are numerous references to Former Director J．Edgar Hoover arid the FPI．The most significant among these were：the FBI was the primary liaison agency between stephenson and．President Roosevelt；Mr．Hoover is accused of being respon－ sable for making an error that led to the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor；Mr．Hoover is criticized for breaking up German Intelligence Networks for publicity rather than using then；and Mr．Hoover is credited for sensing that someone inside the British Intelligence Service was trying to harm Anglo－American relations during World War II．

RECOMMENDATTOL：


[^75]A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum

Re: BOOK FNTITLTD "A MAN CALIED TNTREPJD" BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.

## DETAILS:

This book gives the major share of credit to Sir William Stephenson and the British SGeurity Coordination (BSC) for successes in the field of intelligence, counterintelligence, detecting enemy saboteurs, and for guerrilla warfare operations directed against Nazi Germany during World War IF. They claim responsibility for taking the initiative in the development of the Atomic Bomb (pp. 7.879, 143-144, 412-413), and it is revealed that Stephenson directed a vast secret intelligence operation in the western Hemisphere during World war II.

There are many references to Former Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The FBI was the primary liaison between Stephenson and President Roosevelt (pp. 77-80). The first meeting between Mr. Hoover and Stephenson is described as the beginning of a long and stormy relationship (p. 79). The book states that: "The price of Mr. Hoover's cooperation was always conditioned by his overall ambition for the FBI and that. Mr. Hoover wanted to retain a monopoly of liaison with BSC" (pp. 160-161). It is alleged that it was Mi: Hoover's ambition to expand the PBI into an international agency (pp. 161, 378). It is asserted that "Mx. Hoover keenly resented William Donovan's organization, Office of Strategic Services (OSS), when it was established in July, 2941 , because he feared it would.-hurt the authority of the FBI, particularly in South America and Iatin America" (pp. 271, 364).

It is alleged that this conflict consummated in mid1941, when Mr. Hoover tried to suppress BSC operations by forcing disclosure of them (pp. 271, 364, 369). It is stated that it becane necessary to recapture Mr. Hoover's good will by professing more secrets to him and including him in on more operations (p. 271). After the culmination of the first successiful operation, it is said that Mr. Hoover concluded that he could dominate the overall U. S. Intelligence effort (p. 276).

It was stated that the FBJ became dependent upon BGC for information (correspondence interceptions in Bermuda by BSC) without which the PBT would have been severdy handicapped
A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum

Re: BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED IN'REPID"
BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.
for their successful prosecution of several espionage cases during 1940 and 1941 (pp. 172, 173).

Mr. Hoover is accused of being gtubborn in resisting the use of double agents and also that he made an error, according to his enemies, that led to the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor. It is stated that TRICYCLE, supposedly one of the double agents under British control, came to the United States and because TRICYCLE was on American soil, he had to be handed over to Mr. Hoover and the FBI. On his way to the United States, TRICYCLE held meetings in Lisbon, Portugal, where he was told by his German handlers that the'Japanese were studying a method of using carrier-borne torpedo bombers against Pearl Harbor, something along the lines of a British operation against the Italian Fleet in the shallow waters of Taranto in southern Italy. TRICyCLE brought with him a questionnaire with a section headed "Naval Strong Point Fearl Harbor," "which asked for specialized and detailed information. It. is said that Mr . Hoover disliked TRTCYCLE'S flamboyance and life style and refused to believe nis extraomanary story (pp. 256-260).

Mr. Hoover is cricicized for breaking up German Intelligence networks rather than using ther. It is alleged that-his motive was to publicize everything to enhance the 'FBI's reputation (pp. 249-250, 270).

There were favorable references to the $F B I$ in the
text. It was stated that Mr. Hoover and the FBI actually provided Stephenson with enormous help during those frantic months after the establishment of BSC ( $p$. 162, 374). Mr. Hoover is credited for taking control of the FBI and turning it into a natjonal institution (p. 162): It is mentioned that those agents who dealt with PBI Agents, especially the Canadian security men, had nothing but praise for theix discretion, efficiency, and willingness to admit ignorance of what were then new and startling espionage technigues (p. 161).

It was mentioned that when Mr. Hoover and Stephenson worked in tandem, operations often went very smoothly (p. 371).
A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum

Re: BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED INTREPID". BY WILEIAM STEVENSON

The text notes that one of the best results of collaboration between Stephenson and Mr. Hoover was in using the information obtained from the BSC correspondence interceptions in Bermuda, Trinidad and Jamaica. It was said that the FBI was severely handicapped in this area for there was no postal censorship in the United States (p. 172). The FBI was credited in the book for solving the mystery of a Nazi Microdot System (p. 372). Mr. Hoover is credited for sensing that someone (Kim Philby, Russian agent who penetrated the British Inteliligence Service and defected to Russia in the early $1960^{\prime}$ s) in the BIS in Iondon was trying to harm Anglo-American relations during World War II (pp. 397, 409-412).

Bufiles reflect that Six William Stephenson was the former head of BSC which operated in the United States from April, 1940, to the end of World War II. This book is the second of two biographies concerning sir William Stephenson. The first, published in the United States as "Room 3603," and jn Gieat Britain as "Whe Quiet Canadian" by H. Montgomery Hyde," was reviewed by the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division on December 13, 1962.

Despite a similarity in their names, the author and the subject of this book are differert individuals. The author, William Stevenson, is said to have met the subject while on special assignment to British intelifigence during World War II. Bufiles reflect that one William Stevenson is listed as having been a member of the British. Intelligence Service in New York City during World war $\boldsymbol{H} T$, and that there is mo mention of the author being given assistance on this project.
 Memorandum

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\text { From } f: \operatorname{lin}^{\text {To }}
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ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIKISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: $10 / 2 / 72$

ReBulet $9 / 7 / 72$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Tho 1 FBI and NELSON and RONALD J XOSTROW.
 $\Rightarrow$ OCT 41972
(2)- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)

1 - New York (100-87235)
RESEARCH SERGIO
RJL:chj
(3)

.... Buy UT.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.
Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1972 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".


ST 100
3 Bureau (RM) 1-clentroyed TEC.48
1 - San Francisco RSB/see
(4) 1 Encl retained $\dot{m}$ Research (festoon).

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10-6-72
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1 miss A. Butler


SAC, Hew Tori (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, EBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOORS
BOOR 思EVEEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Titlark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.


1 - Briremist Imiolingence Section (Route through Tor Review) (Fore) 1 - 2 Hr . B. T. K Ow, 5221 IR

ABR:
(6)

NOTE:
Book til requested by Section chief G. C. More. Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Books me sf 3 requested by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Paperback e requested for season of economy.

Felt
Baker
Bates
Bishop
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Cleveland __
Conrad _-_
Dalbey
Jenkins ——.
Marshall
Miller, E.S. -
Ponder ___
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Mr. Kinney -_
Mr. Armstrong -
Ms. Herwig -
Mrs. Neenan -

-8 oct 1 1 197
TJS/ELR

## PURPOSE:

Date: September 29, 1972
1-Administrative Policy Folder
1-Miss.A. M. Butler
1-Mr. E. S. Miller
1-Mr. T. J. Smith

from : T. J. Smith TJS/ELR
Mr. E. S. Millerandé

SUbJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION RESEARCH SECTION<br>\section*{-} and annual statistics.

## BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established $1 / 59$, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file $62-46855$. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables FBI Headquarters personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for references, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. Reference books for use at the National Academy, Quantico, are also obtained by Book Review Control Desk.

STATISTICS:


During period 9/30/71 through 9/29/72, a total of 113 books was requested.

Total books for review: 85


Total books for reference: 28 (Three of these books have been forwarded to Quantico for use by Agents attending In-Service Classes. 1 RECOMMENDATION:

Y8 OCT 1.61972
That the Book Review Progpam be continued.


# ADDENDUM OF THE INSPECTION DIVISION L. AV. GIOVANETTI $10 / 12 / 72$ 

Book reviews were first initiated in 1935 and the Book Review Control Desk (BRCD) established and assigned to the Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division (DID) on $1 / 21 / 59$ because the majority of book reviews were related to DID area of responsibility. Books are reviewed by the substantive desks and the review coordinated with BRCD and Bureau Library and the results of the review placed in file $62-46855$. This program appears to be functioning efficiently, serves. a specific need by keeping Bureau officials informed in their respective areas of responsibility.



SUBJECT:
ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)


ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235).
pURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
Re Culet 3/17/72.
Per your request for one copy of "N/Revolutionary Suicide" by JOHN HERMAN BLAKE \& HUEY P. NEWTON, per phone conversation with publisher, book, title was changed to $X$ To Die For The People", enclosed is one copy.

(2)- Bureau (b2-46855) (Enc. 1 INCLOSUR New York (100-87235) 62-46855-10.75

RJL:chj
(3)

17 OCT 121972



DATE: 11/7/72

SUBJECT:


0 PURCHASE OF BOOKS
ReBUlet 1/25/72.
Enclosed herewith is:one copy of "The Black Preacher in America" by CHARLES HAMILTON.


Memory


ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH. SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS
ReBUlet $10 / 10 / 72$.
RN Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Theypersh Rebels: A Personal Account of Black Revolt in Africa alp BARBARA RURNWALI.


1 - New York (100-87235)

- RJL:chj
(3)


FROM

SUBJECT: "THE MUGGING".

Mr. Bishop

BOOK BY MORTON HUNT
$\vdots$
$\therefore$
$\therefore$




Captioned book has been reviewed in accordance with Mr. Gray's request, and a brief summary is set forth below:

Hunt's book is a critique on our criminal justice system. He uses an account of a 1964 Bronx murder case to illustrate the processes, problems, and abuses of the system. The case involves an elderly man who was mugged and killed in his apartment. Three suspects from the ghetto confessed to police to committing the crime and later pleaded not; guilty at the arraignment. Two of them were convicted by a jury of first degree murder and are now serving life sentences, and continuing legal efforts to gain their freedom; the third was found not guilty because he had not repeated his confession to the district attorney. Ironically, a fourth suspect implicated by the other three as the one who had actually dealt the death blows to the victim would not confess and was never indicted.

In his prologue, Hunt warns that a debadlewow w d 72 America if we fail to take daring actions to remake our criminal: justice system and rid society of the inequities--social and economic-that help breed criminal behavior: He states that an atmosphere of fear resulting from crime and violence has fostered an unfortunate loss of faith in our institutions, as well as demands for more force in fighting crime.

Interspersed throughout the account of the murder case, Hunt discusses each aspect of the criminal justice system separately:

Investigation of crime. In this chapter, Hunt admits the "policeman's lot is not always happy. His work consists of mundane tasks for which he gets little thanks, and he is often a target of contempt. Also the curtailing of investigative techniques, such as search and seizure, by Warren Court decisions are blamed by police for lower crime clearances. Hunt implies that oftentimes tactics used by police, such as "inviting" suspects to headquarters and using "informers" who are paid off in various ways, may be unconstitutional and contemptible, but morally justifiable to the officer who conceals his actions. Hunt notes that a dilemma faces our society: efficient repression of criminal conduct (which requires unlimited police power) or the safeguarding of our liberties (which requires controlling police to preventililegal tactics).
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "THE MUGGING"
Police interrogation. Here Hunt points out that the Miranda and Escobedo decisions have helped protect suspects from confessions under duress and without knowing their rights. He also suggests that confessions might not be as indispensable to solving crime as some think, referring to a New Haven study which concluded that in only a few cases researched were confessions needed to get convictions. Hunt quotes Ramsay Clark as saying that if police were not permitted to depend as much on confessions, they would use more efficient methods of investigation. Hunt warns that if court decisions, such as Miranda and Escobedo, are reversed we would be abandoning our ideals of civil liberty, fairness and individual dignity.

The detention of defendants before trial is Hunt's next topic. He deplores the long periods defendants must await trial, blaming this chiefly on an outdated court system, inefficient court officers, and shopping by defense lawyers for sympathetic judges. Hunt criticizes the bail system for allowing some to escape justice altogether, while others must linger in jail because they cannot afford bail.

In discussing the adversarial system, Hunt states that defense lawyers are often mercenary rather than idealistic and most often not sympathetic to the defendant; yet they are absolutely vital to the preservation of fair trial. He accuses William Kunstler of "illiberality" for defending only those whose goals he shares; Hunt notes that if every. defense lawyer did this no one would defend those with goals nobody shares. Prosecuting attorneys, Hunt feels, usually do a commendable job since this enhances their chances of moving up, possibly to a judgeship; this in turn encourages a considerable degree of fairness in the prosecution of crime in this country.

In the chapter on trial by jury, Hunt cites arguments against having jury trials: too long trials, elimination of better minds by selection techniques; legal issues in some cases too complex for amateurs, difficulty in finding unbiased jurors. Hunt, believes, however, that for all its drawbacks the jury is valuable in distributing power in the justice system and in acting as a mediating and humanizing influence. He suggests that improvements might include selection of jurors by judges instead of trial lawyers and restricting publicizing certain details of a crime prior to trial.

The presumption of innocence until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt is next dealt with by. Hunt, and he notes that this concept has been strengthened by recent court rulings. He states that while Soviet and other inquisitorial systems may be more efficient, our own system which, at least in theory; presumes innocence until guilt is proven does give a person a fair chance to defend himself.against overwhelming official power. In this chapter Hunt cites the Gideon decision which decreed that states must provide lawyers to persons it prosecuted if they could not afford one as another step in promoting justice for all.

## M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo <br> RE: "THE MUGGING"

The field of corrections, Hunt claims, is the weakest part of the criminal justice systen. He scores inconsistencies in sentencing due to different practices in different states and difference in judges attitudes. These are in turn based on contradictory views on criminal sanctions: one that demands punishment of the criminal versus the other that favors treatment of the criminal so he can be reintegrated into society. Hunt suggests that we treat, outside prison, those who seem to classification boards to be treatable; punish, within prisons, those who are diagnosed as deterrable but untreatable; and isolate from society under maximum security those who cannot be helped. Hunt scores bad conditions in some jails; punitive parole systems; too-heavy caseloads for probation officers. He briefly discusses the appeals system, pointing out that increasingly easy access to appellate machinery--though a commendable trend--has meant numerous appeals with resultant overloading of court calendars and delayed court processes.

In the epilogue, Hunt discusses measures being taken to curb crime and is critical of the Nixon Administration for its emphasis on "repressive" crime legislation; its Supreme Court appointments, and police-oriented approach to crime. Hunt also claims that Nixon policies have actually not halted violent crime, though it has made claims of curbing crime. Based on studies, Hunt feels that new police technology, increased manpower, and better pay may help somewhat in curbing crime, but that increased emphasis on police-community relations, liberalized education of police, and reshaping of police mentality will be the most effective.

Hunt goes on to cite opposite attitudes toward crime: the conservative reaction which would roll back civil rights advances and increase state power to deal with crime, versus the rebellious response which seeks to sabotage our system through violence. Both, he says, are destructive to democratic values. Hunt suggests a new liberalism which would insist on full regard for individual rights; be willing to: spend money and effort on a modernized criminal justice system, and show greater commitment to wiping out economic, social, and political disadvantages of minority groups, especially those in the ghetto. Thus, he says, we would effectively deal with crime and still promote liberty.

## MENTIONS OF FBI:

Hunt includes the FBI in the list of acknowledgements. In the text he quotes from Uniform Crime Reporting statistics, citing some criminologists as saying that these statistics have been exaggerated to facilitate Congressional acceptance of: FBI budget requests. Hunt goes on to state that, even so, there is still a great volume of crime, some of which never is reported to police. He refers to Nixon adminis-
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: "THE MUGGING"
tration's use of UCR statistics to show itslsuccess in curbing crime. He quotes J. Edgar Hoover as believing informers are essential to police work.

OBSERVATIONS:
Hunt represents the liberal viewpoint of our criminal justice viewpoint and, as noted above, is critical of the Nixon Administration for what he claims is a repressive approach to crime. He does point up some of the obvious shortcomings of criminal justice--long delays, outdated court systems, and bad conditions in some prisions-and does cite need for improvements. However, his concern with the suspect charged with the crime appears to overshadow his concern for victims of crime. Also, he seems to harbor a suspicion of police officers and feels they must be controlled to prevent their "illegal" tactics. RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



DATE: $12 / 4 / 72$
TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YoRK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BROOK REVIEWS
books:
ReBulet to NY, $9 / 7 / 72$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy each of the following
"American Society and Black Revolution by Frank Hercules
"The Tupamarco Guerrillas" by Maria Esther Gilio




Re Bureau letter, 9/9/71; Detroit letter, 6/28/72.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the item "The Nigger Cycle" as requested in referenced Bureau letter. learned of the existence of the above item biD on sale at the Broadside Press, Detroit, Michigan, and subsequently obtained the above copy.

- It is to be noted this item is a poem printed on a four-page heavy paper-type pamphlet and is dedicated to ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party, USA.
 $2-8049 B$
$2=$ Bureau (Enc.-1) (RM)
JJG/ah
(3)


REC. $262-46855-1079$
DEC 111972


## SAC, New York (100-87235)

1 A. M. Butler

1/5/73

## Attention: <br> Liaison Section

Acting Director, HBI (62-46855)

## PPURCHASE of books BOOK REVIEWS

You are, authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mar book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Jcelligence Division.

AMB:bak@ Q
(6)

NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief G. C. More, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to extremist matters in general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.


Felt aker Callahan
Cleveland Conrad Dalbey Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E
Parvis Soyars
Walters
Tale. Room _-
Mr. Kinley
Mr, Armstrong -
Ms. Herwig ,
Mrs. Neenan

- Extremist Intelligence Section (Route, through for
review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
"Agony in New Raven: The Trial of Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins and the Black Panther Party" by DonaldVrieed. Simon and Sichuster, \$7.95, January; 1973


## review) (Moore)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)


SAC, Newark 1. - Miss A. M. Butler


Acting Director, $\operatorname{FBI}$ (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
B BOOR REVIEWS

1/24/73


RecGairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 12/13/72,
captioned "Kwarae Nkrumah Conference on Afrikan Students, Youth and Development, 11/23-26/72, Durham, N. C., EM-BN."

Bureau desires that you discreetly obtain the following listed items, as described on pages 14 and 15 of enclosure to above referenced Chicago airtel. The material should be marked to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Books: J-1 "Black Value System" by Imamu Amiri
Gel looks Baraka (\$1.75)
Recept J-3 $\sqrt{ } J-2$ "Mwananke Mwananche" by the Muninina M Resented $\quad$ of CFUN (\$1.50)
$2-12-73$
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MAILED 23
JAN 241973
FBI
"Swahili Name Book" by the Committee for Unified NewArk" (\$1.50)
"Strategy and Tactics" - Imamu Amiri Baraka (listed as "Out of Stock") (\$.75) "Ujamaa" by Mwalimu J. Nyerere, President of Tanzania (\$1.50)
J-6. "Political Leader Considered as Representative of a Culture" by Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Republic of Guinea (\$1.00)
$\checkmark$ J-7 "Slave Ship" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (\$1.25)
-J-1.1 "Spirit Reach" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (price not given)
-Ji-1 "Jello" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (\$1.50) $\checkmark$ Ji-2 "It's Nation Time" by Imamu Amiri Baraka i $1 \$ 1.50$ REG-48 $\quad(0) \quad 16860$-10)

Felt

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route Through for Review) (FitzPatrick)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row ( 6221 IB)

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\text { AMB: ems } \ell m S
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Letter to Newark
Re: Purchase of Books
62-46855

Literature:
"Toward the Creation of Pan African Institutions." an essay by Imamu Amiri Baraka
$\checkmark$ "Kawaida Studies" a collection of essays by Imamu Baraka explaining the New Nationalism
$\checkmark$ "Political Leader as representative of Culture" an essay by the Honorable Akmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea. The role and function of political leaders $\checkmark$ "Mwanamke Mwananchi" (Nationalist Woman) Alternative roles of Black Women. What does it mean to be a Black Woman in 1972 ?
NOTE:
Books and literature requested by SA Thomas FitzPatrick, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Review of material will be of assistance as background information relating to Pan Africanism and other extremist activity. All material requested will be retained by the Extremist Intelligence Section. Cost of obtaining above items should approximate total of $\$ 13.00$.


Memorandum to Mir. E. S. Miller
Re: John Barron, Reader's Digest (Book Entitled "The KGB")
to Czechoslovakia with his parents, was recruited by the Czechs, turned over to Soviet intelligence and then sent into Canada under his true identity with his wife and child for the main purpose of locating and identifying potential sabotage targets.

In the Epilogue the author calls for intelligent reasoned protests against KGB methods noting that the Communist Party as well as the KGB are sensitive and sometimes responsive to foreign opinion when it threatens to hurt Soviet interests. He tells of the fear in the Communist Party that Lee Harvey Oswald assassin of President Kennedy might have been recruited by the KGB while in Russia. It is noted that on page 8 the author has an error when he noted that Oswald applied at the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, for a visa in October, 1964. This date should be October, 1963.

ACTION:
The author will be referred to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concerning the mention of Golitzyn's name and the error in the date relating to Oswald will be called to his attention.


Memorandum


## DATE: 2/2/73

TO | ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) |
| :--- |
| AT BN: RESEARCH SECTION |

FLong $\mathrm{O}: \mathrm{SAC}, \mathrm{NEW}$ YORK (100-87235)
$\bigcirc$
subject: PURCHASE OF BOOKS

## BOOK REVIEWS

Re Buret 9/7/72.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Death and Life of Malcolm $X^{\prime \prime}$ by PETER GOLDMAN.

ST -10


REC-32
$62-46855-1082$


14 FEB 61973


SAC, New YoLk (100-87235)
Attention? Liaison Section
Acting Director, FBI ( $62-46855$ )

2/14/73


PURCHASE OP BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Sou are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

MOLAC, Databanks in a Free Society" by Alan That Arpaker. Quadrangle, $11 / 30 / 72$,
$\$ 12.50$.

1-Mr. M. F. ROW
(6221 IB)


NOTE:
Mr. B. D. Cotter, Domestic Intelligence Division, is requesting book as result of inquiry from Mr. Daniel Armstrong, office of Acting Director L. Patrick Guy, III. FBI, one of several organizations named in book, is accused of furnishing to various military and civilian agencies information contained in FBI files. Book will be perused to determine extent of accusations. Inquiry BuizeauyLibrary, Quantico, offices of William: Soyars, Computer Systems Division, and Lawrence J. Heim, Training Division, indicated book not available in Bureau.

Mr. Parvis,
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tale. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Hergitong
Ms. He g
Ms. He
Mr. Mint


48403 l


SUBJECT:


ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-4:6.555) DATE: 2/9/73
(Attn: Research Section, Domestic
Intelligence Division)
SAC, NEWARK (157-6783)(P)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter to Newark, captioned as above, dated 1/24/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are books requested in



DATE: 3/5/73

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
Re Culet $1 / 5 / 73$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of ${ }^{\prime}$ gong in New Haven: The Trial of Bobby Scale, Ericka Huggins and the Black Panther Party" by Donaldwreed. Please note that the price has been changed to $\$ 8.95$. Author
$\square$



1) $\sin \cos$

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1) 1 -New York (100-87235)
$\cdots$.... DMW:dmw
(3)



SAC, New York (100-87235)

## Attemtlos: Liaison Section

Acting Directory $\mathrm{FBI} \quad(62=46855)$
$3 / 20 / 73$


3


PURCHASE OF BOOK
BODE REVIEWS

Ho u are authorized to obtain "when available, one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Hark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.
"To Peking and Beyom: A Report on the Hew Asia" by Harrison Salisbury. Quadrangle, $\$ 7.95_{2}$ March. 1973 publication
$1-\mathrm{MAr}$. M. Fo now (6221 IB)
ANAB: 1 mk
(5)



Book requested by SA J. Wo McCaffrey, IS -3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

REG 90


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Jus Re Bulets dated $2 / 14 / 73$ and $3 / 12 / 73$.
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Databanks in a Free Society" by Alan F. Westin and Michael A. Baker and one copy of "The War for: The Cities" by Robert Moss.

## EX-105

" REC -5

$62-46855-1088$

ToGO More. Bonks to be files in Bu Ph lay. Aus.

- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2) Enticer
- New York (100-87235)

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(3)


SAC, Los Angeles

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOORS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. gifark book to attention of $1 \mathrm{~S}-3$ Section, Intelligence Division.
"Crime, Dissent, and the Attorney General: The Justice Department in the 1960s" by John T, Ellifif. Sage Publications, 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212; 1971; \$10.00

1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMP: $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{lm}$
(5)

NOTE:

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Book requested by SC T. J. Smith, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes relating to current work assignments. Book, will be placed in Bureau Library.
$\qquad$
Mr. Baker Mr. Callahan Mr. Cleveland Mr. Conrad Mr. Gebhardt Mr. Gebharat Mr. Marshall Mr. Miller, E.S. Mr. Soyars Mr. Thompson Mr. Walters Tale. Room Mr. Boise Mr. Bares Mr. Bowers Mr. Herington Mr. Conmy Mr. Mintz Mr. Eardley Mrs. Hogan


ST 100


SI JUN II 1973 mail room



Anti-Bureau Diatribe
Messick, a long-standing enemy of the Bureau and its late Director, J. Edgar Hoover, hits handled the text of The Mobs and the Mafia by rehashing his previous six books on organized crime and his 1972 attack entitled John Edgar Hoover. Goldblatt, who has edited a number of earlier picture books on sports and the entertainment field, was in charge of assembling photographs for the current project.

Typical of Messick's viciously anti-FBI approach, which was also noted in the reviews of some of his other works, is the following passage which appears on Pages $90-91$ of The Mobs and the Mafia:

1-Mr. Shoaff
1 -Miss Butler
1 -Mr. Cleveland
1-Mr. Keith
1 -Mr. McHale

JEM:clm
(6)


Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Mobs and the Mafia
... J. Edgar Hoover was moved up from assistant director to director of the Bureau of Investigation, but the Bureau remained largely concerned with protecting administration (Republican) interests, and under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover those interests remained the making of as many fast bucks as possible...

In another passage, on Page 111, he accuses the FBI of not believing in the existence of the Mafia because it failed to keep an "official body count" of the 1931 gangland'shootout known in New York City as the Castellammarese War. On Page 136, he reiterates his earlier allegation that the underworld was able to build a post-Prohibition empire because the FBI spent all its time chasing John Dillinger, Alvin Karpis, and other "independent free-booters who robbed banks as much for kicks as for cash. "And, in several places, he downgrades our efforts by the simple expedient of describing major organized crime arrests or convictions resulting from FBI investigations without any reference to the Bureau.

## Internal Revenue Service Embarrassed

Dipping back into his 1969 book entitled Secret File, Messick claims that early pressure on the underworld, such as it was, came from the old Bureau of Internal Revenue (now known as IRS) rather than the FBI. As pointed out at the time of its publication, Secret File was written in cooperation with the Treasury Department to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Intelligence Division of IRS, and the blatant attacks throughout its pages on the FBI became so embarrassing that several past and present IRS officials (including the then Commissioner Randolph W. Thrower) felt compelled to apologize for Messick's presentation.

By way of contrast, Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Goldblatt, whose photographic research actually gives the book its only real value.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re : The Mobs and the Mafia

Included in the collectionsof pictures--some of which date back to the turn of the century--are such items as Coast Guard cutters chasing rumrunners at sea, historic newspaper headlines, candid and mug shots of many notorious hoodlums of the past 50 years, views of various vice and gambling raids; the scene of the infamous 1957 gangland convention at Joe Barbara's house in Apalachin, New York, and the victims of various gangland slayings (ranging from the so-called "St. Valentine's Day Massacre" of 1929 to the barbershop murder of Albert Anastasia in 1957).

## Errors Abound

Unfortunately, the quality of the photographs assembled by Goldblatt is rarely sufficient to compensate for the textual errors attributable to Messick. On Page 71, for instance, Messick uses the memoirs of former Mafia chieftain Nicolo Gentile to claim that Al Capone was never head of the Mafia in Chicago, even though the Gentile manuscriptes shows quite clearly that Capone was not only head of the Chicago 'family" but was also one of the original members of the national Mafia "Commission" at the time of its formation in 1931. On Page 84, Messick commits two other errors regarding hoodlum leadership. In one, he says that New York City Mafia boss Salvatore D'Aquila was killed by the ValenteGentile faction when, in fact, Umberto Valente was shot to death in 1922, more than six years before the death of D'Aquila. In another, he states that Joe Porello became head of the Cleveland "family!" following the death of Joseph Lonardo in 1927, although the Gentile manuscript explains in detail how Salvatore Todaro succeeded Lonardo and reigned until his death in 1929, at which point Porello assumed command.

The biggest error of all, however, is Messick's continuing obsession with the importance of Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky and the latter's alleed formation in 1934 of what Messick calls the "National Crime Syndicate, " of which he says the Mafia is but one of many constituent parts.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Mobs and the Mafia

Following this theme throughout his current book, as he has through most of his previous writings, Messick refers to the Mafia and its associates as a group of "punks with Italian names"; claims that "Lucky" Luciano, Frank Costello, and Joe Adonis achieved recognition in the underworld only because of their.ties to Lansky's "Syndicate"; and, on Page 161, makes the ridiculous assertion that, with Luciano's deportation in 1946, non-Italian Lansky became acting head of the Mafia.

In rebuttal of these flights of the imagination, long-time New England hoodlum Vincent Teresa has recently written asbest-selling study of organized crime (entitled My Life in the Mafia), wherein he states that all the publicity about Lansky controlling the underworld is "a lot of baloney." Teresa points out, as the Bureau has known for some time, that Lansky has engaged in a number of profitable ventures with ranking Mafia leaders over the years but that he "runs nothing and no one." Teresa explains that Lansky is a "very valuable friend" of the Mafia and that the money he has earned for the organization is astronomical, "but that he's no more chairman of the mob than I am. "

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of the Messick-Goldblatt book is being placed in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.


1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Attention: Liaison Section
Acting Director, Fax (62-46855)

PuRchase or rocks
BOOR: REVIEWS

You axe authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible one copy of the following boots for use of Bureau. kirk book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.
"gps: Ten Years Toward a Revolution" by Kirkpatrick Sale. Random House, New York:

f - Is-2 section (Route through for review) (C)
W. Thompson)

AMB: prod prod
(6221 IB)

Book requested by $\# 1$ Man C.-W. Thompson, IS -2 Section, Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes relating to current work assignments. Book will be filed in Bureau Library, Quantico, where not now available.


REC. 95



Memorandum


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DATE $9-8-82$ BY 9542 GLH $/ \mathrm{N}$ CompH 65,844

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6-18.73
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(2)- Bureau $(62-46855)($ Enc.

- New York (100-87235)


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## subject: PURCHASE OF BOOKS

 OBOOK REVIEWSRe Bulet dated $6 / 8 / 73$.
) Revolution" by KIRKPATRICKISALE copy of"SDS: Ten Years Toward A No Loe

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Quoutes. 6.29-73. Avißl'


Re Bureau letter to Newark, 1/24/73. Newark letter to the Bureau, 2/9/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (I) copy of the sWahili Name Book" made available by


This completes the list of books requested by the Bureau.

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& \text { EXPOS } \\
& \text { REC } 62-46855-1094
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(2) Bureau CLOSURE
2 - Newark



Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 6/l/73. Attached find one copy of the book, Crime, Dissent, and the Attorney General: The Justice Department in the $1960 s^{\prime \prime}$ by John T. $X$ Cliff, as requested in referenced Bureau letter to Los Angeles. CALi


JKC/cms
(5)


1-Mr. Sizoo
SAC, Los Angeles
Director, $\mathrm{FBI}(62-468 \sqrt{5})$
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) has learned that former Special Agent William W. Turner, has written a 192 -page illustrated book entitled
"Row to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion. " The publisher is reported to be Investigators Information Service, 7551 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

You should obtain discreetly and as soon as possible, two copies of the above book for FBIHQ use. Forward same to attention of $\mathbb{I S}$ - 3 Section of the Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. John T. Hall, 6221 IB

JMS:rlc ale
EX. 103
NOTE:

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\text { REC -37 } 62-46855-1096
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Per memorandum J. E. Herington to the Director
regarding "William W. Turner" dated 7/16/73. It was recommended that the, Intelligence Division obtain Turner's book and arrange for its review. Laboratory Division has indicated it will cooperate with Intelligence Division in the review. One copy of the book will be placed in the Bureau library and the second copy will be maintained by the Laboratory.

Assoc. Dir Admin.
Comp. Syst. _Files 8 Com. _
Gen. Inv.
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> 1 - Mr. Herington (Press Office)
> 1 - Mir. T. J. Smith

7/23/73
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Mr. E. S. Muler
T. J. Smith

NORMAN MAITRE
INEORMATION CONCIRNING
OBook Revicws.
To advise of speculation concerning FBI complicity in the death of Marilyn Monroe propounded by author Norman Mailer in his soon-tombe-published biography of the deceased actress.
"Maxilyn," a 270-page blography (New Tork; Grosset and Dunlap, ) priced at $\$ 19.95$, is scheduled for publication on 8/X/73. It reportedly has a first American printing of 285,000. coples and is the August selection of the Book of -the-Mionth Club.

Following Miss Monroe's death by drug overdose in 1962, there was a spate of rumors, oxiginating on the West Coast, alleging she wes having on affair with the then Attorney General Robert IF. Kennedy, and that her daath was in some way related to this and or was the result of a plot revolving around some of her associates who allegedly had past Communist Party affiliations or sympathies. These rumoss were embellished upon at that time in various sensational-type gossip magazines and in a short book pubhished in July, 1064, entitled "The Strange"Death of Marilyn Monroe" loy Frank A. Capell. These allegations were branded false and no ractual support edsted for them.

Mailer, in his new book, has repeated some of these same rumors and has given ehem a biarge twist.

As to whether Miss Monsoe hook her own hufe, Mailer answers "possibly" - and then suggests other possibilities. One of these is the suggestion that the FBI, ClA or the Mafia found tit of interest that Robert Kennedy, Brother of the President John Kennedy, was reputed to be having an affair with the movie star. Mailer suggests that "right-wing" FBI and CTA Agents had a "huge motivation" to murder Marilyn Monroe in order to embarrass the Kennedy family,

$1-105=40018$ (Marilyn Monroe)


Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller Re: Norman Mailer
claiming the FBI and CIA were furious with the Kennedys because following the Bay of Pigs Invasion President Kennedy was moving to limit the power of these agencies.

Mailer has admitted in recent press interviews concerning his book that he has no evidence to support his theory and that it is based on his "writer's instinct" and on speculation.

A second allegation purportedly contained in the book was recently brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Office by Lloyd Shearer editor of Parade Magazine. . This allegation is that in 1962 FBI Agents in Los Angeles went to the telephone company in Santa Monica, California, and removed a "paper tape" of Marilyn Monroe's telephone calls, some of which according to Mailer, were presumably to the White Kouse or White House staff on the night of her death.

This is false and neither the files of the Los Angeles Office nor FBI Headquarters indicate the existence of any such tapes. This again appears to be a variation of a spurious charge contained in Capell's 1964 book in which he alleged that such tapes were in the custody of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Norman Mailer is an efcentric but weli-known author, who in the past has won a Pulitzer Prive and a National Book Award. He is the author of "The Naked and the Dead," "The Deer Park;" "An American Dream, ": "Cannibals and Christians," "The Armies of the Night, "and "Miami and the Siege of Chicago."

He admits to little or no research concerning his speculation about Marilyn Mionroe's death. He states his motive in writing the book is his dire need for money. He admits having no evidence to support his theory of CBI or CIA involvement and uses it to sensationalize his book and to gain publicity. Miailer has even coined a new word which describes some of his speculative writing in "Marilyn." The "factoid" he defines as "an event which has no existence other than it has appeared in print. "

Memorandum to Mr. E. S Miller
Re: Norman Nailer

A review In Time Magazine on $7 / 16 / 73$, a Mike Wallace television interview, a 7/22/73 New York Times book review by Pauline Kael, and a Washington Post article dated 7/20/73 by Stephen Isaacs; are all critical of Mailer for his unsubstantiated theorizing and for engaging in "yellow" journalism.

ACTION:
For information only. No action is recommended regarding Mailer's allegations. Any public statements by the FBI would merely serve to feed the fires of publicity which Mailer is attempting to stoke.


This is a review of captioned book, published by Sage Publications of Beverly Hills, London, England. It is one of a series on the policy-making role and functions of courts and other agencies concerned with law in the political system.

In preparing this book, the author has had access to Justice Department records and has interviewed present and former Departmental attorneys and several former Attorneys General.

In chapters on Criminal Justice, Black Militancy, Antiwar Dissent, and Domestic Intelligence Surveillance, the author traces the Department of Justice's handling of the difficult social and legal problems of the decade of the 1960 s .

The author is analytical and scholarly, however, his presentation is slanted.

His prime concern is that during the 1960 s the criminal justice process and investigative power tended to become increasingly centralized in the national government. He fears that Federal prosecutions based on antiriot laws and conspiracy statutes and the growth of a national intelligence collection network, risk becoming instruments for political repression and infringements on First and Fourth Amendments' rights.

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62-46855 \text { Ens }
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He contrasts and comparesNRE FARPQEqnd leadership of Attorneys General Robert Kennedy, Nirwong Kithegbach, Ramsey, Clark and John Mitchell. He relies on selected public statements, prosecutive actions, court opinions andimitedmber of internal memoranda in tracing the policies of the Department over the period.

(3)


Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent, and the
Attorney General

He consistently supports a civil libertarian view as contrasted to 'Iaw and order" philosophy. Ramsey Clark is clearly his hero among the Departmental leaders. Elliff downplays the importance and role of open advocates of anarchy and revolution during the dissent of the 1960s and clearly believes the Department and the FBI overreacted.

He contends that if political liberty is to be firmly established in the U.S., and he apparently feels that it is not yet so, then the Justice Department must give up its functions under statutes that proscribe "essentially political offenses." He believes that laws like the Smith Act, Antiriot Laws, and other statutes which give the FBI jurisdiction 'to investigate advocacy instead of conduct," should be eliminated. He fears Federal power is susceptible to abuse in the suppression of political movements and competing ideology. Hé opposes greater Federal law enforcement power, and urges expanded local law enforcement.

He suggests the Department of Justice lacks definitive standards as to what constitutes "subversive activity" and urges the establishment of such guidelines. His concern about intelligence collection activity and dissemination are obvious from the questions he raises which include:

What kind of information is gathered about whom? Are there some persons or groups about whom law enforcement agencies have no legitimate reason to collect certain types of intelligence?

What techniques of collection are appropriate and permissible? Should elsurs and the use of undercover agents, or other methods be circumscribed because they invade privacy or have a "chilling effect" on free speech?

What uses are made of intelligence data after collection? Are reports confined within a single agency? Should there be a central dossier?

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent, and the Attorney General

Who has access to intelligence reports and who is barred from seeing them?

Although recognizing that expanded intelligence collection was a necessary response to civil disorder and radical protest, the author urges the Attorney General set general guidelines in these matters for the entire Executive Branch, make detailed rules and operating procedures known to Congress and advise state and local authorities on these matters.

Elliff rightly considers the Justice Department as the crucial agency regarding the integrity of legal processes and the vitality of political liberty and is concerned that it not be used as an instrument of political intimidation and coercion.

AUTHOR:
A review of Bureau files indicates that John T. Elliff was the author of a paper presented at the 1971 Princeton Conference on the FBI. That study, entitled 'The Scope and Basis of the FBI. Domestic Intelligence Data Collection," revolved around the authority and jurisdiction of the FBI to conduct in the domestic intelligence field. Elliff favored specific legislation delineating FBI investigative authority in the intelligence gathering field and supported public and congressional scrutiny of the FBI as an institution.

On $3 / 8 / 73$ he testified in line with the above before the Senate Judiciary Committee meeting to consider the nomination of L. Patrick Gray, III, as FBI Director. Elliff's testimony was well received and Senator Hruska ( R - Nebraska) characterized him as "as pleasing, engaging, and articulate witness as we have had in a long time."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent and the Attorney General

Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning Elliff. He is an Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Brandeis University and was a Research Fellow in Governmental Studies at the Brookings Institution from 1966-1967. His father, Nathan Thomas Elliff, was a Department of Justice Attorney from 1940-1946.

In a letter in April, 1973, requesting an interview with the Acting Director Gray, Elliff indicated he is working on two papers concerning the FBI, one of which he hopes to expand into a book tentatively titled "The Domestic Intelligence Authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: Origin and Current Status." In politely declining Elliff's request for an interview, Acting Director William D. Ruckelshaus, in a letter dated $5 / 9 / 73$, expressed the hope that it would be possible to arrange interviews with Bureau officials at some future date "when things have settled down a bit.".

In view of Elliff's professional interest in the FBI, he is certain to renew his interview request with the Director and appropriate Bureau officials in the near future.

## ACTION:

For information.


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
DATE: $8 / 13 / 73$
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE•DIVISION)
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (P)
FROM :

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to San Francisco, 5/9/68.
Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book, "1973 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs .e"

## EX-105

(2)- Bureau (RM)

1 - San Francisco WFM/vsk



## Memoradum



Attn: IS -3 Section, Intelligence Division

Re Buret dated 9/13/73.
Publisher advised that the correct title of book by Henry Winston is "Strategy for a Black Agenda". Enclosed please find one copy of "Strategy for a Black Agenda" by Henry Winston.

Publishers also advised that "The Anderson Papers" by Jack Anderson with George Clifford and "Revolutionaries" by Eric J. Hobsbawm will be published during October, 1973 at which time efforts will be made to obtain and forward to Bureau.

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62-46855
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\text { 2 -Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. } 1 \text { ) }
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1 \text { - New York (100-87235) }
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DMW:dmw


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You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention IS-3 Section; Intelligene Division.
126.13 1. The Anderson Papers" by Jack Anderson with gaul ${ }^{4}$ 2. "Revolutionaries" by Eric J. Hobsbawm.

3. "Toward A Black Agenda" by Henry Winston. International Publishers; paperback

1- IS-1 Section (Route through for review) (Glass)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB.


NOTE:

Race $62-46853-1098$

Books \#l and 2 requested by SA T. J. Deakin S $^{\text {S }}$ Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book \#3 requested by

Assoc. Dir.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst: $\quad \therefore$
Files \& Com.
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Spec. Inv.
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Cong. Surv.
Corr. \& Crim.
Research
Press Off.
Telephone Rm. -
Director Secy -

Re Bullet dated $1 / 25 / 72$.
Publisher advised that the title of book, "The Black Panthers", had been changed to "The Briar Patch". Enclosed please find one copy of "The Briar Patch" by Murray Kempton.

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## PURPOSE: <br> P

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\text { DATE: } 9 / 26 / 73
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1 -Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Administrative Policy Folder (Attn: Miss Borowick)


To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics.

## BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62 , Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables FBI Headquarters personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for references; and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. Reference books for use at the National Academy, Quantico, are also obtained by Book Review Control Desk.

## STATISTICS:



During period 9/30/72 through 9/26/73, a total of 28 books was requested. Total books for review: 7; total books for reference; ${ }^{21}$ SEP 271973

Status report will be submitted by 9/30/74.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.


62-46855


58 ONT $9 \cdot 973$ :

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention'IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

$100^{8} 10^{i} n^{3}$
N Bronx

1-CI-2 Section (Route through for review) (Ennulat)
1 -Mr: J.T. Hall, 6221 IB
EB: bjrlys
(6)
NOTE:


Book requested by SA A. G. Ennulat, CI-2 Section, Intelligence Division. "This book is considered to be a definitive study on Yugoslav history since World War II and is believed to be a valuable addition from which the Yugoslav country desk supervisor can gain new insight into the development of this nation.


Assoc．Dir． ．Asst．Dir．：SopComp．Syst．－Files \＆Com．－

Gen．Inv．
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Inspection－－＿－
lIntel
lIntel． Laboratory
T．
Mr．Callahan


REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED
＂AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT＂ BY VERN L 2 HOLLEY
date： $9 / 20 / 73$
Book Reviews Urban Development Institute，＇Harrisburg Area Community College， Harrisburg，Pennsylvania，indicated that he was sending the Director a copy of his latest book，＂American Law Enforcement．＂The book has arrived， and in accordance with Mr．Kelley＇s wishes，it has been reviewed．
＂American Law Enforcement，＂published in 1973 by Holbrook Press，Inc．，of Boston，appears primarily intended as a basic textbook for individuals preparing for a career in law enforcement．The scope of the 276－page book is extremely broad and touches on virtually all aspects of our criminal justice system and related matters．The nature of law enforcement and its development from ancient times are covered．In addition，police work is examined in terms of its professional aspects and functions－－patrol，crime prevention，specialized or auxiliary services，etc．Various＂dilemmas＂or $\backslash$ problem areas in law enforcement，such as a fragmented police system， adverse political influence，confining legal restrictions，and a poor public image are discussed．Law enforcement as a career is also considered．The author further attempts to cover the administration of justice，from the police process through pretrial and trial procedures to the corrections phase．The book ends with a review of our governmental structure and constitutional rights．

Folley＇s treatment of this vast study area is generally elementary： and often quite superficial．As an indication of the depth of scholarship and research supporting this sweeping study，the bibliography carries only nine books，more than half of which pertain to English and Roman history．None of the three books relating to American law enforcement were published later than 1925．Although other sources are cited throughout the book，they，are relatively scant，particularly when viewed against the comprehensive scope of the work．

There are few refer x－112 TES $0-468$ a -1102 critical and most relate to crime statistics．Ironically，Folly leads．off a discussion in this area by attributing some statistics taken frown the w he lofform

Jenkins to Callahan Memorandum
Re: Review of Book Entitled "American Law Enforcement" By Vern L. Folley

Crime Reports to the wrong year, though, in a footnote, he subsequently cites the correct documentation. In a later discussion of these Reports, Folley flatly states, "The UCR is incomplete also because only seven types of serious crimes are reported."

Unfortunately the FBI goes virtually unmentioned in areas where it has indisputably played a primary role in upgrading law enforcement. For example, in a full chapter devoted to professionalism and education in law enforcement, no reference whatsoever is made to the FBI. National Academy nor to our other efforts to benefit local and state police through training assistance and technical services.

In his Preface, the author maintains that this study will deal with "broad conceptual and philosophical knowledge" and that he will use "nontechnical language for clarity of understanding and ease of reading." Time and again, however, Folley's treatment is dangerously simplistic or stated in such a manner as to be misleading if not erroneous. In one place, for example, he makes the startling assertion that, "The recognition that the police are bound by law to respect the rights of individuals has resulted from recent highly publicized Supreme Court decisions." In another instance, he states, "In the past, the police preferred that the citizenry remain ignorant of certain rights since this provided great latitude for accomplishing the police task. " In discussing police procedure, he states, "Generally criminal investigations will end with the obtaining of a warrant that is served by a police officer." However, a few passages later, as the process is further traced through the booking stage and then beyond, the reader encounters: the bewildering statement, "The final role of the police is the continuation of the criminal investigation to ascertain all facts relative to the case for presentation inccourt."

In another garbled explanation -- this time in connection with appeal procedure -- it is stated,
"'The defendant may appeal his case to a reviewing court by having his defense counsel prepare a brief repealing the decision of the court on the grounds of prejudice or some other injustice to him. If the defense counsel and his client are granted a new trial, it goes to the next higher court where the same procedures are utilized. An appeal case may go as high as the state supreme court, and very special cases may go as high as

Jenkins to Callahan Memorandum
Re: Review of Book Entitled "American Law Enforcement" By Vern L. Folley
the United States Supreme Court. If the lower court's decision is reversed and remanded, the decision is nullified and the defendant may be tried over on the same indictment but have a different jury. If the decision is reversed, in other words, there is not sufficient evidence, the prosecuting attorney probably will not make a second attempt to convict the defendant."

All in all, it is extremely doubtful that this shallow and less than careful and incisive treatment of law enforcement and related areas will become a major study source for those in the criminal justice field.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.



| TO $:$ | DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) <br> ATTN: IS -3 SECTION, | DATE: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| INTELLIGENCE DIVISION |  |  |$\quad 10 / 13 / 73$

Re: Bulet 10/1/73.
Enclosed herewith one copy of book entitled"
Tito = Widhailovicand the Allies", by WALTER Rf ROBERTS. Book purchased Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ.

Bureau WHF/ma j (3)



## PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for 'use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.


## NOTE:

Book requested by SA C. W. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligent Division, for reference purposes.


To ：Mr。Cleveland
fROM ：J．Keith $1 / 2$


DATE：1－18－73

## subject：THE SWISS BANK CONNECTION BY LESLIE WALLER INFORMATION CONCERNING

Following a recent visit to Washington by the author of captioned book，which was described favorably in the local press， a copy of The Swiss Bank Connection was obtained by the Special Investigative Division and reviewed for possible points of interest to the Bureau．

Waller，former Public Relations Director for the Savings Banks Association of New York，has written a number of books during the past 20 years，including a series for children and several flam－ boyant，sensationalistic novels regarding the Mafia，one of which is advertised on the cover as consisting of＂sex，sadism，and violence．＂ According to Bureau files，Waller is the son of Russian parents and was carried as a Security Index subject of the New York office from 1953 to 1955 because of his affiliation at the time with a series of Communist Front groups．

Problems of the Industry
In the foreword to his latest book，Waller explains that－－ despite the title－－his analysis is not confined to the Swiss system alone but is actually a study of problems besetting the entire banking industry throughout the world．It should also be noted that，even though the book＇s publisher describes it as＂a sensational expose＂of ${ }^{1}$ the connection between the Mafia，Big Business，U．S．politicians， and．\％．the banks，＂somewhat less than half of the book is devoted to the subject of organized crime．

1－Mr．Shoaff
1 －Miss Butler
1－Mr。Cleveland
$1-\mathrm{Mr}$ 。 Keith
1－Mr．McHale
JEM：ljz
（6）


Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

Much of Waller's study deals with the history, development, and structure of the Swiss banking system; the post-World War I inflationary period which gave the Swiss banks their reputation for soundness and stability; the enactment of the 1934 bank secrecy law when floods of refugees from Fascist oppression came pouring in, seeking asylum; the Swiss involvement in German trade during World War II, which led to the freezing of Swiss assets in the United States by the Treasury Department; the post-World War II trend of international celebrities to seek a tax haven by establishing residence in Switzerland (leading to the enactment of a 1972 law banning the sale of Swiss real estate to foreigners not already in residence there); a summary of the services provided by Swiss banks; and the, as yet unsuccessful, attempts by the United States Government to negotiate a treaty breaking the secrecy of the numbered bank-account system. There is even one chapter, probably written as a last-minute insert, dealing with Clifford Irving's scheme to defraud an American publishing company by pretending that he had collaborated with industrialist Howard Hughes on the latter's memoirs and then depositing over $\$ 600,000$ in fees for Hughes in a Swiss bank account controlled by Irving.

## Criticizes Government Record

When he does get into a discussion of organized crime, Waller is most laudatory of the efforts of former United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, of New York City, but critical of the Government in general, and of the FBI in particular. Also mixed in with these criticisms are a number aimed at the current Administration and some of its ranking leaders.

In one passage, Waller says the Government has a poor record 'in bringing to trial--let alone winning--cases against leading members of organized crime." In another, he alleges that for years the FBI obscured its lack of accomplishments in the organized crime field by directing the public's attention to the issue of Communism instead. (The inaccuracy of Waller's accusations may be seen in the: fact that the FBI alone, in the past eight years; has successfully brought to tial-and convicted--nearly 3,000 organized crime subjects, including seven national La Cosa Nostra leaders and more than three dozen of their ranking aides and lieutenants.)

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

With respect to our Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program, he sneers that even "an occasional schoolgirl has made this list" and claims that the Bureau has traditionally employed it as a smoke screen to make people think that individual crime, rather than organized crime, was the big issue facing American law enforcement. (During the history of the above program, five women have been listed, all charged with serious crimes. The three who could come under the term "schoolgirls" are Ruth Eisenmann-Schier, who was charged in the Barbara Jane Mackle kidnaping in 1968, and Katherine Power and Susan Saxe, Brandeis University students currently being sought for their involvement in the killing of a Boston police officer during a bank robbery.)

Waller further seeks to discredit the Bureau's efforts in the fight against organized crime by overlooking our general lack of jurisdiction in the field prior to 1961, and by ignoring our many prosecutive accomplishments (the most important of which he attributes to Mr. Morgenthau) since then. In two other snide comments, he says that "American banks lie down with all four paws in the air" at the "slightest whistle" from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or the FBI and adds that there is a "slim chance" that his readers have never excited the attention of either the $\operatorname{IRS}$ or the FBI.

In attacking the present Administration, Waller charges that Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson was forced to resign from the Department of Justice because of his Texas "peculations" involving financial manipulator Frank Sharp. Further passages criticize President Nixon for taking campaign funds from tax dodger John Alessio; for his friendship with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, who had been involved in the use of stolen stock to secure a Florida bank loan; for his participation in a questionable Florida land-development project; and for his implied ties to the gambling element in the Bahamas (based on two visits Mr. Nixon made there before becoming President.)

## Uncorroborated Charges

Unfortunately, with respect to these and other allegations appearing in The Swiss Bank Connection, Waller uses no footnotes or other means of identifying his sources. As a result, it is difficuit to

> Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
> Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

accurately assess the validity of his claims, such as the demographic estimate he cites that, by 1975 , over $6,000,000$ Americans will be working for the Syndicate either directly or indirectly, and that another $19,000,000$ will be using the goods and services provided by the underworld. In the foreword of the book, Waller states that some of his material was derived from Mafia acquaintances in New York and New Jersey, but he does not indicate whether these cooperative hoodlums were the sources of his later allegation that the five New York City "families" have recently been consolidated into two or three. (According to our member-informants in the New York City area, no such merger has taken place as yet, although one has been rumored for some time.)

In another ironic passage, Waller tries to pass off American Mafia leaders as modern-day versions of the old "robber barons," predicting that eventually their children and grandchildren will achieve the respectability now enjoyed by the descendants of early railroad, steel, and oil magnates who rode roughshod over all opposition during the 19th Century. In so doing, Waller conveniently ignores the fact that these early industrialists--whatever their methods--were engaged in legitimate enterprises, whereas the hoodlum element he compares them to are often practicing a completely illicit trade in violation of Federal, state, and local laws.

Not a Serious Student
Because of his previously mentioned lack of documentation, his failure to provide his book with either an index or bibliography, his general reputation for writing "pot boilers" and sex novels, and the fact that The Swiss Bank Connection first appeared in paperback, rather than hardback, Waller cannot be regarded at this point as a serious student of the problem of organized crime.

Furthermore, with respect to his feelings concerning the FBI, it appears that Waller's sense of objectivity may have been blunted by his earlier Communist Front activities and his attempts to promote the cause of former United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau at the expense of the agencies with whom the latter worked.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

The Swiss Bank Connection will probably receive a certain amount of circulation among college students and the like doing term papers on organized crime in the United States but, because the subject matter of Swiss banking appears to lack a popular appeal to the majority of leisure-time readers, it is not likely to enjoy the runaway status of a best seller.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information. A copy of captioned book is being retained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.


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subject:
MY LIFE IN THE MAFIA
BY VINCENT TERESA. INFORMATION CONCERNING



The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book, which has been receiving considerable publicity in the press, for points of possible interest to the Bureau.

Despite the misleading title--the book was not actually written by Teresa, and he denies emphatically that he was ever a member of the Mafia--it is still one of the better studies ever published in this country relating to the problem of organized crime in modern society.


Teresa, from whose oral reminiscences New York newspaperman Thomas $C_{0}$ Renter prepared the final manuscript, was a long-time criminal in the Boston area and, if not officially a member of the Mafia, he was nevertheless close enough to many of its top leaders to present an accurate picture of their operations over a period of several decades. He has also testified in Federal court against a number of hoodlum subjects, appeared before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee in 1971 -

It is further anticipated that Teresa will be the
Government's main witness in its pending tax-evasion trial against international gambling and racketeering figure Meyer Lansky. (At the present time, Teresa and his family have been relocated by the Department

1-Mr. Shoaff
1 -Miss Butler
1 -Mr. Cleveland
1 -Mr. Keith
1 -Mr. McHale



Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia
of Justice under the witness-protection provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and the book details many of the efforts taken by United States Marshals to protect the Teresas from possible mob retaliation ${ }_{0}$ )

As regards Renner, Bureau files reveal merely that he is a crime reporter for "Newsday" newspaper, Long Island, New York, and that he claims to have worked there since approximately 1963.

## Confusing Arrangement

Because of the joint authorship of the book-..Teresa's material appears in quotes; the rest is presumably the result of Renner's research--it is sometimes necessary for the reader to re-read certain passages in order to determine whether a particular passage is attributable to Teresa's first-hand knowledge of events or Renner's extracts from other publications. Once this has been mastered, however, the story that comes across is a vivid account of organized crime as seen through the eyes of a participant who claims that his ties to the Mafia date back to his grandfather's membership in the last century.

Bureau files show that Teresa was never carried in our records as a member-informant of La Cosa Nostra (LCN), or the Mafia, and his statements in the book are often conflicting and ambivalent with respect to his exact status in the underworld.

On Page 1, for example, Teresa is referred to as 'a highranking figure in the New England Mafia。" Page 14 describes him as 'third-generation Mafia." And Page 371 lists him somewhat boastfully as the 'No. 3 man" in the New England organization, overshadowed only by such top Mafia leaders as Raymond Patriarca and Henry Tameleo. On the other hand, Pages $88-89$ contain a detailed account of how Teresa refused invitations from both Tameleo and Patriarca to join the Mafia on the grounds that it would severely restrict his independence and the mobility of his operations.

Memorandum to Mr 。Cleveland
$\mathrm{Re}:$ My Life in the Mafia

Criminal Background
Although Teresa periodically tends to exaggerate his own importance in the underworld--Renner refers to him once as a "con artist"-mthe book makes no attempt to gloss over his less glamorous shortcomings. It starts off describing his petty thefts while a schoolboy, detours through a brief Naval career that ended up with a bad conduct discharge, depicts his development into a gambling addict, blatantly admits embezzlements at the expense of friends and relatives, and explains his marital difficulties arising from a longrunning series of infidelities. About the only thing Teresa claims to have drawn the line at is murder, and Renner implies that this: was the real reason he refused to join the Mafia.

As a hoodlum loan shark, however, Teresa was no stranger to violence, and Chapter 12 relates an incident he told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in 1971. Captioned "Piranha, Inc., "the chapter deals with a Boston finance company which enjoyed Mafia protection and which employed Teresa as a collection agent for 'tough" accounts. According to Teresa, the firm derived its name from a vicious man-eating fish it kept in the office where delinquent borrowers were threatened with violence when unable to meet the payments due on their loans. In fact, Teresa claims that one particularly recalcitrant customer actually had his hand thrust into the fish tank and was badly chewed by the piranha before being released.

Murders and Corruption
Teresa also names names involved in a number of the 60 -plus gangland slayings which rocked New England during the late $1960{ }^{\circ}$ s, identifies one major arsonist employed by the mob to deceive " insurance companies, and points out police departments (such as those in Boston, Revere, Somerville, and Springfield, Massachusetts) which were especially corrupt during his career in the underworld. For example, Teresa described one particularly unpleasant series of events wherein

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia
information supplied to the Mafia by a corrupt police officer resulted in a total of six murders. Later, Teresa said, after he became a Government witness, he tried to give this information to a top Boston police official, but the official refused to believe that any of his officers could have been so dishonest and declined to take any action.

With respect to police corruption, Teresa says that sometimes the mob will try to elicit information from the FBI through a crooked police official but that the Bureau is too smart to fall for such a ploy and will "just waltz the cops around the yard a few times" without actually telling them anything。 Along the same lines, Teresa received nationwide press coverage during his 1971 Senate testimony when he was quoted as saying that, "In 28 years on the street, I never heard of a crooked FBI guy. ${ }^{1 \prime}$

Lansky Discussed
In discussing the Mafia, Teresa completely debunks the writings of Miami newspaperman and self-styled crime expert Hank Messick who alleges that a so-called National Crime Syndicate was formed in 1934 with Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky as the head and the Mafia as just one of many component parts. Although Teresa does not mention Messick by name, he says that all the publicity about Lansky controlling the underworld is "a lot of baloney." He points out, as the Bureau has known for some time, that Lansky and his associates have engaged in a number of profitable joint ventures with ranking Mafia leaders over the years but that he "runs nothing and no one。" Teresa explains that Lansky is a "very valuable friend" of the Mafia and that 'the money he 's earned for the mob is astronomical, "but that "he's no more chairman of the mob than I am."

Another interesting point made by Teresa is that the late Frank (Butsey) Morelli, one-time Rhode Island rackets boss, was the person responsible for the armed robbery-slaying that led to the highly controversial conviction and execution of Italian anarchists

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti during the $1920^{\circ}$ s. According to Teresa, a Boston newspaper printed the above allegation in 1951 and Morelli told him in confidence that the story was correct.

Teresa also claims that international bookmaking figure Gilbert Lee Beckley-who vanished from New York City on the evening of January 15, 1970--was killed for "playing games with the mob in his layoff operation." At the same time, Teresa added that Beckley was suspected of having served as an informant for the FBI (although this latter charge was not true).

## Hoodlums Exposed

All in all, the Teresa-Renner book is a most valuable addition to the growing list of books now available on the subject of organized crime and shows the underworld as it really is, stripped of most of the fictional tinsel which it has acquired in recent years as the result of such books as The Godfather and Honor Thy Father. My Life in the Mafia exposes racketeers as venal, greedy, selfish individuals who cheat one another, steal from their friends, try to ensnare professional businessmen in shady enterprises, rig gambling games, ignore their children, abuse their wives, bribe public officials, and generally act as a blight on the community.

Teresa's remembrances are interesting and informative, and Renner's research generally creates an accurate background to put the interspersed dialogue in proper perspective. Oddly, however, there are two discrepancies in the book worth calling attention to:
(1) On Page 356, Teresa places the national membership of the Mafia at approximately 6,500 (an increase of 1,500 over Joe Valachi's estimate of 5,000 ), whereas our records, which are probably the best available anywhere, indicate that the true figure is probably much closer to 3,000 。
(2) Throughout the book, Teresa maintains that he became an informant for the FBI in December, 1969, after he had been convicted as a result of his stock-theft operations and he discovered

Memorandum to Mr 。 Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia
that the mob was not taking care of his wife and children as had been promised.

his indictment by a Federal grand jury for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property statute. December, 1969, was apparently when Teresa decided to become a Government witness in exchange for his subsequent release from prison.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information. A copy of My Life in the Mafia is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for research purposes.

lobe



Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Mäfia, U. $\mathrm{S}_{0} \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{o}}$

Chapter Five, for example, is taken from Fred J. Cook's The Secret Rulers, which was reviewed by the Special Investigative Division in January, 1967, and was found to contain numerous errors. Among the most serious of these was Cook's distortion of the role played by hoodlum Joe (Adonis) Doto prior to the latter's voluntary deportation in 1956. Apparently swayed by newspaper publicity, Cook devoted more than half of his book to the activities of Doto and placed him on the same level of leadership as the late La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Commission members Frank Costello and Albert Anastasia whereas, in actuality, Doto was never anything more than a "captain" in the LCN "family" then headed by Vito Genovese. In addition, the Cook citation in the Gage anthology contains a three-page summary of the 1922 gangland slaying of New York City Mafia chieftain Umberto Valenti which differs considerably from the version appearing in the Gentile manuscript. (A former ranking Mafia leader in several different parts of the United States, Nicolo Gentile fled to Sicily during the late $1930^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ and subsequently prepared his memoirs, which never appeared in book form here, although the Bureau was successful in obtaining and translating a copy of his original manuscript. )

Still another misleading quote in Gage's study is taken from The Crime Confederation by John S. Tompkins and former New York City police officer Ralph Salerno. Referring to the Government's overall drive against the racket element, Tompkins and Salerno state that, under the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, 'the Federal law enforcement establishment did more against organized crime than had ever been done before--or has been done since. "Bearing in mind that The Crime Confederation was prepared during the latter stages of the Johason administration and was probably intended as a criticism of then Attorney General Ramsey Clark's refusal to use legalized wiretapping procedures, the quote now does a serious disservice to Federal law enforcement and should have been deleted during the process of reprinting.

The first sentence of Gage's introduction to his current book reads: "Everyone is a Mafia expert the se days." Unfortunately, that is the problem with many of the "experts" he quoted and the excerpts he utilized, particularly those appearing in Chapter Eleven of Maifia, $U_{0} S_{0} A_{0}$, which is a summary of two passages taken from

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Mafia, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{o}}$

Donald R. Cressey's Theft of the Nation。 Although Cressey served as a consultant to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and helped write part of its Task Force Report: Organized Crime, he made the mistake in both books of confusing underworld functions with underworld titles. For instance, he refers to various hoodlum figures as "Buffers," "Enforcers," "Corrupters," 'Executioners, " and "Money Movers." For higher ranking mobsters he has invented the positions of "Section Chiefs" and "Group Leaders." Inasmuch as none of these terms are actually used by the criminal element, Cressey's promotion--and Gage's endorsement-of them, gives a grossly distorted picture of organized crime in the United States to readers possessing no knowledge of the subject themselves.

On the other hand, not all the errors appearing in the book can be attributed to the authors of excerpts taken from other publications. A number, in fact, are Gage's own mistakes. On Page 139, one of the most notorious hoodlums ever to operate in the American underworld, Vito Genovese, is referred to as "Victor" Genovese. On Page 140, mobster ''Bugsy" Siegel is shown shortly after he was shot to death in what Gage describes as Siegel's house (when, in actuality, he was slain in the Beverly Hills mansion of his paramour, Virginia Hill). On Page 16, Gage erroneously identifies Miami, Florida, and Erie, Pennsylvania, as being headquarters cities for LCN 'Lamilies' in the United States and deletes from his list such publicly known headquarters cities as Dallas, Texas; Tampa, Florida; and Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Taken as a whole, much of the material printed in Mafia, $U_{0} \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{o}}$ makes for interesting and informative reading by students or uninformed laymen seeking a basic understanding of how organized crime operates in the United States at the present time. It contains chapters on the early development of the Mafia in this country (although much valuable information was left out by omitting James D. Horan's research through the original files of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which investigated both the Camorra and the Mafia on behalf of the Government

Memorandum to Mr . Cleveland
$R e: ~ M a f i a, U_{0} S_{0} A_{0}$
during the 19th Century), as well as brief biographies of leading hoodlum figures, descriptions of various gang wars, the evils of graft and corruption, the means by which organized crime infiltrates legitimate business, and the relationship of certain celebrities-such as singers Frank Sinatra and Phyllis McGuire--to known gangsters and racketeers.

Even so, the basic question remains to be answered as to whether there is a need or a market for such a book. Not only has the bulk of it already appeared in print under other titles and authors, but more importantly, most of it has been written by outsiders looking in and contains unavoidable errors on information known only to the underworld or to a handful of investigative agencies such as the FBI. Had the Gentile manuscript been better prepared, perhaps it would have served this purpose, especially when taken in conjunction with the better-written, but lower-level, study entitled The Valachi Papers, by Joe Valachi and Peter Maas. In any event, there is nothing in Mafia, U. $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{A}_{\circ}$ not already known to the Bureau.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of captioned book is being retained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.


To : DIRECTOR, FBI $(62-468$ 5 5 )
FROM SAle, LOS ANGELES (62-6614)
ATTN: IS -3 Section $\begin{gathered}\text { DATE: } 10 / 17 / 73\end{gathered}$
ATTN: IS-3 Section

Subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
OBOOK REVIEWS

$$
62-46855-1096
$$

Re Bureau letter to Los Angel es dated 7/19/73.
Enclosed is one copy of booknhow to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion.

Investigation failed to reflect an office for Investigator's Information Service at 7551 Melrose, Los Angeles.

A check with the Cole Branch Post Office Superintendent covering 7551 Melrose, failed to develop any information regarding Investigator's Information Service. Physical surveillance of the address 7551 Melrose revealed a number bs of businesses located at this address, one reportedly run bic by WILLIAM TURNER and may be the location of the offices for Investigator's Information Service. At the time of ordering the enclosed book, a second book was ordered but as of this date has not arrived at the Los Angeles Office. As soon as it is received, it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

1 - Los Angeles
DAM/:jd
(3)


## 58 NOV 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


- SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

11/2/73


1 -Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.
(分 ${ }^{3} \quad$ "Journals of A Diplomat, 1939-1969" by Charles Bohlen;
l -Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB
EB:aso (5) $8^{\circ}$
NOTE:


# Memorandum 



This is a review of captioned book (copy attached) published in 1972 by the Investigators Information Service.

The author, William W. Turner, was a Special Agent with the FBI

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|  | Since his removal, Turner has written articles for "Nation" and "Rampart," and a book entitled "Police Establishment," all of which are critical of the FBI.

The following review has been coordinated with the Laboratory
Division:
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## Part I



## ORIGINS OF THE SPY STATE <br> EX. 112 PR EC. 57 <br> $62-46855-1107$ <br> Turner's theme is that the legal rights of privacy in this country

 are being usurped by the existence of an American electronic spy state in which Federal agencies, in particular the FBI, are guilty of promise tappings and bugging, basing such action on national security". Turner bases failure of the courts to enforce anti-eavesdropping laws.

(4) 1 - Personnel File of William W. Turner. A

Enclosure
RMM: rile

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review; "How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion"

Turner makes use of the testimony of a private investigator before the Government's Invasion of Privacy Hearings conducted by Senator Long in June, 1966, in which one Robert Huerta of Glencove, New York, testified that he was employed by various major oil, pharmaceutical and manufacturing companies as well as individuals, law firms, and political-type situations in debugging efforts.

Turner claims 22 bugs were found in Las Vegas casinos in 1966, which were connected to leased lines channeled to the local FBI Office. This claim is incorrect as to number and date. Actually, one FBI microphone device concealed in a telephone instrument in the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas was discovered in April, 1963, by an individual hired by the hotel president, Edward Levinson. Several months later, six additional FBI microphones were discovered at other Las Vegas hotels. Three other microphones installed by the Bureau in two other hotels at that time were not reported discovered and were never recovered by the Bureau.

Turner describes in detail and by diagram various electronic devices and cites methods by which they can be detected by the layman. On page 46. (diagram page 47), he claims that the microphone used by the FBI in the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas employed an acoustical inpedance matching system that aided in cutting down noises and sounds. Actually, the system was not used in any of the FBI microphone installations in Las Vegas.

On page 50 he discusses the "mike-tel" which involves altering the wire of a telephone set accomplished by means of a 15 -step complex operation. The term "mike-tel" is used only by the Bureau and Turner has quoted from an FBI handbook relative to this type of coverage.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review; "How to Avoid
Electronic Eavesdropping and
Privacy Invasion"

He refers to the single-pole mike-tel (SPMT) unit on page 51 which is a variation of standard mike-tel unit. Again, SPMT is Bureau terminology, but the description is of a unit no longer being utilized. Turner states on page 88 that the FBI has perfected a small unit referred to as a bumper-beeper that when dropped into a gas tank will continuously energize itself by chemical reaction to the fuel. This is completely false. On page 91 Turner accurately and factually describes CAT, the FBI's "autobug" for concealed automobile transmitter.

## Part II

## INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

According to Turner, industrial espionage (IE) has increasingly become a bleak fact of American industrial, commercial, and legal life. He devotes approximately 50 pages to the Hearings by the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedures, etc.; Second Section; published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, which reveals the report of a professional industrial espionage agent over a three-month period.

Turner lists countermeasures to be employed against IE, such as loyalty from employees, security education for employees and alertness to the careless habits of employees. Relative to the latter, he points out the need to properly dispose of documentary trash, noting the possibilities of IE agents inspecting discarded material.

## Part III

## THE LAW

Turner devotes approximately 18 pages to a complete reprint of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The book also includes an Appendix relative to radio bands and their uses, and a Glossary of the terminology used in the book.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review; "How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion"

## CONCLUSION:

Turner's motive for the book apparently was to exploit his knowledge, based on his experience as a former Special Agent, of the FBI's techniques and procedures relating to electronic surveillances, a percentage of which is inaccurate or completely false. More than half the volume is comprised of material reprinted from public records and the remainder is informotion available elsewhere. It is to be noted that Turner's references to the Bureau show no indication of his having any information which was not available to him during his tenure.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.



at quomticio

1 -Book Review File
1-Miss C. D. Skiles



PURPOSE:
The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book.
SYNOPSIS:
Frank Carrington's most recent work "The Victims," published in 1975, by Arlington House Publishers, is a comprehensive, critical analysis of America's criminal justice system--a system which he characterizes as a total failure. Carrington contends the rights of the victims of crime in America have been shamelessly disregarded and subordinated to the rights of the lawless and violent. He places much of the blame for such preposterous injustice in the laps of the Warren Court, as well as various "antivictim" groups which have created the present climate of permissiveness.

CURRENT BUREAU POLICY:
Not applicable.

ACTION:


For information only.
62-46855
CDS: vale

[^76]Laboratory...............
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Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Victims" by Frank G. Carrington
62-46855

## DETAILS:

## Author:

Frank Carrington, the Executive Director of Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Northwestern University Law Schools. He has served as a criminal investigator for the Marine Corps, as a Treasury Agent, and as a legal advisor to the Denver and Chicago Police Departments. He is also noted as the co-author of "Evidence Law for the Police." There is no pertinent information in Bureau files concerning the author.

The primary function of a criminal justice system is to protect the innocent from the lawless. However, contrary to this overriding obligation, American criminological reasoning of today portrays a topsy-turvy world where we live in an environment of fear coupled with a climate of permissiveness towards the wrongdoer--oblivious to the rights of the victims. This lack of concern for the victims of crime, claims Carrington, is precisely the reason for the failure of our present system. What is necessary is a balance of these rights--a reorientation of our thinking to a victim-oriented justice system. The first step towards doing something in behalf of the victims must be to recognize, as well as represent, them as a class in the system. Presently, they are merely a forgotten entity. Carrington suggests the establishment and coexistence of a Gcvernment body and a citizen's group patterned after the various effective civil rights and human relations commissions of today to protect the rights of victims, as well as poteatial victims.

Carrington notes that the trial process long ago turned from being a search of truth tc being a "microscopic examination" in determinance of whether the defendant's rights have been violated in the slightest manner. Much of the blame he places on Supreme Court's misconstruction of the Bill of Rights. Carrington attacks such judicial decisions as the "Exclusionary Rule" and the "Miranda Rule"--evaluating their effectiveness only in terms of having released countless guilty criminals at the cost of the offenders . next victims.

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Victims". by Frank G. Carrington 62-46855

Postponements and judicial "nit-picking" are additional tools advantageous to the criminal and abusive of the victim. The utilization of such techniques is the prime reason why our courts are so congested and backlogged. Carrington insists it is high time the lawyers of our country realize their duty--to serve justice and not simply the defendant.

He criticizes the appellate system, characterizing it as a means by which the criminal can shop around until he finds a court sufficiently permissive to discover his rights were violated. The rights of the victim are ignored. Carrington's solution to such problems is a system modeled after that of the British, where postponements and judicial nit-picking. are the exceptions instead of the rule. He also advocates an elimination of the "Exclusionary Rule" and a modification of "Miranda."

The two most difficult problems facing the criminal justice system today, states Carrington, are sentencing and the correctional processes. These processes ignore the rights of victims by: 1) reducing the deterrent effect on would-be criminals; 2) placing criminals back on the street; and 3) failing to vindicate the rights of the law-abiding. Carrington's solution is the guarantee of swift and certain apprehension and punishment of those who commit crimes. Punishment neaning incarceration in the great majority of cases, at least, for some period of time. As the seriousness of the crime escalates or reoccurs in a series, then severity should be added to the certainty of punishment. Carrington also promotes the concept of having the criminal make restitution to the victim with the possibility of making such restitution the condition of probation or parole. However, he warns that restitution must not, under any circumstances, substitute punishment.

In summary, Carrington summarizes what is therefore necessary to restore law and order is an immediate basic change in the permissiveness of the system--in the laws, court decisions, and attitudes of criminal justice policymakers. Our society must develop "victim consciousness" and establish a balance between the conflicting rights of the victim and the criminally accused. These changes are necessary if we are to have an effective criminal justice system.

# Memorandum 

To : Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1-Mr. T. W. Leavitt Dep. AD Inv. ._. 1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson

DATE: 10/22/76
1 - Mr. L. McWilliams
(Attn: J. W. McCaffrey)
1 -Mr. R. P. Finzel
1-Mr. S. R. Stroup
subject: "THE FUTURE OF INTELLIGENCE" BY HANSON W. BALDWIN

## Book Revisal

## PURPOSE:



Gen. Inv.
dent.
lintel. Spec. Inv. Training Telephone Rm. Director Secy $\frac{\pi}{n}$

RECOMMENDATION:


62-46855 -


Proposals are set forth for the reorganization of the U. S. intelligence community incorporating President Ford's proposals with the writer's specific recommendations. Although a broad spectrum of issues are addressed, special attention is given to areas including covert operations, the process of analysis, evaluation and estimation, and FBI duties in counterespionage, countersubversion and counterintelligence. written by Hanson W. Baldwin published in the Summer, 1976, edition of "Strategic Review, " a quarterly publication of the United States Strategic Institute.

SYNOPSIS:

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Future of Intelligence" By Hanson W. Baldwin
62-46855

AUTHOR:
Hanson W. Baldwin was a reporter, military correspondent and Military Editor for the New York Times from 1929 until his retirement in 1968. He has since been Roving Editor for the Readers' Digest.

## DETAILS:

Although the author concurs with several of the President's proposals for the reorganization of the U. S. intelligence community, incluaing an emphasis on the protection of sources and methodis through the implementation of criminal and civii sanctions, it is the omissions in these proposals which are emphasized throughout Hanson W. Bäldwin's article "The Future of Intelligence."

Specifically, these omissions include issues involving covert operations; the improvement of the end product of the intelligence community - analysis and evaluation, and FBi duties in counterespionage, couritersubversion, and counterterrorism.

Baldwin's primary concern regarding covert operations centers around a lack of centralization and high level control evidenced by the well publicized "intelligence failures" of the past. Toprevent a recurrence of such episodes the author recommends:

1) intelligence community input in evaluation and risk determination decisions;
2.) careful monitoring at the top level of Government;
2) Defense Department control of any military covert operations.

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Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt Re: "The Future of Intelligence" By Hanson W. Baldwin
62-46855

As for the collection and interpretation of intelligence information, Baldwin emphasizes the value of decentralization and the autonomy of the various intelligence agencies. It is in this context that the dual role of the DCI and Director of CIA is criticized as restrictive and, in some instances, potentially counterproductive if this powerful position holds line command over all intelligence agencies.

Of vital concern to the author is an area left almost untouched by the recent reorganization proposals - analysis, evaluation, and estimation of intelligence information.

It is this end product of the intelligence community "upon which depends the future of our nation." To achieve more reliable and accurate estimates of foreign capaiilities and intentions Baldwin recommends:

1) the insulation of those engaged in this process from the political, policy-making and decision-makiug atmosphere which may significantly alter their product.
2) the incorporation of the military viewpoint in final estimates to add balance to the currently civilian-dominated process.
3) the inculcation of "new blood and fresh minds" into the process with the use of new and improved analytical techniques and procedures.

The critical need for these and other changes in the estimative process is repeatedly emphasized. Baldwin concludes, '"Unbiased, comprehensive, thorough and accurate evaluation and analysis of all the millions of facts and opinions that are gathered, collated, culled, and sifted by all the agencies of Government are, by far, the most important aspect of the entire intelligence process and - in the past two decades this process has too often been our weakest link."

## - 3- <br> CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt Re: "The Future of Intelligence"<br>By Hanson W. Baldwin

62-46855

The internal threat of espionage, subversion and terrorism is another area the author observes deserving of considerably more attention than the President's reforms have thus far given. Recognizing this is primarily a function of the FBI , Baldwin calls for a strengthening of the number and improvement in the quality of Agents commensurate to the increased threat. Whether politicization, Presidential direction and/or plain avoidance are responsible for past diversion of manpower from this critically important task the scope and nature of the current threat to our internal security necessitates effective "reanimation of personnel with a sense that they are working in these fields to defend their country. "

Each of these areas is emphasized as fertile ground for needed reform and action. And, though the poitical atmosphere of 1975 may not be entirely conducive to positive reform the author clearly feels that reform, rejuvenation, change is needed - not as a reaction to the "self-flageliation and distortion" of the past few months, but as a recognition that intelligence must change, grow, improve in response to the sophistication and technical complexity of the times.

1 -Mr. Cochran (Encl)
Assoc. Dir

1 -Mr. Stack (Encl.)
1 -Mr. McWright (Enc date: $12 / 6 / 76$

PURPOSE: To recommend that the attached review of Dr. Leon N. Sussman's book be approved for publication in the Journal of Forensic Sciences.

DETAILS: Dr. Richard C. Froede, Book Review Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences (JFS) has requested that SA Cornelius G. Mc Wright review for the JFS Paternity Testing By Blood Grouping by Leon N. Sussman, M.D. This review has been conducted and a copy is attached for approval. If approved, copies will be forwarded to Dr. Froede for inclusion in a forthcoming issue of the JFS.

RECOMMENDATION: That, if approved, copies of the attached review be furnished to Dr. Froude for inclusion in the JFS.


Enclosure


## A REVIEW OF "PATERNITY TESTING BY

 BLOOD GROUFIMG"Paternity Testing Ey Blood Grouping by Dr. Leon N. Sussman is revised and updated from the original 1968 edition entitled Blood Grouping - Medicolegal Uses. It covers succinctly and ably the development and current status of the field of immunohematology. The $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{O}$, $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{s}$, Rh-Hr, Kell, Kidd, Duffy and Lutheran blood group systems as well as polymorphic serum proteins and erythrocyte isoenzymes receive critical attention from the stand point of their medicolegal applications in disputed paternity cases.

The reader is provided with an insight into the techniques of blood grouping and isoenzime typing. Although this coverage is by no means all encompassing, an excellent list of references is produced for anyone who would like to pursue this area in greater detail.

This book includes a discussion of not only disputed paternity cases, but also discusses bloodstain analysis in criminal cases. Its mein focus is on the use of bloce grouping tests for medicolegal purposes. For this reason, the title of the 1968 edition would have been more appropriate. Still. this does not detract from the author successfurly achieving his objective. He has provided an abundance of interesting examples, iliustrating the use of blood grouping in successfuity resolving cases of disputed paternity. ritfalls to be ajoided by the scientific investigator are also wisely included. Additionally, examples are provided which describe the application of serological procedures in bloodstain analysis in the investigation of violent crimes.

The weakest area of this edition is the chapter "Supplementary Applications." Dr. Sussman states, "Under favorable conditions, A-B-O grouping may be determined on old clots and stains. Sometimes the M agglutinogen can also be identified. The other blood group agglutinogere cannot be reliably detemmed in old blood stains."


It is important to note that Ph-ifr blood groups may also be determined from bloodstalns under certain circungtances. This is attested to by court testimony. In the United States and the United Ringlom. In the interest of enilghtening those of the criminal justice commanity, it would have been valuable to mention isoenzyme typing of bloodstains, particularly phospioglucomutase typing. Phosphoglucomutase and other isoenzymes are frequently used for characterizing bloodstains. The results of such analyses are widely accepted in courts.

In sumary, the informal presentation of the cubjects in the book makes for easy and interesting reading. It should serve as a valuable current reference for the pathologist, ceiminalist and attorney.

Cornelius G. Refiright, PhD Research Coordinator
Scientific and Technical
Services Division
Federal Bureau of Investigntion
Nashington, D.C. 20535

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Rec. Mont.
Spec. Inv.:



## PURPOSE:

DATE: 12/10/76


This is to eliminate Section 39 (page 48) of Manual For Bureau Supervisors regarding Book Review Control.

DETAILS:
Cited Manual provision requires books purchased for review be handled by Publications Desk of Intelligence Division. This position was recently eliminated due to decreased work load.

As each Division is responsible for reviews of books pertaining to its work and has handled same for some time now on an ad hoc basis, this Manual provision should be deleted.

RECOMMENDATION:
That Section 39 of Manual for Bureau Supervisors be deleted. Manual of Rules and Regulations regarding publications not affected.

TJD: vb
(5)


1 -Mr. W. A. Meincke (Manuals Desk)
1-Mr. T. W. Leavitt

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62-46855
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1-Mr. A. B. Fulton
1-Mr. T.J. Deakin

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SAC, BOSTON
ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
OBOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: $3 / 5 / 76$
010

ReBulet $2 / 20 / 76$.
Enclosed is one copy of "WE ARE YOUR SONS, written by ROBERT MICHAEL MEEROPOL as requested in reBulet.
REB ds
(3)

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I40 MAR 2 G76

## Date <br> $9 / 19107$

Document Classification:


Confidential
Secret
Top Secret

Document Type:


Enclosure $\qquad$


Attachment $\qquad$

## SCI TYPE:

SI*
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Other
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This serial has been removed and placed in:
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*requires special handling

## Memorandum

TO :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: $12 / 4 / 74$
(ATT: IS -3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
from SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBjECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 9/13/73.
Enclosed is one copy of "The Anderson Papers" by JACK ANDERSON with GEORGE CLIFFORD.
 22 DEC 71973



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
1/16/74
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

1-Miss Borowick
aLl information contained:
herein is unclassified
${ }_{D A R E}-8 / 16 / 90$ BY SP-7mactos

- You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books, collections of speeches and writings by James $P$. Cannon, published by Pathfinder Press, Inc., 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:
> "The First Ten Years of American Communism"
> Preface by Theodore Draper, paper $\$ 3.45$

"The History of American Trotskyism"
Introduction by Caroline Lind, paper $\$ 2.95$
"Letters from Prison"
Introduction by Jack Barnes, paper \$3.45
"Notebook of An Agitator"
Introduction by Joseph Hansen, paper $\$ 3.45$
"Socialism on Trial"


Cloth $\$ 4.95$
"Speeches for Socialism"
Introduction by Peggy Brandy and Dianne Feeley, paper $\$ 3.45$
"Speeches to the Party: The Revolutionary Perspective

Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs Fills \& Com. Gen. Inv. lent. Inspection lIntel. Label. Plan. \& Evil. $\Rightarrow$
Spociliny Hen $^{-1 S-2}$ Section (Route through for

Toiephono
Director Society - mail room
"The Struggle for a Proletarian Party"


14 JAN 161974

Introduction by George Novack, paper $\$ 2.95$


You should obtain above books discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

Letter to New York
Re: Purchase of Books Book Reviews
62-46855

NOTE:
Books requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. These books are needed at $F B I H Q$ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. The author of the above books is one of the plaintiffs in this lawsuit. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite the purchase of these books, which should be forwarded to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

## Memorandum



SUBJECT:
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS
date: 1/23/74


ReBulet to New York, $1 / 16 / 74$.




Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:


## Matters from Prison" -

Notebook of An Agitator"
speeches to the Party: The
"The Struggle for a Proletarian Party"

MMM: man

- UNITED STATES GOY~NMENT Memorandum


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date: $1 / 30 / 74$ (ATT: IS 3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
subject:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS


ReBulets, $9 / 13 / 73$ and 10/18/73.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of "The US Intelligence Community" and 跨evolutionaries."


REC 306

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62-4685 s-1111
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3 FER 51974


SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)
$2 / 7 / 74$

1- Miss Borowick

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS

 BOOK REVIEWSYou are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.
(i) "The Forgotten Americans: A Survey of the Values, Beliefs and Concerns of the Majority" by Herman Kahn Published by Frank E. Armbruster, Arlington House, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801 (\$9.85)
(2) "State Secrets: Police Surveillance in America" by Paul Cowan, Nick Egleson and Nat Hentoff Published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston (\$10)

1-IS-2 Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall ( 6221 IB)

EB:aso
(6) ${ }^{\circ}$家
REC -30

NOTE:
HE FEB 71974
Book number one requested by Mr. T. J. Smith, Intelligence Division, and number two requested by Mr. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Books for reference purposes.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 

Kansas City, Missouri
February 11, 1974

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

Robert De Pugh, national coordinator of the Minutemen organization, has written a book entj.tled "Can You Survive", which he described as a guidline for resistance to tyranny for you and your family. This book is published by the Noontide Press, PO Box 76062, Los Angeles, California 90005, copyrighted 1973. The first printing was in October 1973. The book has Library of Congress catelog card number 73-89738.

The Minutemen is a paramilitary group
organized in June 1960, by Robert B.
DePugh in Norborne, Missouri, as a
resistance to the spread of communism
in the United States by use of guerrilla
tactics. DePugh was recently paroled after serving three years in a Federal penitentiary for violation of the Federal Firearms Act.

The Patriotic Party has been the politicai arm of the Minutemen.

In the book, De Pugh states that many books on the general subject of survival have been wrj.tten, however, they are of very little value for a person who has been forced to keep himself hidden in a remote area for months or perhaps years. Also to modern patriots, the word survival takes on a broader meaning.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FSI anse liched to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outse your agency
enclusure 62.46855

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH
"We must consider, not only physical survival, but economic survival and most important of all, philosophical survival. This book will consider survival of all three types and the many problems involved.
"In considering subjects so diverse, an inquiry is justified as to the credentials of the author.
"Regarding physical survival, I have had the usual U. S. Army training in survival techniques and I've read dozens of books on the subject. Most instructive of all were the seventeen months during which $I$ evaded an all-out manhunt by law enforcement authorities, federal, state and local. About one year of this time was spent in wilderness areas of the United States. This included part of one bitter cold winter near 12,000 feet elevation in the mountains of Colorado and part of one summer in the blazing hot desert of south central New Mexico. It was during this time that I developed severe doubts as to the value of most books that have been written on the subject of wilderness survival."
"My political beliefs today are almost exactly the same as they were thirty years ago. When I lived in poverty they did not change. When $I$ was wealthy, they did not change. Through four utterly demoralizing courttrials, they did not change--not even when those $I$ had befriended took the witness stand and testified against me. During four years in prison, including one long, lonely year in solitary confinement, there was not one single instant in which $I$ doubted the justice of my cause. I have had some experience also, in philosophical survival."

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH
"In order to assemble this book in about thirty days time, it has been necessary for me to draw extensively on articles that I had written in the past, and from various Minutemen bulletins and publications. I have quoted extensively from other authors, sometimes critically and often with favor. In doing so, I have deliberately referred to certain books that have been widely read by American conservatives so as to evaluate the advice they contain in the light of my own experiences."

In Chapter 3 of the book, entitled "Big Brother
is Here", it states as follows:
"The enemies of America have already penetrated deeply into our federal government and many state governments. Should the time come that they attempt a complete authoritarian occupation of these United States, they might easily begin by finding some excuse tọ declare martial law."

Chapter 10, which is entitled "If You're
Arrested", includes the following:
"The code of conduct for American fighting men states that when captured, it is the duty of each combatant to attempt an escape which will permit him to rejoin his own forces and thus again be able personally to participate in further offensive action against the enemy. American patriots must assume a similar attitude. We must now allow our enemies to keep us inactive, either by frightening us into such inactivity or by propagandizing us to the belief that such activity is not worth the danger involved.

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH
"During the last decade we have seen a sizable number of American patriots arrested and imprisoned because of their willingness to defend their own beliefs and prepare sincerely for a defense of our American heritage. We must assume that such arrests and imprisonments will occur even more frequently in the years immediately ahead. When a person is arrested and imprisoned for participation in some patriotic cause, the first thing to realize is this: Imprisonment does not put an end to your usefulness. There is always some small way in which you can help contribute to the cause of freedom even under the most adverse circumstances. You have a moral duty to do so. Imprisonment does not mean that for you the fight is over. A realization of this fact will considerably reduce the damage to your morale if and when such an event should occur.
"The imprisoned patriot, like the captured soldier, should never cease in his efforts to gain his freedom again. It must be remembered however, that the circumstances of a political prisoner are much different from those of a military combatant that may be captured by an enemy military force. To the captured soldier, escape is the only possible way of returning to friendly forces before the end of hostilities. For the political prisoner, other alternatives are available. For so long as a bureaucratic dictatorship wishes to maintain the facade of a legitimate government, it is necessory for them to keep up some pretext of a fair and equitable system of justice. Make no mistakes about it, the United States Department of Justice now has the power to imprison any ordinary citizen they may choose and keep that person imprisoned for

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH
the rest of his life no matter how law abiding he might be. This does not mean, however, that the alternatives of a legal defense are hopeless for even the most outspoken political prisoner. When a prisoner fights his case long enough and hard enough through the courts, the Department of Justice may eventually decide that his further imprisomment is not worth the further publicity involved."

Chapter 16 is entitled "Resistance Warfare", and is taken from Army field manual 3i-31 entitled "Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations."

In Chapter 18, which is entitled "Some Final Thoughts on Survival", it states the following article appeared in the 1966 issue of "On Target":
"As I read it again, seven years later, there is little I would change."

This chapter makes specific recommendations to the patriot who is thinking of buying one or more guns for family protection of survival. De Pugh states that once again, this is meant for the reader having little experience with firearms: This chapter sets forth the following:
"It's true that the . 22 lacks the 'shock' effect of a more powerful cartridge, but this is largely compensated for by the ease of putting $a$ well placed shot into heart or brain. When needed a second well aimed shot can be fired quicker from a . 22 than from a more powerful weapon.

MINUTEMEN; ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH
"As a deadly weapon, their effect can be greatly increased by using hollow point bullets fired with poison. If needed, the hole in the point can be opened up further with a small drill. Sodium or potassium cyanide are two fast acting and easily obtainable poisons. Pharmacists or medical doctors will have ready access to succinyl choline or tubocurarine which are excellent when used in powdered form. If nothing better is available ordinary household lye (thirty cents for a pound can at your local grocery store) will do nicely."
"For a small 'hideaway' gun the . 25 Browning automatic is unsurpassed. A man wearing slacks and sport shirt can easily carry one of these in his side pants pocket without its ever being noticed. Quality of material and workmanship on all Browning firearms is excellent."
"SEMI-AUTOMATIC MILITARY WEAPONS. These include the . 30 caliber carbine, the 30-06 Garand, and the M-14 in. caliber 7.62 Nato and the $\mathrm{M}-15$ in. caliber . 223 .
"The carbine has already been discussed and is a nice little weapon within its limitations. If used, the effectiveness can be improved by pulling the solid case bullets from military ammunition and replacing them with soft nosed hunting bullets that are commercially available.
"Garand rifles are still available from some mail order companies specializing in army surplus weapons. Their condition varies from poor to very good and buying one by mail is a gamble. The price is from $\$ 70.00$ to $\$ 90.00 . "$

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

The final chapter, 19, of the book entitled "Survival
or Victory" states as follows:
"It is not easy to foretell what the future may bring to our country and its people.
"Most American patriots agree that the situation is going from bad to worse but there the agreement ends. Some foresee a long continued runaway inflation. Others expect a severe depression to occur soon. Some anticipate race riots and revolution from within; others fear a surprise attack by foreign nations. Some anticipate an existence of chaos and anarchy while others anticipate future Americans living under oppressive dictatorial government control.
"In this book I have tried to emphasize the necessity of preparing for any and every eventuality. Survival preparations which might be quite adequate in one situation could prove to be wholly inadequate in other circumstances.
"I have also tried to emphasize that personal survival can never be more than a temporary solution. A lasting opportunity to survive and to be free cannot be achieved without the ultimate defeat of those who are now planning and working by the most insidious means to destroy our nation, our people and our heritage of western civilization.
"What is our real objective--survival or victory? Survival is, but a fleeting state of affairs that exists only from one minute to the next. Victory is the lasting achievement with rewards that extend to ourselves, our children, and to generations of Americans that are yet unborn.

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH
"In the two hundred years since American patriots began their fight for liberty, eight generations of United States citizens have worked and sacrificed and fought to preserve this nation as a free and independent republic. What of our generation? Will history record that ours was the generation that gave up? That let down? That abandoned the fight?
"We all despise those traitorous government bureaucrats who are deliberate attempting to sell our nation out to the enemy. But what of ourselves? Will our guilt be any less than theirs if we prove too lazy, too complacent or too selfish, to successfuliy meet the challenge which our enemies have thrust upon us?"

A copy of this book is attached to this memorandum.


SAC, Baltimore

## PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1-Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)<br>"For the Liberation of Brazil" by Carlos Marighela Pelican Latin American Library Penguin Books, Inc., 7110 Ambassador Road, EB:aso (5)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for research on political kidnapings.

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)
PURCHASE OF BOORS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below for Bureau use. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.


1-Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)
EB:aso (5) $\underbrace{2}$
NOTE:
Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for research on political kidnapings.

REC-19 62-46555-1114


* MAR 6 1974


IEGAT, Ottawa

Director, FBI (62-36855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
1 - Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below for Bureau use. Mark book to attention of $\mathbb{S}-3$ Section, Intelligence Division.


Terror in Quebec t by Gustaf Hoof
Clark, Irwin \& Co., Toronto, Canada, $\$ 2.50$
r

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)
NOTE:
Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for research on political kidnapings.

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm. Dep. AD Inv. Asst. Dir.:
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Ext. Affairs
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1 - Miss Borowick

## OPURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.


```
l-Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

NOTE:
Book requested by Mr. T. J. Smith, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

Assoc. Dir,
Dep. AD Adm. -
Dep. \({ }^{\prime} A^{\prime} \dot{D}^{\prime}\) ' Inv. Asst. Dir.:
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Ext. Affairs
Files \& Com.
Gen. Inv......
Ident. Ins pection Intell. Loboratory \(\because \therefore\) Plan. \& Eval. Spec. Inv. Training

Director, FBI (62-46855)

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Obtain discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.
"Surveillance and Espionage in a Free Society: A Report by the Planning Group on Intelligence \& Security to the Policy Council of the Democratic National Committee" by Richard H. Blum
Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York 10003
\(\$ 17.50\)
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102+6(88=111
\]

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (622I IB)
EB:aso (5) \({ }^{40}\)

RI I MAR \(13^{197 A}\)


NOTE:
Book requested by SA Edmund J. Pistey, IS-3 Section, for research purposes.

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MAR \(2010 \%\)


UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

то :
DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
date:
(ATT: IS -3; INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)


SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
subject:


PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/2/73.
Enclosed for the Bureau irs one copy gi Witness to History, 1929-1969" by CHARLES E. BOHLEN.

\[
62-46855-1118
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16 APR 11974
MMM:mah
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1974
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ET

то
Mr. W. R. Wanna f \(\boldsymbol{H}^{1 / 2}\)
from : G. C. Moore \(C C M / \int C D\)
SUBJECT:SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)

1 -Mr. . V. Cleveland
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
(Attn. M. A. Morrow)
date: \(3 / 12 / 74\)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 -Mr. R. L. Shackelford
l - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 -Mr. P. E. Nugent EXTREMIST MATTE: - URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE Gook Reviews


Purpose is to advise concerning review of book "Black Abductor" to include observations regarding similarities in kidnapping treated therein and that of Patricia Campbell Hearst for which captioned organization has claimed credit.

BACKGROUND: The 2/25/74 issue of "Time" contained article on the Hearst kidnapping. A footnote to the article states the "New York Post" had noted the previous week the "plot of the 'Black Abductor," a novel of politics and pornography published in 1972, closely resembles the Hearst kidnapping. \({ }^{11}\) A probation officer in California furnished data in 2/74 indicating Donald DeFreeze, Bureau fugitive and prime suspect in the Hearst kidnap case, may have read "Black Abductor" while in prison and conceived the Hearst kidnapping. DeFreeze has been identified as the individual referring to himself as General Field Marshal "Cinque" of the SLA in tape-recorded mes-0 sages received by the Hearst family.

OBSERVATIONS: Victim in the "Black Abductor" is named Patricia Prescott. She is a coed attending Cordell University. Her father is a wealthy U. S. Senator known for his vigorous stand on law and order. Victim in the book is abducted by chloroforming while in-. valved in sexuel activities in a lovers' lane with her sweetheart:

The abductors are subsequently identified as a blade male leader of the revolutionary group on the campus of Cordell University, and three white associates, two males and one female, the latter being bisexual.

Objective of kidnapping of the victim in the book is to obtain the release of a black prisoner charged with the murder of a National Guardsman involved in quelling a riot.
(8)
\(\frac{62}{\text { NOT RECORDED }}\)


Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. R. Wannaly
Re: SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)

The book's victim is subjected to and ultimately willingty engages in numerous sexual acts with her kidnappers, and photosgraphs of certain of these acts, together with notes demanding the release of the black prisoner in exchange for the victim's release, are directed to her father, the trial judge, and to the \(U\). S. Attorney General.

The victim is subsequently released by her abductors when their demand of freedom for the black prisoner is met and he is provided with a plane for travel to Algeria. In addition to falling in love with the black kidnap leader, the book's victim is converted to a revolutionary stance by her abductors and on release pledges to work for the revolution. She aids in the escape of two of her abductors (two were killed prior to victim's release) and discovers her own brother, with whom she enters into an incestuous relationship, is a member of the revolutionary movement.
"Black Abductor," by one Harrison James, is hard-core pornography. The only similarities noted between the plot in the book and the abduction of Hearst are the identical first names of the victims, their wealthy status, the multiracial and revolutionary: makeup of the kidnap gangs, the gangs?: apparent inclusion of female bisexuals, and the political nature of the kidnappings. The bock does not offer any real lead potential insofar as the Hearst kicnap matter is concerned. Bureau files contain no information identifier able with the book's author.

ACTION: For information.



(u)



ReBulet, 3/7/74.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of costate secrets:
Police Surveillance in America" by COWAN, EGLESON antiHHANIOFF, and "Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla" by ABRAHAM RGUILIEN.


MMM:mah
(3)


ReBulet, 2/7/74.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Whatever Became of Sin" \(^{\prime \prime}\) by KARL MENNINGER, M.D.
(a) detackellu(z (vv) New York

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(3)
\(62-46855-1120\)
EX -112
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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

\section*{Memorandum}

\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) } & \text { DATE: } 3 / 29 / 74 \\ \text { (ATT: IS -3. SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION })\end{array}\)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
SUBJECT:
pURCHASE OF BOOKS

ReBulet, 3/13/74.
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of \(1 /\) Surveillance and Espionage in a Free Society" by RICHARD H BLUM.

) - Bureau (Encl. \({ }^{4}\) )


1 -New York
MMM:mah
(3)


SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

\section*{4/8/74}

Director, FBI (62-46855)
PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:
by Jack Barnes, George Breftman, Derrick Morrison,
Barry Sheppard, and Mary-Alice Waters
(\$1.55)

> "What Socialists Stand For" by Stephanie Coontz (\$. 40 )
> "Revolutionary Strategy for the 70s: Documents of the Socialist Workers Party"
> by Jack Barnes, Joseph Hansen, and Barry Sheppard ( \(\$ 1.15\) )
"Democracy and Revolution" by George Novack
(\$2.95) EX-113 RECA OO \(2-1 / 6855-1122\)
"In Defense of Marxism" by Leon Trotsky (\$2.20)
"Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects"e APR 91974 by Leon Trotsky (\$3.95)

You should obtain above books discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.
\(\qquad\)

Letter to New York
Re: Purchase of Books
Book Reviews
- 624655

NOTE:
Books requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. These books are needed at \(F B H H Q\) for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the \(\mathbb{F B I}\) and other Government agencies and officials. The authors of the above books are plaintiffs in this Iawsuit. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite the purchase of these looks, which should be forwarded to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs -
Files \& Com. -
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
lIntel.
Laboratory
Plan. \& Eval. 感
Training
Legal Court 1 To
Telephone of
Director Sec'y

Dr. Jim L. Munro, author of the above book, sent an autographed copy to the Director. The Director requested the book be reviewed. There are no identifiable references in Bureau indices to the author. The book has been reviewed and a synopsis of each chapter is attached. In addition to the synopsis of each chapter, the following information is noted.

\section*{Review of Book}

The author expresses his appreciation for the
 cooperation of Clarence Kelly, who was then Chief of the Kansas City Police Department, for his extensive cooperation in facilitating his early interest in police organization. It is noted that the Director's name is misspelled in both the acknowledgement and personal note from the author.

This book was prepared for the second and third year undergraduate student. It was assumed by the author that the reader (students) has had only a limited introduction to the social sciences. With this assumption in mind, the text is designed to progress from basic general social science knowledge to more specialized research findings and discussions relating these findings to the field of law enforcement administration.

Enclosures

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46555-1123
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Memorandum to Mr . Jenkins
Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative
Behavior and Police Organization," By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.

The dust cover of the book contains a review by Leslie T. Wilkins, Professor of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany. The Professor concludes that the book is "refreshing" and that it should stimulate the most reticent students into participation in class discussions.

The author draws very heavily from many areas of administration and the generalizations from research findings are widely quoted. There appears to be little new information. Each chapter appears to be a theoretical examination of the topic being considered. Chapter Five entitled "An Overview of Organization Theory" is typical of the book.

This chapter attempts to trace organizational theory from Max Weber's observations of 19 th Century German civil service to current practices. The author devotes pages to the various theories, e.g., Traditional, Scientific, Human Relations, etc. He then suggests that an open system of organization may help to overcome organizational problems for police agencies. He concludes that the implications for police administration of open systems theory include the understanding that the police are interdependent with other social systems. The author seems to be leading to the obvious in that law enforcement is but one part of the criminal justice system.

Another example of theoretical examination is Chapter Eleven entitled "Training: Several Perspectives." The author points out that the "real training issue facing most police departments is the provision of minimal recruit training." The author points out that law enforcement is fortunate in that the FBI and the IACP are available for expert technical assistance to any department beginning a recruit program. He then notes that he will consider a theory of training. The author's theory is that training be approached as an open system. He advocates training for first-line supervisors, middle management and top management.

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization," By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.

The author simply applied the theoretical work of social psychologists Katz and Kahn. Reduced to its simplest terms the theory implies that first-line supervisors need more technical skills than middle managers: middle managers need human relations skills than first-line supervisors; and that top level managers need more conceptual ability than the other management levels. The basic premise is that different skills are involved at different managerial levels. It would then follow that different training is needed if one moves from one level to another.

In the chapter on training the author includes a section on police cadets which sets out the advantages and disadvantages. He does not take a position on the advisability of an agency using police cadets. It appears the reason for including a section on cadets is that the author considers cadets as one possible approach to the development of career personnel. In that same chapter, the author points out that in South Australia the possibility of organization stagnation is countered in three ways. These are: (l) by using instructors from outside the police organization; (2) the practice of sending senior and middle ranking officers to either nonp®̈lice institutions for further training or to police-training centers; and (3) the commissioner of police has a broad and varied administrative background and is not a product of the department. If the author is aware of the number of colleges and universities offering programs for law enforcement officers he makes no reference to them. The only reference to an existing institute is to the Southern Police Institute.

\section*{Conclusion}

This book was prepared for the second and third year undergraduate student. The book is little more than a compilation of research findings from other behavioral science areas with some effort to apply them to law enforcement. The book contains little evidence of research in the practical

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization," By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.
world of law enforcement and in reality is a partial review of literature. It is again noted that the author directs the book to those with a limited introduction to the social sciences. In the final analysis the book is at best a limited and basic examination of law enforcement. It implies that much needs to be done without factually reporting what has been accomplished.

Enclosed is a chapter-by-chapter review of the book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization" and a copy of the book autographed for the Director from Jim L. Munro.

RECOMMENDATION:
None. Submitted for information.


""ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR AND POLICE ORGANIZATIONS" By Jim L. Munro, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

Democratic Ideology and the Police Dilemma
Chapter 1, pp. 1-7
Discussion of police restraints put on them in
a. Democratic Society - Discussion of Police Discretion using James Q. Wilson (no new ideas reflected).

Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System Chapter 2, pp. 9-19

This chapter points out that no progress has been made by the police since the mid 1960's because:
(1) Refusal of politicians and police to see the law enforcement functions in system terms.
(2) Continual employment of an authoritarian and anti-democratic philosophy of management by police agencies.

This chapter demonstrates the initiative killing management systems used by most police departments.
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\]

Scientific Study of Behavior and Levels of Analysis
Chapter III, pp. 21-30
Chapter attempts to sell the need for "scientific methodology" to the Police Administrator and summarizes the resources available.

Social Differentiation and Social Control Chapter IV, pp. 31-45

The author discusses social stratification, several theories, and its implication in behavior and police work. Skolnick and Wilson and standard sociologists in the field are heavily relied on.

An Overview of Organization Theory Chapter V, pp. 47-66

Organizational theory provides an important tool for thinking about complex organizations and for ordering one's thoughts in a manner most likely to produce problemsolving decision-making. The theory of complex organizations ranges from an emphasis on reality and orderly structure by the traditional and scientific management schools to an emphasis on the non-rational, non-work portion of behavior in complex organizations as exemplified by the human relations school.

One of the more promising methods of examining behavior in complex organizations is presented by open
systems theory, which sees organizations as systems which impart energy and consequently are in continuous interchange with their environment. The implication for police administration of open systems theory include a selfconscious realization of the role of the police with respect to consequences for other systems within society and the realization that the police are interdependent with a myriad of other social systems.

\section*{Structures and Their Consequences}

Chapter VI, pp. 67-88
This chapter is concerned with organizational structures. The concept of overlays was used to develop a sensitivity to the complexity of variables involved in "putting an organization together." The traditional concept of span of control was examined and found wanting. Staff functions and staff-line conflict was analyzed. The chapter concluded with a discussion of centralization and decentralization. Many'questions concerning the relationship between organizational structural variables and behavioral variables were raised - few answers were provided.

\section*{The Interaction Process: Groups}

Chapter VII, pp. 89-102
The fixations that police administrators have on the individual is all too frequently injurious to the
proper performance of the agency. Analyzing work group behavior demands skill on the part of the administrator, but has a greater payoff in terms of organizational well being.

Knowledge of group norms and of the communications system of groups is essential for the prediction of group performance.

The administrator should never lose sight of the system implications of group work behavior.

Leadership and Supervision
Chapter VIII, pp.103-113
The term "leadership" is used frequently and without precision. "The essence of organizational leadership is the influential increment over and above mechanical compliance with the routine directives of the organization.

Leadership is viewed as situational in character. It held that only by a contextual examination can meaningful comments be made about leadership requirements.

A leadership pattern and process training system for police agencies was advocated which would recognize the. open system nature of organizations and the differential character of leadership positions.

Motivation, Morale and Police Productivity
Chapter IX, pp. 115-124
These are intriguing, but difficult concepts to operationalize. This chapter has discussed the evidence concerning possible relationships between motivation and productivity and has concluded that the evidence is too slight to warrant extensive programs in. "morale improvement." It further noted that police goals and measures of police productivity were not only difficult to define and measure, but were often misleading and distorting in operation. The chapter suggested that although it was based on scant evidence, the relationship between satisfaction of higher needs and performance was sufficient to move police administrators to reexamine tasks in order to increase the intrinsic rewards of police jobs.

\section*{The Police Personality: Myths and Realities.}

\section*{Chapter X, pp. 125-150}

This chapter explores a. theory of personality which seems to have relevance for police administration, considers several research efforts recently made in an attempt to
understand police personality, and then closes with some cautionary conclusions concerning the managerial uses of personality findings.

Poorly framed psychological service, particularly those without an interpersonal orientation, may well lead to dysfunctional consequences in police organizations. Psychological tests and personality "standards" designed with no concrete reference to field performance may give a veneer of scientificness to racist recruiting and promotion practices. The normal cannot always be distinguished from the abnormal in police organizations.

Relatively little is known about what policing does to policemen. What information is available clearly indicates that police officers are not men set apart, but rather are men whose personalities reflect the modal patterns of the culture which produced them.

Training: Several Perspectives
Chapter XI, pp. 151-162
A former U. S. Attorney General noted: "To
be truly professional, police must have high standards of education and personal competence in a wide range of subjects with continuous and developing training."

Yet only a small minority of agencies provide training to new recruits before entering the job. The vast majority send the new men out on the job without any training.

Thus the real training issue facing most police departments is provision of minimal recruit: training. What is considered in this chapter is not basic police training, but rather, a theory of training followed by a consideration of cadet training with particular reference to the South Australian experience, and concluded with a discussion of career development for police officers.

\section*{Planning}

Chapter XII, pp: 163-176
This chapter is a discussion of planning in its broadest police context.

Planning may play an important role in areas other than resource allocation. Long range planning can greatly increase the effectiveness of science and technology as applied to law enforcement. Modern police management, however, must develop organizational techniques for integrating technological changes into the department's operation. Concern is with a general overview of long range planning and focuses on manpower and budgeting.

\section*{Toward a Model for Police Organization}

\section*{Chapter XIII, pp. 177-185}

There is no one right way to organize a police department. Current behavioral science research would seem to be in agreement with the safety-welfare generalist team approach.

Certainly, the educated police professional will not for long tolerate the present antiquated and authoritarian structures which neither allow for effective policing of the community, nor for the personal growth of the officer. Redefining police roles, broadening police alternatives and increasing individual responsibility and satisfaction through team effort, will go far towards producing the kind of democratic policing that society expects.

Mr. W. R. Wannall
R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. 对. R. Nannall
1-Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1. Mise Borowick

April 5, 1974
1 - Mr. D. R. Williams
1-Miss L. Muiz
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800R REVIEW

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VYOLMNCE AND GHETHO R2SRONSE"
BY TOM HAYDEN
INTHMNAK SECURITY

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This memorandum presents a pevien of captioned book. which is being retained in the Kxtreaint-ment Unit, IS-2 section, Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hayden is on Administrative Indes (ADEI), in Key Activist Album and currently a leader, with wite, Jane Fonda, well known actress, of Indochina peace Campaign (IPC), organdeation seeking to develop progras to bring groupe together in lobbying efforts and mobilize public opinion against adminimtration support of Thieu Government in South Vietnam. Be has long history of radical activities. His travels have been worldwide in connection with his varlous causes, including numerous contacts with antiwar leaders and commuists os other countries. He is currently in Hanol with his wile. (See enclosure for more details re Hayden.)

Much ox captioned book is running account of riots in Nowark; 7/12-17/67, describing 26 fatalities and reporting 30 separate charges of needless injury or destruction by police.and National Guard. Mayden set forth how riots evolved Prom elngle instance oi "police brutality" and asserted police behavior became more and more violent as looting expanded. He blamed military occupation for fanning the flames and keeping riots going much longer than necessary and stated it was clearly case of military massacre rather than two-sided war. Citing virtual lack of blachs omployed to put down this black rebellion, Hayden understood why ghetto racist attitudes soon supported outright sadism on part of law men. Hesstated following 3 conclusions could be drawn about soldiers and police: (1) trigger-happinese because of 2 eax, confusion and exhaustion; (2) general and deliberate violence employed against whole comunity; (3) cold-blooded murder. "During the riots," he stated, "the Negro community learned more deeply why they should hate white people. The police remain a protected and privileged conservative political force, the only such force licensed to kill." 3 non-derogatory references to FBI in book.

ACTION: None. For information.

RO: BOOK REVIEN - "RGBTBLEION IN HMWARE -
 BY TOM
100-438281
DESAELS:
Tho Autmos
 Kos Actuvat Album, is currentiy one of the lasderg, with his wile, Jane gonda, woll known actress, of the lindochina Pemce Campatga (IPC), ma organzatlon seoxing to develop progrem to briag groupe together in loblying oflomis and to moblitze public opinion ageinst admanatretion support on the mieu govermment in South Vietnam. At National Conierence of the Ite Comitee held 1 Gexmantom, Oh10, 10/26-27/73, Rayden called tox the political breakdown of the covernment of the United states suc atated 42 the th. S. again begins sone sort of militacy action 4n Zndociana, the HrC should be prepared to "hit the streets." Hayden is one of the original organizore mad former peresident
 Communty Action Project (NCAP) in 1965 , tomed by mitudente irom SOS worktag to stimulato local peoplo to get involvod 1 a local aidairs such as housing, cuvil teghe and oducation. ze worisod with the Student Monviolont Coordinating Committee (swec) in Mississippi and the National Mobiskeation Comittee to Rne the War in Vietram.

Royden"s travele have been movifwide in connection with his verious causer, includung numexous contacts with antlwar 1eaders and comunnists of othox countries. rie is currenty in Ranoi with mita onto.
\#- was one of the "Cbicago g" tadacted during the Democraric Natlomal Convention in Chlcago in August, 1068, Sors violation of the dntiriot tam.

The \(10 / 24 / 73\) Lssue of "Tare Ovor," an maderground newspaper published in dade son, Wisconein, carried an article quoting Bayden as telliag the mombers of the zarl Arnstrong Derense Comattee: "You don"t have the mase line; the masses can "t selate to your politics a whon the time comes fox bombings. when peoplo can understand bombinge, I will be the iirst one to load a truck tull of explosives and drive \(1 t\) into building." (Azmacromg is ono of individuals charged with murder as a reault of bombing the Army Mathemitics Center, University of Whaconsia, Madison, Wisconsin, curing August, 1970.) (See attachod prosile Ror additlonel detalle concerndag Rayden.)

Hemorandum for Mr. W. R. Waman 11

 BY TOM HAEDEN
100-438281
ITBI Mentioned
There are three non-derogatory zeierencer to the Fgy in captioned boots, two merely listing the reierral oit the John Smith ease (see book review. page 4) to the Fide and one statiag that a Negro "detective" who attempted to move a crowd back dureng the riots wars possibly an Misl Agent.

Rook Roview
Captloned boots, published in 1967 by Vintage Roolss. is a doscription of the riots in Newart Prom July 12 to 17, 1967. In hie latroduction to tho book, Heyden said readers would heve to dectde Ror themelves "whether an objective andyeis can be given by one so deaply committed," but added that he had tried so be honest and clemr. He stated riote are moch more than "antisoctal behavior \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) and must be vicwed both as a nev stage in tho developmont of fegro protest aganst racism and as a logical outgrowth of the iat luxe of the whole society to support ractal Qquality. Be urged that Americans must turn their ateation 2 rom the law-breating yiolence of the rioters "to tho original and greater violence of rachsm, which is gupported dadrectly by the white command ty as a phole."

As a prelude to tho actual riots, Hayden doberibed Jowark on the eve of the crisis, stating that condictions in that city mere known to be so terrible that arter the explosion "Life". magarine colled it "the predictable insurrection." Eie noted that buginess and political commnicles were aware of the grave and prestimg problems and in their Epring application por planning sunds under the Hodel Clities Act sot sorth the followne zacts concerning Nevarts: the bighest percentage of bad housing; the most crime per 100,000 people; the heaviest per capita tas burcen; the highert rate of venereal disoase, maternal mortality and new cases of fuberculomie; second in infant mortality; second In birth rate; eqenth in the absolute number of drug addicts; an iun omploymont rate of more than 15 per eent in the Negro comunity. Fot, Mayden claimed, a deadiock betwean important business and political Rigured and civil rights groupt over the proper salution prevented positivo action. The olitos, the said, proposed pouring money into job trasning and social eervice programs through the eriscing agencies of Goverament in an efiort to restore Newark to a city gutcable loz businoss, comerce, and sildie-class

Remorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOX REVIEN - "REBELLION IN NEVARIS OFEICIAL VIOLIMCE AND GLETTO RESPONSIA"
By Ton ziayben
100-438281
residence; civil rightm and anti-poverty activists saw the proper solution in terms of power, rather than money, for the black majority.

Huch of the book de a running account of the riots, describing the 26 qatalities and reporting 39 separate charges of neodiegs injury or destructian by police and the National Guard. It all began, sald Hayden, "with an ordinary police brutality incident ggainst man wth an ordinary name: John Smith, driver of Cab 55 , in the employ of the Saifety Cab Company." According to Hayden, mith was stopped by two uniformed patrolmen apter he had driven around a double-parised police car and was charged with tailgating and driving the wrong may on onepay street. The opilcers charged that smith used abusive language and punched them and that they used only necessary force to subdue him. Smith charged excessive brutality; Negro cab drivere circulated the report on Smith over thelr radios after he had been taken to jail; and people began to gather.
 because thoy were caught by divil rights leaders who could not be discredited-activists 8 zom CoRs, the United Freedom Party, and NCUP, among others--minutes arter ginith was brought in." According to Klayden, the group was incensed after seeing his condition and demanded that he be sent immediately to a hospital, wh which the police complied. Beabers of the civil rights group began searching for witnesses, lawyers and members of Smsth's lamily--axd at this point, Hayden asserted, the police began putting on riot holmets.

W1 th the knowledge of the police, the poverty program officials determined to organize a "pescexul but angry demonstration in iront of the precinct," but at this point the people took leadership into their own hands. Missiles started to ily; Molotov cocistails emploded; and the Live days of horror began.

Hayden claimed that pollce behavior became more and more violent as the looting expanded, and their tactic seemed to be to drive at high speeds, with sirens whining, down major gtreets in the ghetto, too rast for rock throwers but stiuriag the community into greater excitement and running down and "apparently" killing at least one woman.

Momorancum Por Mrs. 谓。 R. Wennall



100-428281
Then come mititary occupation, decigmod to "put nn exd to the lootimg, burnimg and saiping," but; according to Haydar foillag woerully. Since most of the ghetto's stores had beem destroyed by that time, Rayden contended the troops could have grouped themgelyes so as to protect the bustacse digtricts cowntown and ta white neighborhoodis-and that is they bad waned to protect the remarane ghote ficores, they could
 crores instem o8 "patrolling argronelvoly againet peogie inside the ghotto. "

Hiyden stressed that the militury rorcen callod in to put obw tho black rebellion were newry all white ano thas
 airecty in the violeat suppreston. Be stated that ondy 1.2 per cene or the few Jerseg Antlomal Guard wore black; there wore 5 ficgroos mome 1,200 frew Jorsey state troopers; and many of the white majority vose 850 conservative South Jersey town where the troopere act as locm police. "It mas understandanio." howrote. "that these men mould brimg zato the ghetto racist atestudes thei would soos suppore outright sadism." from the osamples cot 2orth in the book, Rayden stated the tollowing 3 conclustome can be dran about the noldere and the poltce:
(1) trigeop-happinese because of seary, confucion and exhaustion:
(2) general and doliborite yiolence caployed against the whole commuity: (3) cold-blooded muxder. Hieyden asserted it wes clearly a cace of milyary massacre tather than etwo-sided war.
fowaris policgen had boon well-trasned in methods of human relations, mecording to Heyden. Sophiaticated crowd control techniques had been practiced, and in the yoar preceding the zrots the fustice Depersmont runded the country's largest "police comannity relettoms" program in Newark, bringing 150 pollcemon togethor with 250 commuity testidemin in vorkshop dibcussiong. Seven superior oficere mere mesigned to comunity ralations woxle berore the mots, and 30 woxted part time to "avert discoreler." The Pollce Athletsc teague became involved in zramage mumer playstreet programs. Hegro community leaders vere invited to rice in patrol cars to obscrue police behavior. "ret, " sald Itayden, "none of this semed to Bo enough to affect the responses, resil and potenkial, of the nyerage ofitcer. By @ariy summer there were reports thetrany policenen wore burning over mat secmed to be 'sort line' by city orricials toward millttant siger groups."


Momorandum Ror Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVTHIT - "RABELLION IN NEWARE OFFICLAL VIOLENCE AND GHETHO RESPONSE'
100-438281
"puring the riots I listened, watched and worked whth people," wrote Hayden. "Imodiately afterward I decided the most important task for mysell was to suggest to the outgide world' a way of understanding the violence that took place:" Hayden asserted that much of the toll of the riots was the result of excesses by pollce. He guestioned police claims that Detective Froderick Toto and Fire Captain Michael Moranthe only white victins of the riots-were shot by snipers. "The evidence in these cases is far too ambiguous to warrant any definite conclusions," said Hayden. He also claimed the riots could have been ended much sooner with only a few deaths, but the sending of state Troopers and Guardsmen into the city prolonged and worsened the crisis.
"Puring the riots," Hayden wrote, "the Negro commanity learned more deeply why they should hate white people. The police remain a protected and privileged conservative political force, the only such force licensed to kill."
- UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

subject:


DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/12/74 (ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 4/8/74.
Enclosed are the following books:
"Towards an American Socialist Revolution"
"What Socialists Stand For"
"Revolutionary Strategy for the 70s: Documents of the Socialist Workers Party"
"Democracy and Revolution"
"In Defense of Marxism"
"Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects"

EX-111 REC -6 \(62-46855-1124\) - New York





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MMM: man
(3)


5010-108


You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1-IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Mallet)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall ( 6221 IB)


Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Book is needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and

Assoc: Dir.


Memorandum

\author{
Mr. Franck
}

DATE:
5/3/74

FROM

"AGAINST RAPE" BY ANDRE MEDEA AND KATHLEEN THOMPSON uss:


FARRAR, STRAUS, AND GIROUX, INC. REQUEST FOR ENDORSEMENT

By letter 4/25/74, Katheringeparker, of the"
Editorial Department of the above book publishers, U. S. submitted a bound galley of the captioned book and requested the Director's comments or criticism. She stated if the Director's reaction is favorable, she would like, if possible, to quote him in connection with promotional activities.

Miss Parker and the authors are not identifiable in Bufiles, and public references do not indicate any previous books by the authors. In July, 1969, a similar request was received from this publishing house concerning another book. They were advised that it was a long-standing policy not to comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau.
"AGAINST RAPE"
This is a short book of only ten chapters and is obviously meant for the paperback trade. The first three chapters deal with the definition of rape, why men rape women and who is the rapist. The remainder of the book deals with precautions and preventions which women may take, a long chapter on self-defense (citing many ways in which women can protect themselves), and a chapter on psychological reaction REC -30 62-4 \(6.6855-1126\)

With the exception of the chapters on precautions, preventions, and self-defense, the authors offer very little that is new on the subject. They repeat the criticism that the victim of the rapist is often treated. as though


1 - Mr. Franck - Enclosure


Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: "AGAINST RAPE" BY ANDRA MEDEA AND KATHLEEN THOMPSON
she were the criminal. In other words, the authors feel that the rape laws have been set up to protect the male rapist rather than the victim.

Throughout the book, a strong aura of "Women's
Rightism" can be sensed. The authors make much of their conclusions that women have always been held in subjection and that the rape laws have been designed to continue this since the law holds that the woman is the property of another. For example, the right of access to the body of an unmarried female is owned by her father and thus if she is raped, her father is robbed. The rape of a married woman would be robbery of property of the husband.

The only mention of the FBI is a passing reference to FBI crime statistics on page 93.

RECOMMENDATION:
That the attached letter to Miss Katherine Parker, declining to furnish comment on the book, be sent.


BOOK REVIEW
"BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION" BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE INTERNAL SECURITY

1 -Mr. R. R. Franck (Attn Miss Gardner
1 -Mr. W. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
date: May 15, 1974
1 - Miss Borowick
1 -Miss L. Muir

tishsoc. Sir. ........ \(\therefore\) Dep. \(\dot{n} \dot{D}\) Adm. Cepanmaity Asst. Dir.:

Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs ... Files \& Com. Gen. Inv. -
Ident. ., Inspection Inteluf Laboratory __ Plan. \& Evil. Spec. Inv.
Training Legal Coun. __ Telephone Rm. Director Sect

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Extremist-West Unit, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Mr. Kelley requested this book be reviewed.

SYNOPSIS: Momboisse is Deputy Attorney General, State of California, and member of Riot Advisory Committee, President's Commission on Law Enforcement, and Advisory Committee, California Peace Officers' Association. He has written 3 previous books and variety of other publications on riot control.. His training films on this subject have been used by Bureau.

Book is designed to describe to average citizen phenomen of revolt. Dividing book into 3 sections, ie, , Revolution, the Revolutionary Party, and Tactics, Momboisse has left no doubt in reader's mind of dire consequences of apathy and complacency of citizens toward problem of revolution and has indicated, "It could happen here." After defining revolution as complete and forceful overthrow of established government political system or ruler, he sets forth criteria denoting revolutionary situation, i.e. crisis within ruling class; abnormal deterioriation in economic circumstances of oppressed classes; eagerness of masses Vito resort to action; moral and material disintegration of army and police. Stating that first need of revolutionary party is attractive cause, he then explains molding of party member, resulting in individual completely dependent on party, filled with obedience and fear, and willing to hate, bully, lie, torture, murder and betray without shame or remorse. Homboisse then discusses open and underground organizations within party, leaders, cadres, party mass, fellow travelers and sympathizers, lowly mass, and divides operations of party into intelligence, nonmilitary, paramilitary, and military activities. He then describes combat machine party develops and controls once open conflict stage is reached.
62-46855 (Book reviewsfile)
LPM/Ipm
(6)
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Memorandum for
RE: BOOK REVIE
W. R. Yannall
"BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE

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62-46855

Concerning tactics, author runs gamut from so-called peaceful, nonviolent demonstrations to guerrilla warfare. Infiltration, sabotage, and urban guerrilla warfare are given detailed attention. Moniboisse blames present era of unprecedented progress for general worldwide upheaval, stating the impatient cannot understand why we can conquer space but cannot eliminate sickness, hunger and poverty; they want these problems solved instantly, and when this does not happen, they are fair game for those who would urge them to adopt the revolutionary way of life.

Momboisse believes the best security against revolution is correction of abuses and introduction of needed improvements, i.e., gradual reform, which he stated is the "American method of reform." Disappointingly, he offers no suggestions for handling of the "impatients," who will not wait for this "gradual" reform.

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.
ACTION: None. For information.


Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIETH .. "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855
DETAILS:
The Author
Momboisse is Deputy Attorney General, State of California, and a member of the Riot Advisory Committee, president's Commissión on Law Enforcement, and Advisory Committee, California Peace Officers' Association. He has written three previous books and a variety of other publications dealing with riot control. Bureau files reveal his training films on this subject have been used by the Bureau.

\section*{FBI Not Mentioned}

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

\section*{Book Review}

The author's stated purpose in captioned book is to describe to the average person the phenomena of revolt. He feels the average citizen is apathetic and refuses to believe that his way of life could be threatened; that he and his loved ones could be trampled under foot in a mad struggle for power; and that his freedom could be taken from him.

Momboisse has divided this book into three sections: Revolution, the Revolutionary Party, and Tactics.

\section*{Revolution}

He defines revolution as the complete and forceful overthrow of an established government, pclitical system or ruler, and emphasizes that revolutions are more likely to occur in nations where vigilance has given away to complacency, strength to weakness, virtue to graft and corruption; in nations where people have lost the will to fight through indifference, neglect and apathy; and where law enforcement is inept, unprincipled and weak. He sets forth four factorswhich, if they occur simultaneously, denote a revolutionary situation: (1) a crisis within the ruljng class, which no longer can maintain its domination and cannot continue on as in the past; (2) an abnormal deteriacation in the economic cixcumstances of the oppressed classes; (3) ofagerness of the masses to resort to action; (4) moral and material
disintegration of axmy and police.

Memorandum for Mr. V. R. Wannall
RE: BOCK REVIEN - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND \(A^{2}\). MOMBOISSE
62-46855
The author states a successful revolt passes through the following three stages:
(1) Preparation of the masses, which is done by men skilled in the use of the spoken or written word; therefore, the leader of this phase must be an intellectual who can prepare the ground for the rise of the revolutionary party by discrediting prevailing creeds and institutions and detaching them from the allegiance of the people; by indirectly creating a hunger for faith in the hearts of those who cannot live without it, so that when the new faith is preached it finds an eager response among the disillusioned masses; by furnishing the doctrine, the slogans, the noble ideas that are used to cloak and justify its antisocial behavior; and by undermining the convictions of the people, so that when the new fanaticism makes its appearance they are without the capability to resist it. "It is obvious," wrote Momboisse, "that once the revolutionary movement gains momentum, the intellectual must be deposed. Chaos is not his element."
(2) The actual struggle for power, which requires a leader with the temperament anditalentsmof a fanatic. Momboisse derines a fanatic as a perpetually incomplete and insecure lost soul, the eternai failure, unable ever to realize his personal desires, incapable of finding peace in any stable society, old or new. He fears finality and a fixed order of things. He longs ior certitude, camaraderie, freedom from individual responsibility, and finds all of these in the brotherhood and the revivalist atmosphere of a rising revolutionary party.
(3) The consolidation of the new order, which requires a leader who is a man of practical aciton for the fanatic must be replaced, inasmuch as once victory has been won and the new order begins to crystallize, he becomes an element of strain and disruption, since change and chaos are his iifeblood, his emotional security; thus, only a practical man of action can save the achievements of the movement.
"Berause of the nature of the revolution, it is the antithesis of liberty," wrote Momboisse. "Liberty is possibie only when the sovereign power is made to obey the law. A revolutionary paxty is a law unto itself and is thus an enemy of liberty. rhus, throughout history, peq le who begin a

Memorandum for Mir. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEH - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION" BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855
revolution in the belief that they are xighting for liberty almost invariably accept the tyrannical dictatorship of the revolutionary party which follows the overthrow of the established government."

\section*{The Revolutionary Party}

ET The first need of any revolutionary movement, according to Momboisse, is an attractive cause, which must be simple, plausible, inspiring, convincing, and ccmpelling. It must invoke a vision of life after the struggle that can sustain the lonely rebel's morale. It must overcome his fears when he undertakes a hazardous mission alone and against odds." It must also possess a high moral appeal that justifies violations of traditional norms of behavior and must be convincing to the populace as. vell as to the rebels. It must appear to be unachievable by other than violent means. Momboisse stites the cause is usually centered around one of the following: National independence, relief from actual or alleged oppressior or discrimination, elimination of foreign occupation or exploitation, economic and social improvenent, elimination of corruption, religious expression, or social justice.

Once a cause is established, the molding of the party member begins. Party members are from the rich and the poor, the intelligent and the stupid, the idealists and the opportunists, the young and the old, the depraved and the dxeamers; the bored and the hopeful. One and all, they must be depersonalized into the independent, dedicated fanatics the party needs. To achieve this, they must be isolated; all rival centers of interest, such as family, clubs, groups, church, and gcvernment, must be alienated and all their ties with members thereof severed. No friendships can be formed and no pleasures realized outside the party. This isolation is enhanced by hate. Members are taught that they are engaged in a great struggle to change the world. The party's enemies are their enemies. These enemies are identified with the whole system, which is evil and irredeemable. The result is to isolate members from their enemies and cause them to intensely identify themseives with the party. They must also be isolated from themselves and from reality, so that with acceptance of the party's doctrines as infallible and self-rejection of the former independent, self-sufficient existence, they are rid of personal responsibility and are free to hate, bully, lie, torture, murder and betray without shame or remorse.

\section*{Wemorandum for Mr: W. R. Wannail}

RE: BOOK REVIEN = "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION" BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62 -46855
-
E\&: .... Absolption is the next: step; for the party recognizes that people have an inborn desire to belong, and those who have been alienated and isolated are ripe for overtures from the party. Using unquestioning faith in the movement and hope for a glorious future as weapons, the party gradually encircles its victims with its web until they are completely dependent on the party, witt no free time nor any compartments in their lives which are not cominated and controlled by the party: こ:

Now cbedience and fear are added to-the molding process. Abject, blind obedience is denanded and lower rank members are Fept in constant fear and made to feel they are under continual observation. celf-criticism meetings are held, with stress put on confessing errors, asking forgiveness, and promising to do better. \(\therefore\) If the individual does not personally confess, others will point out his errors, with more dire consequences. After the confession; the other members of the party heap abuses upon the errant nember. The purpose is to humiliate the member, to force him to \({ }^{\text {foy }}\) his moners Penalties for errors may come in the form of a reprimand, demotion or nemoval from all offices and reduction to the lowest strata, probation, or the ultimate humiliation, expulsion. Since the party has become the member's whole life, without the party he has notbing. The expelled nember is not just forgotten and allowed to go his way. He is hated. He is now the worst of all enemies, for he knows the party, its machinery, its members. No association between the expelled member and a member can be tolerated. Social and economic pressures of all types are used to make his life outside the party miserable, and if other means fail to break him, he can always be murdered.

Momboisse stresses that the party must he monolithic, With all authority gravitating from the top dovn through the various echelons to the rank and file membership, but although monolithic, the party is not a single organization. Insiead, it is a networis of organizations, ranging from a narrow group of professional revolutionaries to broad, "free" organizations. Within each organization there are specialized groups for political activity, military action, and supportiag services, held togethe: by central direction, This demands that (1) the party committee at each level is the highest paxty authority at that level; (2) the members of party committees at any level are not elected

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION" BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855
but are appointed by higher party committees; (3) all district, regional, and provisional party cominittees are directed by the party central committee, which is elected by the professional revolutionaries. As Momboisse progresses into discussion of the open and the underground organizations within the party, the leaders, cadres, party mass, fellow travelers and sympathizers, and finally the lowly mass, the reviewer notes that since jenin, revolutionaries have eraphasized the overriding need for the vanguard party Marx assumed this party would arise spontaneously. When this did not occur, Lenin argued at length for an advanced section of the working class to lead the masses in struggle.

The author divides the operations of the party into four broad categories: Intelligence, nonmilitary, paramilitary, and military activities. He then launches into the combat machine the party develops, controls and uses, once the open conflict stage is reached. This machine must be able to send forth propaganda, produce discontent, incite disorder, disrupt the economy, terrorize, assassinate, infiltrate, spy, commit sabotage, fight guerrilla wars, and eventually field a full-fledged army.

Momboisse states that special attention must be given to the courts 2 s a weanon of or an impediment to the party, for II the party can gain control of the courts it is apparent it will be in a position to undermine the government by destroying its law enforcement ability. Thus, restrictions can be placed on the use of methods of detection; relevant and convincing evidence can be excluded; and technicality can be piled on technicality, rendering the police helpless. Prosecution of party members can be conducted so as to assure acquittals. Even without control of the courts, the party can still use them to silence its enemies by means of expensive and time-consuming litigation. For instance, the police are harassed with constant suits for false arrest and injuries resulting from "police brutality." Critics of the party are sued for libel and slander to intimidate them to silence.
"Becruse of the nature of the bperation engaged in by the party," the author wrote, "it is ineritable thet some of its members will be imprisoned. " Mombisse stated this does not mean they are of no further value to the party; the convexse is true. They can be held up as martyrs. Their letters, articles,

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION" BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855
and books, seint or smuggled from prison, can be used in propaganda campaigns. They can also organize and operate within the prison to cause a breakdown of this very vital governmental function.

\section*{Tactics}

Under this heading, the author runs the gamut from so-called peaceful, nonviolent demonstiohions, which he terms formant riots looking for a place to happen, to assassinations of enemy leadership, and guerrilla warfare, Some of the tactics he stresses are the importance of propaganda, i.e., the party press, use of the regular press, petitions, speakers, etc.; counterpropaganda; antimilitarism (including the police) and infiltration of the military; hampering and disrupting of the Government; use of party front organizations; sabotage; mob action and manipulation; use of terror; smear campaigns; physical violence and threats of violence.

High on the list of the party's disruptive tactics, according to the author, is infiltration of government industry and labor; when party members are in key positions in these organizations, they blacklist and block promotions of their enemies, which results in total weakening of the organizations. Infiltrating and seizing control of clubs, political parties, businesses, corporations, unions, churches, and schools and colleges is also a favorite technique of the revolutionary party.

Of all the subversive tactics, Momboisse believes sabotage offers the widest range of targets the best possibilIties of covert action, and the most effective results. It is one of the most effective weapons because, losses apart; it affects the enemy's morale. Acts of sabotage, carried out systematically on a wide basis, make the enemy feel insecure everywhere.

The author devotes a chapter to urban guerrilla warfare, stating that since cities are increasingly the locales where dissatisfaction is found, this tactic will become a more favored tool that will be used with increasing frequency. Inasmuch as the city is geogxaphically complex and physically intricate, for those who know how to take advantage of it the urban milieu can be as protective a fighting terxain as the

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION" BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOI SSE
62-46855
jungle. In aduition, Momboisse emphasizes that guerrillas operating in the jungles and deserts are vitally dependent on supplies from elsewhere; the urban guerrilla operates in the very heart of the supply system. Since cities, particularly capitals, are centers of communication, administration, vealth, and power, they tend to control whole nations. Thus, disruption which insurgency can produce in a city may result in disfuphion of the entire country, for cities are the nerve centers of tremountries more than ever before.

Turning to guerrilla warfare, the author is brief in his statements, for he concedes that little can be said that has not been printed in recent years in countless books and articles on the subject. "If the party is successful," wrote Momboisse, "its guerrilla units will flourish and eventually be transformed into regular military units. When this occurs, the party has reached the last stage of the revolutionary struggle, open warfare."

Under the sub-caption, "Today and Tomorrow," the author blames the present era of unprecedented progress for the general worldwide upheaval. With the moon and the stars in our grasp, there are still sickness, hunger and poverty, and it is the impatient, according to Momboisse, who want these problems solved instantly. When this does not happen, their discontent with their way of life, their government, and their society festers and grows, and they are fair game for those who would urge them to adopt the revolutionary way of life.

An important part of the progress mentioned above is the impact of the fantastic strides in communications, television in particular. It brings alive in one's home the traumatic events of the day. It stresses disaster and violence and generates a constant state of unrest, tension and fear. At the same time, the underprivileged of the worid are shown the living standards of the affluent. The result is a discovery of social injustice, which they are constantly told must be corrected--now:

The author lashes out at the "sickness of permissiveness" which has tallen root and thrived curing the last few decades. "Suddenly," he wrote, "it is wrong to hold an individual accountable for his own actions. Suadenly, it is wrong to hold

Memorandum for mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEN - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION" BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855
a parent accountable for the deeds of his child. Suddenly, it is unfair to expect college students to obey the rules. . . . Indeed, self-respect has become a forgotten virtue." Momboisse maintains that the ultimate outcome of such permissiveness is revolt and anarchy. "Its hitter fruit," he declares, "is. spiritual bankruptcy." No longer must one earn what he wants by the sweat of the brow and the strain of saving and investing in the future. No longer does the ballot hold meaning. He asserts that one can now take all he warts by violence. The existence of a leadership which cannot neet a situation, which pursues no purpose, which procrastinates in acting because it must "study, survey, restudy, resurvey," again and again, the author maintains, encourages and invites revolt.

What can be done? Momboisse believes the best security against revolution is found in the correction of abuses and the introduction of needed improvements. He grants that sound reform is essentially gradual but stresses that this is its strength, for it appeals to man's psychclogical need for a sense of security. That which is known and familiar provides a sclid base from which one may proceed to adapt, modify, or experiment with the security of the existing oider of things or to retreat to should the specific reform prove unfeasible or unworkable. "This," wrote Momboisse, "is the American method of reform."

Disappointingly, Momboisse offers no suggestions for the handling of the "impatients" who will not wait for this gradual reform. MR Y GOA EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO \(\therefore\) UNITED STA'TES Memorandum

DATE: \(\quad 5 / 9 / 74\)

\section*{A. B. Fulton \\ A}

SUBJECT
By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein (BOOK REVIEW) RESEARCH MATTER

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm. Dep. AD Inv. Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst. -_
Ext. Affairs
Files \& Com. -
Gen. Inv. .
dent.
Inspection


The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book, "The New Anti-Semitism" by Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein. The book, which was personally inscribed by the authors, was given to the Director who thanked them by letter dated \(4 / 25 / 74\).

\section*{\(\frac{D_{1} C}{N, V}\)}

THE AUTHORS - Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein are members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Epstein has been its National Director since 1947, and Forster is its General Counsel. Forster is a constitutional lawyer, writer, and creator of radio and television programs on the Arab-Israel conflict while Epstein, a student of the Nazi period, has written and lectured widely on anti-Semitism and other prejudice here and abroad. This is the seventh book on which the authors have collaborated. Mr . Kelley had a luncheon with Mr. Forster and other members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on \(4 / 10 / 74\) at the Madison Hotel here in Washington. He was accompanied by Assistant Director Franck.

\section*{OBSERVATIONS}

The book sets forth the cause and effect of what the authors term a new Anti-Semitism flourishing here and abroad now that the Jews are no longer protected by the moral indignation that followed Nazi oppression. The authors state that in the United States the American Jewish community is no longer


1-Mr. R. R. Franck
1 -Mr. W. R. Wannall
1-Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Miss M. A. Luce
1 - Book Review Folder


18 MAY 211974


FROM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

MR. CALLAHAN _______ 1
MR. JENKINS__ \(\quad 1\)
MR. MILLER_ \(\quad 1\)
MR. ADAMS___ \(\quad 1\)
MR. CAMPBELL _ \(\quad 1\)
MR. CLEVELAND___ \(\quad\) ( )
MR. FRANCK___ \(\quad 1\)
MR. GERHARD _ 1 (
MR, JACOBSON ______
MR. JAMIESON _ \(\quad 1\)
MR, MARSHALL ____ 1 )
MR. THOMPSON
MR. WALSH \(\qquad\)
MR. WANNALL
MR. WHITE \(\qquad\)


MR. MINTY \(\qquad\) -

MR. COLEMAN \(\qquad\) 11

MR. REED
\(\qquad\)
TELEx. ROOM MRS. METCALF


SEE ME


NOTE AND RETURN \(\qquad\) PREPARE REPLY \(\qquad\) SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION \(\qquad\) WHAT ARE THE FACTS? \(\qquad\)



April 25, 1974
PERSONAL
OBOOK REVIEWS

Bur. Benjamin Rom stein National Director
Anti-Defamation League of Binai-B'rith 315 Lexington Avenue New York, New York 10016


Dear Mr. Epstein:
It was certainly thoughtful of you and Mr. Forster to send me the personally inscribed copy of your new book and I look forward to reading it. I want you to know it will make a handsome addition to my library and I am most appreciative.


Dep. AD Adm. -

Admin. \(\qquad\)
Comp. Syst. \(\qquad\) Ext. Affairs \(\qquad\)
Gen. Inv: \(\ldots\)
\(\qquad\)

Training \(\qquad\)
Legal Coun. \(\qquad\)
Telephone Rm.
Director
 Sincerely,


NOTE: Mr. Kelley had a luncheon with Mr !
 members of the Anti-Defamation League of Binaillitrith on 4-10-7/4 at the Madison Hotel here in Washington. He was accompanied by Assistant" Director Franck. Nothing, in Bufiles to preclude this letter.


He si o 27 boa ti

\(\qquad\)
\(\square\)

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "The New Anti-Semitism"
By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein (Book Review) Research Matter

The ultimate in the new anti-Semitism today, according to the book, are the statements and propaganda manifestos calling for the destruction and dissolution of Israel. In addition, the authors voice a concern for public utterances which pass for legitimate discussion but mask a real hostility to Jews. They also note an erosion in worldwide sympathy and friendship for the Jews since the Six-Day War in 1967 and the Summer of 1.973 , when much of the world allegedly gave a green light to Arab aggression against Israel. As a result, the Jewish people have become aware of the widespread incapacity or unwillingness on the part of other nations of the world to comprehend the necessity of the existence of Israel for the safety and survival of the Jews. In the final analysis, according to the authors, the survival of Israel depends upon the courage, strength, and devotion of Jews throughout the world plus the support of the United States.

There is no mention of the FBI or the Director in the book.

\section*{RECOMIMENDATION:}

For the Director's information.



\author{
Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
}

Re: "The New Anti-Semitism"
By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein
(Book Review)
Research Matter

The subtle change in anti-Semitism began during the civil rights struggle when large numbers of young American Jews were attracted to the civil rights movement and later the New Left, according to the authors. Many dropped out at the early signs of black nationalism and the New Left hostility toward Israel but those who remained caused a divided Jewish community: As a result, the community has allegedly become vulnerable to the hostility of others, such as the "radical right" and "radical left," which recognizes anti-Semitism as a powerful political tool.

In addition to the hostility of the radical left and radical right, the pro-Arab groups, black extremists, and long-time anti-Jewish hatemongers, the study focuses its attention on alleged insensitivity to Jews and Jewish concerns by the government, the media, the clergy, and the arts: It claims that motion pictures, plays, books, and TV programs utilize cheap, vulgar, smutty, and anti-Jewish diatribe.

In addition, Forster and Epstein aver that Jewish individuals in the United States have become the chief target of such radical groups as the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and affiliated organizations, such as the fast-growing Young Socialist Alliance, all of which support the Palestinian revolutionaries and oppose the support of the United States to Israel.

The book notes that, except for the Soviet Union, where anti-Semitism masquerades under the guise of anti-Zionism, the Jews have emerged as free and prospering citizens of Western European countries. There is persecution of the Jews in the Soviet Union and the Western World has reacted vociferously to the ransom demanded from those Jews applying for visas to Israel, according to the authors. In Latin America, the concern for the Jews is focused on Argentina, where roughly 550,000 Jews have suffered frequent attacks of anti-Semitism. Jewish concern is considerable for the anti-Semitism by "left-wing" groups active in university life, among the intellectuals and, increasingly so, among the workers and clergy--all of which are committed to Third World politics, including the support of the Arab nations.



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The move book purports to expose the "activities of the imperialist intelligence services. \({ }^{2 n}\) Chicago recommends this book be obtained for review. EBro has determined this book is not available through local outlets in Washington, D. C.

Nev York is requested to ascertain if this book is available asher in the Russian language or tallish translation through new Hosts City outlets. Advise Bureau or results of yous efforts.

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This book may be of significance and should be obtained for review if available: Coordinate with Miss Boromick, IS-3, who ascertained book not available locally.



SAC, Detroit

Ditector, FPR (62-46855)

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Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.
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Director, FRI (62-48855)
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[^0]:    E1Len Hartnett Digneo Director of Teacher Education and Social Studies

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Learned Hand, The Spirit of Liberty, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., p. 190.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Activities \& Propaganda, 1939, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., Pp. 10-11.

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ Ibid., pp. 10-11.

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ U. S. Senate, Education for Survival in the Struggle Against World Communism, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962, p. 53.

[^5]:    5Alfred G. Meyer, Communism, Michigan State University, Random House Inc., 1960, P. 1
    $6_{J}$. Edgar Hoover, Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality, U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. Cos p. 2

[^6]:    7U. S. Senate, The Comunist Party of the United States of America, U. S. Governiment Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1956. p11.

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

[^8]:    ${ }^{9}$ Library of Congress, Communisim in Action, U. S. Government
    

[^9]:    ${ }^{9}$ Ibid. , pp. 4-5.

[^10]:    ${ }^{18}$ William H. Chamberlin, American Mercury, May 1945, p. 626. ${ }^{19}$ Walter Citrine, I Search for Truth in Russia, E. T. Dutton, New York, 1937.

[^11]:    22 Ibid., pp. 1-3.

[^12]:    ${ }^{25}$ How to Beat Communism, reprint from "The Lion", Oct. 57, J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C., p. 1.

[^13]:    26 J . Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Reprinted from Christian Herald, January, 1962.

[^14]:    *U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Commanist Appeal to Youth Aided by New Organizations. 38 pp. 15¢.

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[^23]:    $\because$ a $\quad$ He was exphoit in his opposition to what he ogil ed man

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[^26]:    2 Language of the House Un-American Activities Committee paraphrase of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in Operation Abolition, August 11, 1057, p. 2.
    3 The Smith Act appears in title 18 of the United States Code, "and section 3231 provides: "Nothing in this title shall be held to take away' or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof.: ${ }^{*}=$ From the dissent of Justices Reed. Minton, and Burton in Nelson $v$. Pennsylvania.
    Communist Party v. Subversive Activities Control Board, Pennsylvania $v_{\text {. Nelson, Fourteen California Communists } V . \text { U. S. Cole } v . ~}^{\text {. }}$ Young, Service v. Dulles. Slochower v. Board of Higher Education of N. Y., Sweezy v. New Hampshire, Konigsberg v. State Bar of Cali fornia, Jencks v. United States, Watkins v. United States.

[^27]:    5 "Use the courts, use the judges, use the constitution of the" country * *" (Congressional Record, $85 / 1$, No. 102, p. 4644).

    6 Speech before the Ohio State Bar Association, May 17, 1957. PresIdent Eisenhower had stated the same premise In "other *verbiage ${ }^{-1}$ In his Governors Conference speech at Seattle, in 1953.
    
    
    9, Documented examples areigiven, in the equation found, in, the following section (XIII). Others included Harry Dexter White to Secrétary Morgenthauis In thetinancialidebacle of Chinas'Lauchlin Currie, White, House secretary "and, later, economic adviser, to Colombis, novy, coming under area" VIII pressures from' Moscow. See 'IPR hearings, Morgenthau ipapers, and otherilpublicationsfofsSenate "JudiciaryicSub-. committee on Internal Security.
    10 The "Black Belt" plan which emanated from "the SSixity World Congress, contemplated confiscation of all white property, selzure of all: governmentragencies iñ the SoutherngStates; and merger of the States into a Negro, Soviet See. The Communist, February"1981, pp.
     Rept. 2244, ppai265-276.
    Il Gunnar Myrdal, expelled from office as Swedish Trade Minfster for double-dealing with Moscow, is the author of An Americanidilemma, to which the Supreme Court referred in footnoot 11 of its segregation decision, along, with other modern, authorities, "quite, a few, of
    

[^28]:    12 Later two members of the Supreme Court appeared as amic! Hiss
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     13 Interiocking Subversion in Government Departments, pt. 10 , pD.
    $640 \cdot 685$, in which Abt challenged committee procedures ; repeastedy took 640.685 . In which Abt challenged commiltee procedure
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    reruge in the ilith amendment on Communist role. 14 See Treason's Biggest V Vectory, editorlal by David Lawrence in U. S. News \& World Report, June 28, 1957.

    16 See sec. $X$ of this study
    16 See dissents by Justice Clark in Jencks and Watkins decissons.

[^29]:    17 De Finibus, book 3, p. 19.
    18 See literature of American Civil Liberties Committee, You and
    FBI, and Abolition Campaign, September 1957.
    19 Speech at the Lenin School of Political Warfare, 1931.

[^30]:    "Your article on the so-called plot to suppress a cure for cancer confirms a suspicion I've had for some time now. We're beginning to suffer from the disease I call 'bigness.' First we had Big Business, then Big Labor. Now we're getting Big Science. This Bigness is the worst cancer of them all-and it could destroy the kind of people we need most today: The small individual who has a mind of his own and is damn well going to use it.
    R. B. H.

    Manchester. N. H.

[^31]:    *The injunction should not have been granted. The order was entirely void. Although it was called to the attention of the Court of Appeais, it overlooked the overwhelming weight of judicial authority to the effect that a person charged with contempt may always show in his defense that an order is void. (Ex parte Rowland (1882) 104 US 604, 26 L ed 861; Ex parte Fisk (1884) 113 US 713, 28 L. ed 1117, 5 S Ct 724; Re Ayers (1887) 123 US 443, 31 L ed 216, 8 S Ct 164; Re Sawyer (1888) 124 US 200, 31 L ed 402; 8 s Ct 482; Ex parte Buskirk ( $1896, \mathrm{CA} 4 \mathrm{th}) 72 \mathrm{~F} 14$; Ex parte Robinson (1906, CA 9th) 144 F 835; Lewis v. Peck (1907, CA 7th I11) 154 F 273, cert den 207 US 593, 52 L ed 355,28 S Ct 258; Brougham V. Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. (1913, CA 2d NY) 205 F. 857; Abbott V. Easterm Massachusetts Street R. Co. (1927, CA 1st Mass) $19 \mathrm{~F} 2 d 463$; Beauchamp V. United States (1935, CA 9th Cal). 76 F 2d 663; Russell v. United States (1936, CA 8th Minn) 86 F 2d 389; Graham V. United States (1938, CA 9th Cal) 99 F 2d 746; Western Fruit Growers, Inc. V. Gotfried (1943, CA 9th Cal) 136 F 2d 98; United States V. DeParcq (1947, CA 7th Ill) 164 F 2d 124; Pueblo Trading Co. V. El Camino Irrig. Dist. (1948, CA 9th Cal) 169 F 2d 212, cert den 335 US 911, 93 I ed 444, 69 S Ct 482; United States ex rel. White V. Walsh (1949, CA 7th IIl) 174 F 2d 49"; Evans v. Pack ( 1878 , CC Mich) 2 Flipp 267, F Cas No. 4566; United States V. Debs (1894, CC ILL) 64 F 724; Foot V. Buchanan (1902, CC Miss) 113 F 156; American Lighting CO. V. Public Semice Corp. (1904, CC NY) 134 F 129; United States V. Atchison, T. \& S. FoR. CO. (1905, CC Mo) 142 F 176; Brotherhood of R. \&S.S. Clerks $\mathrm{t}_{0}$ Texas \& N. O. R. Co. (1928, DC Tex) 24 F 2 d 426 , mod on reh 25 F 2 d 876 , affd (CA5th) $33 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{2d} 13$, which is affd 281 US 548, 74 L ed 1034, 50 S Ct 427). (Citations from Reply Brief for The Wilhelm Reich Foundation by Counsel Charles Haydon, pp. 4-5.)

[^32]:    "It 12 now often eard that demeoracy oill not toiarate 'eapitaliam.' I' 'copltallan' meane here a congetitive uyeten bace on froe diaposal over privete property, it te far more trapertant te realize that only within this syotem to demooraey poselble. Then it becomeo dominated oy ocllectivtat ored, demeoracy 9121 incutrably deetroy theelf.

    The cloeh betwen planning and demeorocy erisea amply frea the fact that the latter ts an obatacle to the ouppreset on of frectom which the diraction of coonomic activity regutroe.e.e.the fachimable conaentration on demoercey ce the maln volue threatened te not without danger. It ta largely reap onetble for the misieading and unfounded belitf that, to long as the ultitate souroe of power is the will of the majority, the pover cannot be arbttrery. The falee asturance whi oh mony people derive from this belitef to en importont ouse of the geveral unawaroneee of the dengers whioh fe face.

[^33]:    and social aspects of society -m to provide him with a measuring rod for evaluating the changing spectrum of human affairs.... I have tried to treat the subject matter concisely, presenting both the theoretical and practical aspects of today's dominant economic creeds. The method employed follows a threefold course -- explanation, criticism and comparison with liberal free-enterprise proposals. To provide an encompassing view of society, the book offers a critical analysis of both Communism and the prevailing system of restrictive capitalism. It traces the causes of poverty and scarcities in our own economic order to specific barriers, which could readily be removed by our technologically aduanced capitalistic world, if the initiative and will to do so were not lacking..."

[^34]:    "Communism is spreading throughout our fissionable planet-despite the opposition of most of the world's nations.

[^35]:    "Shouting, the waving of big sticks, and the incanting of slogans cannot repel the advance of communistic ideas. But counter-ideas can on if the public is armed with these countermeapons...

[^36]:    \% AMB:aml

[^37]:    18. McDongal \& Lasswell, The Identification and Appraisal of Diverse Systems of Public Order, 53 Am. J. Intel L. 1, 28 (1959).

    Research Associate and Lecturer, Yale Law School.

[^38]:    3. P. 18.
[^39]:    4. P. 87.
    5. P. 88.
    6. P. 5.
[^40]:    8. Hoover, Breaking the Comnunist Spell, Am. Mercury, March 1954, pp. 57-61; Hoover, The Role of the F.B.I. in the Federal Employee Security Program, 49 Nw. U.L. Rev. 333 (1954) ; Hoover, Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement: The Role of the F.B.I., 37 Iowa L. Rev. 175 (1952).
    9. P. 255.
[^41]:    "In short, 'Masters of Deceit' is most useful in showing how closely Hoover embodies the virtues and the vices of political man in our semipopulist democracy. He stops thinking at a point where the leaders and the led in our time have also struck a position of repose. We could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed."

[^42]:    Tolson
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[^47]:    (8): Francisco Chao Hermida, obr. cit, pagina 14,15 y 16.

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[^50]:    *A SPY IN ROME. By Peter Tompkins. 347

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[^55]:    as mere "agrarian reformers" or "harmless" nätionalists, for they are integral members of the international communist movement.

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[^63]:    Details
    (Continued next page)

[^64]:    The New York Times April 28, 1967 Page 43

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[^69]:    ${ }^{1}$ I examine several of them in an article entitled "A Reply to Dwight Ingle" in The Mankind Quarterly, IV, 1, July-September, 1963.

[^70]:    ${ }^{1}$ In the case of Galileo the persecution was not used as a tool of social revolution and genocide, and was therefore infinitely less dangerous.

[^71]:    Tolson
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[^72]:    White the authox, as stated above, cites NCNP as the beginning of oxganized radical polltical groupn; he blames FrankIIn Delano Rooseveltis New Deal and the pervading influences

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